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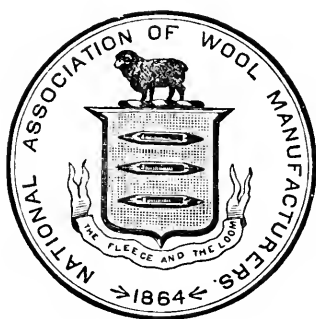


Curtis Guild

BULLETIN
OF THE
National Association
OF
WOOL MANUFACTURERS,
1915.

FOUNDED NOV. 30, 1864.

EDITED BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN, *Secretary.*



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BULLETIN

OF THE

National Association of Wool Manufacturers

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL WOOL INDUSTRY.

VOL. XLV.]

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1915.

[No. I.

ANNUAL WOOL REVIEW

FOR 1914

WITH ESTIMATE OF DOMESTIC WOOL CLIP OF 1914
AND OTHER STATISTICAL TABLES.

IN the following pages we present for the twenty-sixth consecutive year our Annual Wool Review. It differs from those that have preceded it in that this year for the first time the annual estimate of the wool produced in the United States has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture, in response to a request made to the Department on November 19, 1913, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. It was stated at that time in a letter to Hon. David F. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, that the Department had done the Association the honor from time to time of publishing the main facts and figures of the Annual Review, and that it had been a cause of gratification that whenever the Bureau of the Census made its enumeration of sheep in the United States the total figures of the Bureau came very near those of the Association. It was added:

But in the constantly broadening work of the Department of Agriculture it has come to seem to our manufacturers that the Department itself, with the great weight of its official authority behind it, might advantageously undertake annually a work very like that which we have done—a work which the Department actually performs every year in regard to the cotton production of the country. The wool production also is a factor of great value. Wool, instead of being confined to one section of the country, is produced in greater or smaller amounts in all our

States. The industry is genuinely national, and if the annual figures of its product in the nation at large and State by State could be gathered and published by the Department it would be appreciated, not only by the wool growers themselves, who now number some 600,000, but by the merchants dealing in wool and by the manufacturers of woollen goods. Your organization is now so large that it would seem that the work might be undertaken and performed without any very greatly increased expense to the Department.

Secretary Houston stated in reply that "The Department of Agriculture has not attempted to estimate the annual production of wool, largely because such work has been so well handled by your Association." He added that our request that the work be transferred to the Department would be considered by the Bureau of Statistics and the Division of Animal Husbandry of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department. On March 19, 1914, Secretary Houston formally accepted our suggestion and stated that the Department, in addition to collecting and publishing information regarding wool production, would also secure data as to stocks of wool on hand and prices. It is the result of the Department's own inquiry, therefore, that is presented this year as the estimate of the wool product of the United States.

The past year 1914 proved an eventful and interesting one in the history of both wool growing and wool manufacturing. On December 1, 1913, in compliance with the terms of the new Simmons-Underwood tariff law of October 3, raw wool was placed upon the free list.

On January 1, 1914, the reduced duties on manufactures of wool provided in the new tariff law went into effect. These new rates, the general character of which may be gauged from the fact that the duty was 35 per cent on cloths and dress goods in general, 18 per cent on yarns and 8 per cent on tops, marked a radical reduction from the rates of previous protective tariffs — a reduction even below the figures of the Gorman-Wilson tariff law of 1894-1897, when with wool free the duty on cloths and dress goods was 40 and 50 per cent ad valorem, on yarns valued at not more than 40 cents per pound 30 per cent, if valued at more than 40 cents per pound 40 per cent, and on tops 20 per cent. It was apprehended that these extreme reductions would permit heavy imports of manufactured goods from Europe, thus.

reducing the business of American mills and lessening the demand for American wools. This expectation has been confirmed by experience. Imports of cloths and dress goods from January 1 to November 30, 1914, as compared with imports for the previous year, were as follows :

CLOTHS.		
Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914.....	15,397,181	\$14,840,868
1913.....	4,322,846	4,930,921
.		
DRESS GOODS.		
1914.....		\$9,124,384
1913.....		3,270,527

The year 1914 was one of slack trade and abnormal unemployment all over the United States. Inevitably there was a decrease in the purchase of woolen clothing as of other necessities of life. These very greatly increased imports of foreign woolen goods were severely felt by American manufacturers, and American machinery to a considerable amount was shut down in consequence. The figures of active and idle machinery in the woolen industry on December 1, 1914, compiled by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, showed that about one-third of the total equipment of the country was not in operation at that time.

All of the imported woolen goods were made of foreign wools, so that the demand for the domestic material was affected by this factor as well as by the shutting down of American machinery. Nevertheless, causes external to the country gave the wool growers a fair range of prices, particularly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. Indeed, wool prices ruled so high that it was seriously contended by supporters of the new tariff policy in Congress that free wool had not injured the wool growing industry because better prices were commanded in 1914 than in the year preceding, when wool was on the dutiable list.

It was a fact that many wools were higher, but this was because in 1913, after the Democratic Senatorial caucus voted overwhelmingly in favor of free wool, domestic values had fallen practically to a free trade basis.

Moreover, in the latter part of 1914, the wool market, like other markets, was vitally affected by the European war, and its extraordinary demand for materials to clothe the contending armies of ten million men.

In the earlier part of the year, however, wool values were steadily increasing. American manufacturers met the new low tariff in a resolute spirit, and they made the lowest possible prices on their fabrics for the heavy-weight season opening in January, 1914. Their customers appreciated the opportunity to secure goods at a lowered cost and placed considerable orders, so that the opening of the flood gates of importations did not for the time being prevent an active demand for wool on the part of American mills.

But beyond all this the world began to realize early in 1914 that the total supply of wool available in all countries had not been increasing for many years with the growth of population, but had remained almost at a standstill.

Thus Ohio delaine fleeces, that had sold at 20 cents a pound in January, had advanced to 24 cents in April, 1914, and staple fine territory (scoured basis) had advanced from 51 cents to 58 cents. Throughout the spring and early summer prices continued to strengthen — and then last August came the great war.

In October the wool situation was further complicated by the proclamation of an embargo in the United Kingdom against the export of wools suitable for military fabrics. This embargo was extended by November to Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, and British India, and though modified in January, the embargo remained for several months as a very disturbing factor in the wool trade of the world. Another perplexity came in early November in the hoof and mouth disease, which affected State-to-State shipments and led to the prohibition of exports into Canada of materials urgently required for the manufacture of uniforms.

The autumn of 1914 was characterized by unusual reexports of foreign wools, tops, etc., from the United States to the United Kingdom, and finally, in December, there began a shipment of domestic wools to Germany. The year closed with a firm range of prices for wools of all kinds and a very difficult situation in American manufacturing — high-priced raw materials and inability to secure more than low and unfavorable prices for finished

goods. The one favorable influence in manufacturing as the year drew to its end was the receipt of considerable orders for military fabrics from European governments. Quick delivery was demanded, and it was recognized that this, though welcome, was only a temporary business which, while it gives employment to the mills for the time being, operates still further to deplete the stock of wool available for domestic uses.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP.

In preparing the estimate of the wool product of the year it has been the custom of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of sheep of shearing age in each State, with an estimate of the average weight of wool produced from each sheep, and from these figures to obtain the wool product of each State and of the country.

The Department of Agriculture has pursued a somewhat different method. It has secured an estimate of the fleeces produced in each State and multiplying these figures by the estimated weight of fleece has obtained its estimate of the wool product.

The results so far as the wool product is concerned are practically the same, but the number of fleeces does not necessarily give the number of sheep sheared. This is particularly the case in States where double shearing is practised, notably in Texas and California. How much the number of fleeces reported exceeds the true number of sheep sheared, it is not possible from data at present at hand to determine, but it must be quite considerable. How much allowance on this account has been made by the Department is not stated.

Assuming, however, for the moment, that the number of sheep sheared and the number of fleeces are the same, the figures show a small increase of 165,000, from 36,319,000 head in 1913 to 36,584,000 in 1914. At the same time, however, other Department reports, giving the livestock of the country as of January 1 of each year, show a reduction in the number of sheep and lambs from 51,482,000 on January 1, 1913, to 49,719,000 on January 1, 1914, — the sheep from which the clip of 1914 was obtained, — of 1,763,000 head.

What bearing the double shearing and the reporting of fleeces, instead of the number of sheep, has on the relations of these totals is a question that will bear further study.

The Department made no estimate of the shrinkage of wool from the grease to the scoured state and therefore in Table I., which contains the estimate of the wool product, we, as heretofore, include our own estimate of the shrinkage, and a statement of the scoured equivalent of the wool product in each State and in the country, and also the value per scoured pound on October 1 in Boston and the total value of the year's product.

THE WOOL PRODUCT OF 1914.

From these statements it appears that the wool product of the country for the year, both pulled and sheared, was 290,192,000 pounds, with an average shrinkage of grease wool of 59.2 per cent, making the scoured equivalent of the grease wool 100,880,680 pounds, and the pulled wool with a shrinkage of 28 per cent produced a net quantity of 30,960,000 pounds, from 43,000,000 of brushed wool. The total value of the pulled wool was \$14,513,000 and of the fleece wool \$52,218,237, making a total value of \$66,731,237. Last year the wool clip was 252,675,300 pounds, of pulled wool 43,500,000 pounds; producing respectively 100,267,080 and 31,755,000 pounds of clean wool, valued at \$43,785,054 and \$13,797,900, or a total product of 296,175,300 pounds of raw wool, equal to 132,022,080 pounds of clean wool valued at \$57,582,954. The increase in value this year, owing largely to the demand created by the war in Europe, amounts to \$9,148,283.

The tendency noted in previous years toward mutton breeds and away from the merino continues, and in many of the Middle Western States the latter are rapidly disappearing. The same tendency is evident in South America. Australia, which was once the stronghold of the fine wool industry, is feeling the pressure and is gradually changing her flocks to the more popular standard. The changing conditions are felt less in South Africa perhaps than in any other wool growing country, but if the general tendency to change the mutton breeds increases as rapidly as in recent years, the day is not far distant when merino sheep will be at a premium and manufacturers will find difficulty in supplying their requirements for fine wools.

The estimate for the total clip, exclusive of pulled wool, for the present year is 247,192,000 pounds, a decrease of 5,483,300 pounds

TABLE I. WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES. — 1914.

States.	Quality.	Estimate of U. S. Department of Agriculture.			Per cent of Shrinkage.	Equivalent Quantity of Scoured Wool.	Average Value per Scoured Pound, Oct. 1.			Total Value, 1914.	States.
		Number of Fleece.	Average Weight per Fleece.	Wool Product, Raw.			1912.	1913.	1914.		
			Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Maine	10% fine, 90% medium	149,000	6.1	906,000	42	525,480	51	39	48	\$252,230	Maine.
New Hampshire	5% fine, 95% medium	32,000	6.2	201,000	43	114,570	53	40	47	53,848	New Hampshire.
Vermont	20% " 80% "	88,000	6.5	571,000	48	296,920	54	40	47	139,552	Vermont.
Massachusetts	Medium	21,000	6.2	131,000	43	74,670	52	37	45	33,592	Massachusetts.
Rhode Island	"	6,000	5.9	30,000	42	17,400	52	37	45	7,830	Rhode Island.
Connecticut	"	15,000	5.5	82,000	42	47,560	53	37	45	21,402	Connecticut.
New York	30% fine, 70% medium	550,000	6.3	3,464,000	50	1,752,000	52	40	44	762,080	New York.
New Jersey	Medium	18,000	5.5	97,000	42	56,260	52	38	44	24,754	New Jersey.
Pennsylvania	60% fine, 40% medium	671,000	5.9	3,959,000	52	1,900,320	54	44	46	874,147	Pennsylvania.
Delaware	Medium	5,000	5.4	26,000	42	15,800	53	36	44	6,962	Delaware.
Maryland	"	126,000	6.0	755,000	42	437,900	53	36	42	183,918	Maryland.
West Virginia	75% fine, 25% medium	668,000	5.1	3,406,000	50	1,703,000	56	46	48	817,440	West Virginia..
Kentucky	Medium	775,000	4.7	3,643,000	37	2,295,090	53	38	46	1,055,741	Kentucky.
Ohio	63% fine, 35% medium	2,098,000	6.6	13,844,000	52	6,643,120	54	48	49	3,256,109	Ohio.
Michigan	25% " 75% "	1,191,000	6.8	8,098,000	50	4,049,000	52	41	44	1,781,560	Michigan.
Indiana	Medium	775,000	6.4	4,961,000	45	2,728,550	52	40	44	1,200,562	Indiana.
Illinois	10% fine, 90% medium	550,000	7.0	3,853,000	47	2,042,090	51	40	42	857,678	Illinois.
Wisconsin	5% " 95% "	568,000	7.1	4,031,000	46	2,176,740	53	38	43	935,998	Wisconsin.
Minnesota	5% " 95% "	422,000	7.4	3,124,000	49	1,593,240	50	37	43	685,093	Minnesota.
Iowa	10% " 90% "	709,000	7.5	5,319,000	49	2,712,690	54	40	44	1,193,584	Iowa.
Missouri	5% " 95% "	1,071,000	6.7	7,179,000	45	3,948,450	53	38	44	1,737,318	Missouri.
		10,508,000	6.4	67,680,000	48	35,112,850				\$15,881,388	
Virginia	Medium	430,000	4.6	1,978,000	36	1,265,920	56	39	50	\$632,960	Virginia.
North Carolina	"	141,000	3.9	550,000	40	330,000	48	38	47	155,100	North Carolina.
South Carolina	"	28,000	3.9	109,000	40	65,400	50	38	47	30,738	South Carolina.
Georgia	"	207,000	2.8	580,000	40	348,000	53	39	47	163,560	Georgia.
Florida	"	105,000	3.1	325,000	38	201,500	50	38	46	92,690	Florida.
Alabama	"	108,000	3.8	411,000	39	250,710	50	38	47	117,834	Alabama.
Mississippi	"	148,000	3.6	533,000	39	325,130	50	38	46	149,560	Mississippi.
Louisiana	"	140,000	4.0	560,000	39	341,600	50	38	47	160,552	Louisiana.
Arkansas	"	90,000	4.5	406,000	40	243,600	49	36	46	112,056	Arkansas.
Tennessee	"	465,000	4.2	1,953,000	40	1,171,800	53	39	50	583,900	Tennessee.
		1,862,000	4.0	7,405,000	38.6	4,543,660				\$2,200,950	
Kansas	Fine, fine med., and medium	200,000	7.0	1,403,000	64	505,080	57	46	55	\$277,794	Kansas.
Nebraska	" " "	235,000	7.6	1,789,000	62	679,820	57	46	55	373,901	Nebraska.
South Dakota	" " "	479,000	7.4	3,547,000	61	1,383,330	57	46	55	760,832	South Dakota.
North Dakota	" " "	224,000	7.5	1,677,000	61	654,030	57	46	55	359,717	North Dakota.
Montana	" " "	3,869,000	7.8	30,177,000	63	11,165,490	58	47	57	6,364,329	Montana.
Wyoming	" " "	3,560,000	8.0	28,476,000	67	9,397,080	56	44	56	5,168,394	Wyoming.
Idaho	" " "	1,896,000	7.8	14,792,000	62	5,020,960	57	44	56	3,147,738	Idaho.
Washington	" " "	455,000	8.0	3,638,000	68	1,164,160	56	43	54	628,646	Washington.
Oregon	" " "	1,970,000	8.0	15,763,000	67	5,501,790	59	49	58	3,017,038	Oregon.
California	33% fall, 67% spring	1,852,000	6.2	11,480,000	65	4,100,800	56	45	54	2,214,432	California.
Nevada	Fine, fine med., and medium	744,000	7.4	5,502,000	67	1,815,660	62	50	60	1,089,396	Nevada.
Utah	" " "	1,770,000	7.4	13,100,000	62	4,978,000	54	43	55	2,737,900	Utah.
Colorado	" " "	1,317,000	5.4	7,111,000	61	2,773,291	56	43	56	1,625,310	Colorado.
Arizona	" " "	850,000	6.5	5,521,000	63	2,042,770	57	48	56	1,143,951	Arizona.
New Mexico	" " "	3,233,000	5.9	19,077,000	66	6,486,180	56	44	54	3,503,537	New Mexico.
Texas	25% fall, 75% spring	1,490,000	5.8	8,643,000	64	3,111,480	57	44	56	1,742,428	Texas.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory	Fine, fine med., and medium	70,000	5.9	411,000	65	143,850	55	50	56	80,556	Oklahoma.
		24,214,000	7.2	172,107,000	64.4	61,234,170				\$34,135,899	
Totals		36,584,000	6.8	247,192,000	59.2	100,880,680	55.2	43.6	51.8	\$52,218,237	Totals.
Pulled Wool				43,000,000	28	30,960,000	56	43.4	46.9	14,513,000	Pulled Wool.
Total Product, 1914				290,192,000		131,840,680	55.2	43.6	50.6	\$66,731,237	Total Product, 1914.
							22.4*	17.3*	21.1		

* Average value fleece wool, unscoured

from our last year's estimate. The scoured equivalent is 100,880,680 pounds, an increase of 613,600 pounds over last year.

Pulled Wool.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the production of pulled wool for this year at 43,000,000 pounds, which is 500,000 pounds less than our estimate for last year and confirms the accuracy of our reports, based on actual returns from slaughtering centers. Careful inquiry among those most conversant with the facts indicates that the shrinkage from the brushed to the scoured state averages 28 per cent, which makes the scoured equivalent 30,960,000 pounds. This quantity may be divided as follows :

Fine and fine medium	17,500,000 pounds.
Medium and coarse.....	13,460,000 "

These quantities may be subdivided into the current market grades, with average values for each based on the price October 1, as follows :

	Pounds Scoured.	Value per pound, cents.	Total value.
Extra and fine A	4,500,000	55	\$2,475,000
A super	8,000,000	48	3,840,000
B super	6,350,000	43	2,730,000
C and low super.....	1,500,000	35	525,000
Fine combing.....	5,000,000	52	2,600,000
Medium combing.....	3,000,000	45	1,350,000
Low combing	2,100,000	40	840,000
Shearlings	510,000	30	153,000
	30,960,000	Average 46.88	\$14,513,000

The total wool production of the country, both sheared and pulled, is placed at 290,192,000 pounds, or 5,983,300 pounds less than the estimated product of last year, and is equal to 131,840,680 pounds of scoured wool.

WEIGHT AND SHRINKAGE.

For a series of years the average weight and shrinkage for the whole country has been as follows :

	Average Weight.	Average Shrinkage.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901.....	6.33	60.6
1902.....	6.50	60.0
1903.....	6.25	60.8
1904.....	6.50	61.6
1905.....	6.56	61.3
1906.....	6.66	61.8
1907.....	6.60	60.6
1908.....	6.70	60.5
1909.....	6.80	60.9
1910.....	6.70	60.0
1911.....	6.98	60.4
1912.....	6.82	59.3
1913.....	6.95	60.0
1914.....	6.80	59.2

The wool came to market this year generally in good condition, as is shown both in the average weight per fleece and in the average shrinkage in cleansing, the average yield of clean wool per pound being practically the same as in the other years shown in the above table, and equals 40 pounds to the hundred.

VALUE OF THE CLIP.

The gross value of the wool product, both fleece and pulled, for the year, based on its scoured value in Boston in the early days of October, is as follows :

Fleece wool.....	\$52,218,237
Pulled wool.....	14,513,000
Total	\$66,731,237

This is an increase of \$9,148,283 over the corresponding value for last year, and notwithstanding the discouragements from reduced flocks and unsatisfactory conditions is a welcome addition to the general returns of the sheep industry.

In the first group of States, as arranged in the table, the wools were worth \$15,881,388, or 30 per cent of the total value of

the fleece wool. The second group produced wool to the value of \$2,200,950, or over 4 per cent of the total, while in the third group the value is \$34,135,899, or 65 per cent of the whole.

The next table (No. II.) presents a statement of the production of wool for a period of twenty-five years with the annual increase or decrease, and the one following it (No. III.) gives the production for the same period reduced to the scoured equivalent, as shown in our yearly estimates.

TABLE II.—FLEECE AND PULLED WOOL, WASHED AND IN THE GREASE.

	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1890..... pounds	309,474,856	.....	13,699,377
1891..... "	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....
1892..... "	333,018,405	.....	25,606,898
1893..... "	348,538,138	.....	15,519,733
1894..... "	325,210,712	23,327,426	.....
1895..... "	294,296,726	30,913,986	.....
1896..... "	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....
1897..... "	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....
1898..... "	266,720,684	.....	7,567,433
1899..... "	272,191,330	.....	5,470,646
1900..... "	288,636,621	.....	16,445,291
1901..... "	302,502,382	.....	13,865,707
1902..... "	316,341,032	.....	13,838,650
1903..... "	287,450,000	28,891,032	.....
1904..... "	291,783,032	.....	4,333,032
1905..... "	295,488,438	.....	3,705,406
1906..... "	298,715,130	.....	3,426,692
1907..... "	298,294,750	.....	948,176
1908..... "	311,138,321	.....	12,833,571
1909..... "	328,110,749	.....	16,972,428
1910..... "	321,362,750	6,747,999	.....
1911..... "	318,547,900	2,814,800	.....
1912..... "	304,043,400	14,504,500	.....
1913..... "	296,175,300	7,868,100	.....
1914..... "	290,192,000	5,983,300	.....

TABLE III. — SCoured WOOL, FLEECE AND PULLED.

	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1890..... pounds	139,628,220	.....	4,832,870
1891..... "	139,326,703	301,517	.....
1892..... "	145,300,318	.....	5,973,615
1893..... "	151,103,776	.....	5,803,458
1894..... "	140,292,268	10,811,508	.....
1895..... "	125,718,690	14,573,578	.....
1896..... "	115,284,579	10,434,111	.....
1897..... "	111,365,987	3,918,592	.....
1898..... "	111,661,581	.....	295,594
1899..... "	113,958,468	.....	2,296,887
1900..... "	118,223,120	.....	4,264,652
1901..... "	126,814,690	.....	8,591,570
1902..... "	137,912,085	.....	11,097,395
1903..... "	124,366,405	13,545,680	.....
1904..... "	123,935,147	431,258	.....
1905..... "	126,527,121	.....	2,591,974
1906..... "	129,410,942	.....	2,883,821
1907..... "	130,359,118	.....	948,176
1908..... "	135,360,648	.....	5,001,530
1909..... "	142,223,785	.....	6,863,137
1910..... "	141,805,813	417,972	.....
1911..... "	139,896,195	1,809,618	.....
1912..... "	136,866,652	3,029,543	.....
1913..... "	132,022,080	4,844,572	.....
1914..... "	131,840,680	.....	613,600

VALUE OF THE WOOL PRODUCT FOR TEN YEARS.

The total value of the wool product for the year, estimated on the scoured price in Boston, October 1, was \$66,731,237 for 131,840,680 pounds of wool. Last year 132,022,080 pounds were valued at \$57,582,954. The average value per pound of the fleece wool is 50.6 cents and 46.9 cents for pulled wool in clean condition.

	Fleece and pulled. Scoured.	Total value.	Value per pound.	
			Fleece.	Pulled.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1905	126,527,121	\$80,415,514	65.4	57.4
1906	129,410,942	79,721,383	63.8	54.3
1907	130,359,118	78,263,165	62.3	50.2
1908	135,360,648	61,707,516	46.6	41.6
1909	142,223,785	88,829,746	63.6	58.0
1910	141,805,813	72,489,838	51	51.75
1911	139,896,195	66,571,337	47.7	47.5
1912	136,866,652	76,020,229	55.2	56.0
1913	132,022,080	57,582,954	43.6	43.4
1914	131,840,680	66,731,237	50.6	46.9

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES, 1909-1914.

Table IV. contains an estimate of the available wool supplies for the year 1914, that is, pending the next clip, exclusive of imports after October 1 and supplies in manufacturers' hands. The corresponding figures for a series of years are included in the table, which is based on the Boston Commercial Bulletin's record of supplies in dealers' hands on January 1, the Department of Commerce figures of imports, and the figures of the preceding tables.

TABLE IV. — AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Wool clip, fleece and pulled . .	328,110,749	321,362,750	318,547,900	304,043,400	296,175,300	290,192,000
Domestic wool on hand January 1	50,556,100	82,841,457	142,575,200	106,128,900	66,457,818	64,483,155
Foreign wool on hand January 1	14,015,000	14,481,000	19,946,000	12,484,815	17,002,537	28,550,094
In bond January 1	37,853,497	76,503,604	52,990,238	42,004,855	55,666,626	2,257,505
Foreign wool imported, January 1 to July 1	188,125,373	139,922,432	97,434,095	134,913,297	92,088,202	187,933,386
Total . . .	618,660,719	635,111,243	631,493,433	600,575,267	527,390,483	573,416,122
Imports of wool, July 1 to Oct. 1,	62,814,168	17,807,601	26,527,408	59,011,294	22,736,792	51,157,044
Total to Oct. 1	681,474,887	652,918,844	658,020,841	659,586,561	550,127,275	624,573,166

In the month of October, 1914, there were imports of 11,956,730 pounds of wool.

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The gross imports for the four months ending October 31, 1914, were as follows:

1914.	Class I.	Class II.*	Class III.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
July.....	10,134,506	3,855,332	6,150,565	20,140,403
August.....	9,051,093	2,978,377	4,777,641	16,807,111
September.....	6,832,421	2,671,435	4,705,674	14,209,530
October.....	5,499,785	2,514,689	3,942,256	11,956,730
Total	31,517,805	12,019,833	19,576,136	63,113,774

* Including mohair, etc.

For the corresponding four months of the previous year the imports were:

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
5,125,020	2,990,217	21,536,740	29,651,977

THE ANNUAL WOOL SUPPLY.

Table V. shows the quantity of wool retained for consumption in the United States from 1890 to date. As the wool clip of the year reaches the market during the governmental fiscal year, the clip of any year is added to the imports of the fiscal year beginning July 1, so that the total supply for a series of years is accurately indicated by this combination, however it may differ from the available supplies in any one year of the series.

TABLE V. — WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	NET IMPORTS.		Production	Retained for Consumption.	FINE WOOL.	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III.			Retained for Consumption.	Per cent of Foreign.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1890-91..	129,303,648	2,930,045	36,783,501	89,882,024	309,474,856	435,848,459	345,966,435	10.63
1891-92..	148,670,652	3,210,019	53,350,167	92,312,922	307,101,507	452,562,140	360,249,218	14.81
1892-93..	172,433,838	4,310,495	46,189,082	122,026,119	333,018,405	501,141,748	379,115,629	12.18
1893-94..	55,152,585	6,497,654	7,167,380	42,007,708	348,538,138	397,193,069	355,185,271	2.02
1894-95..	206,081,890	6,622,190	98,388,318	105,402,507	325,210,712	524,722,428	419,319,921	23.46
1895-96..	230,911,473	12,972,217	126,966,355	97,918,882	294,296,726	512,235,982	414,317,100	30.64
1896-97..	350,852,026	8,700,598	235,282,735	112,141,457	272,474,708	614,626,136	502,485,908	46.84
1897-98..	132,795,302	2,625,971	47,480,033	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99..	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,684	329,361,558	268,387,135	1.25
1899-1900	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14.20
1900-01..	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02..	166,576,966	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,542,199	302,502,382	465,851,407	371,694,390	18.65
1902-03..	177,137,796	3,511,914	54,747,533	119,397,268	316,341,032	489,966,914	370,569,646	14.63
1903-04..	173,742,834	3,182,803	55,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	458,010,031	345,129,795	16.22
1904-05..	249,135,746	2,561,648	134,407,321	112,292,726	291,783,032	538,357,130	426,066,402	31.54
1905-06..	201,688,668	5,642,859	98,336,137	97,002,153	295,488,438	491,534,247	393,632,094	24.99
1906-07..	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50
1907-08..	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	346,141,192	16.71
1908-09..	266,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,877	34.60
1909-10..	263,928,232	4,055,473	139,846,192	120,074,087	328,110,749	587,983,508	467,909,421	29.90
1910-11..	137,647,641	8,295,699	43,414,054	84,027,888	321,362,750	450,804,692	366,776,804	12.38
1911-12..	193,400,713	1,719,870	85,531,845	106,148,998	318,547,900	510,228,743	404,078,845	21.12
1912-13..	195,293,255	4,423,161	80,883,313	109,986,781	304,043,400	494,913,494	384,926,713	21.00
1913-14..	247,648,869	1,141,874	144,839,106	101,667,879	296,175,300	542,682,285	441,014,406	32.84
1914-15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,192,000	.....	.....	.....

The proportion of foreign fine wools increased from 21 per cent in 1913 to 32.84 per cent in the present year. The total quantity of fine wools retained for consumption, both foreign and domestic, amounted to 441,014,406 pounds, an increase of 56,087,693 pounds from the preceding year.

The net imports of Class I and II wools amount to 144,839,106 pounds and are 63,955,793 pounds in excess of the imports of the preceding year. Except for the year 1908-9 these imports are the largest since the record year 1896-7, when the net imports were 235,282,735 pounds, in anticipation of the re-imposition of the wool duties under the Dingley tariff. The net imports of Class III wools were about the average of the past five years.

The following table, computed from Table V., shows the total and average annual supplies for five-year periods, beginning in 1888, the ten-year periods 1888-1897, 1893-1902, and 1903-1912, and the years 1913 and 1914:

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TABLE VI. — WOOL SUPPLY, 1888-1914. — DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS LESS EXPORTS.

Fiscal years ending June 30.	All wools.	Fine wools.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1888-1892. Five years, total.....	2,122,407,842	1,686,818,840
Annual average.....	424,481,568	337,363,768
1893-1897. Five years, total.....	2,549,920,592	2,070,423,829
Annual average.....	509,984,118	414,084,766
1888-1897. Ten years, total.....	4,672,328,434	3,757,242,669
Annual average.....	467,232,843	375,724,267
1898-1902. Five years, total.....	1,988,771,621	1,582,374,537
Annual average.....	397,755,324	316,474,907
1893-1902. Ten years, total.....	4,538,692,213	3,652,798,366
Annual average.....	453,869,221	365,279,837
1903-1907. Five years, total.....	2,476,984,249	1,925,618,882
Annual average, five years.....	495,396,850	385,123,776
1898-1907. Ten years, total.....	4,465,755,870	3,507,993,419
Annual average.....	446,575,587	350,799,342
1908-1912. Five years, total.....	2,541,688,925	2,060,912,139
Annual average.....	508,337,785	412,182,428
1903-1912. Ten years, total.....	5,018,673,174	3,986,531,021
Annual average, ten years.....	501,867,317	398,653,102
1913.....	494,913,494	384,926,713
1914.....	542,682,285	441,014,406

SLAUGHTER AND MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

The total number of sheep killed yearly at four Western centers, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha, and total yearly receipts of sheep at Eastern seaboard markets, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are reported in the "Chicago Price Current Grain Reporter's Statistical Annual," as follows :

TABLE VII. — SEABOARD SHEEP RECEIPTS, AND SLAUGHTER AT PRINCIPAL WESTERN POINTS, 11 YEARS, 1903-1913.

Calendar Year.	Western killings.	Seaboard receipts.	Total.
1903.....	5,827,000	3,314,000	9,141,000
1904.....	5,465,000	3,128,000	8,593,000
1905.....	5,879,000	2,425,000	8,304,000
1906.....	6,117,000	2,606,000	8,723,000
1907.....	5,701,000	2,956,431	8,657,431
1908.....	5,824,000	3,364,349	9,188,349
1909.....	6,578,000	3,346,147	9,924,147
1910.....	6,911,000	3,173,706	10,084,706
1911.....	8,295,000	3,244,000	11,539,000
1912.....	9,055,000	6,426,720	15,481,720
1913.....	8,592,000	3,690,177	12,282,177

The Western killings and the seaboard receipts were considerably smaller in 1913 than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the growth of population and the increasing demand for meat. The decrease for the year in the slaughter at these points is 3,199,543 head and the total 12,282,177.

The "Boston Commercial Bulletin" has obtained from the Department at Washington data from which the following table, No. VIII., has been constructed, which shows the number of sheep carcasses inspected by the Government officials at the various slaughter-houses in the country for the year 1913 to have been 14,405,927 and for the ten months of 1914 to amount to 11,950,417, and confirms the opinion frequently expressed that the annual sheep slaughter exceeds fifteen millions. The killings of uninspected animals by farmers and others for local use will easily raise the number to the above figure.

TABLE VIII. — SHEEP SLAUGHTER OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1914.

Compiled from Official Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

	Chicago.	Kansas City.	National Stock Yards.	South Omaha.
Total, 1913	4,371,741	1,563,356	733,732	1,581,700
1914.				
January	392,686	144,002	48,016	171,386
February	313,454	115,626	35,557	154,915
March	321,786	130,127	31,898	172,171
April	301,381	160,758	36,637	137,368
May	273,973	130,583	59,011	107,994
June	310,675	100,713	113,779	73,259
July	342,885	65,175	79,505	144,617
August	319,852	88,026	42,525	185,364
September	403,031	174,673	32,179	223,953
October	396,833	151,162	28,714	197,046
Total 10 months, 1914....	3,376,556	1,260,845	507,821	1,568,078

TABLE VIII. — *Continued.*

	South St. Joseph.	All Other Points.	Totals.
Total, 1913.....	625,776	5,529,422	14,405,927
1914.			
January	68,097	472,438	1,296,625
February.....	56,984	435,964	1,112,500
March	76,409	410,797	1,143,188
April	85,900	427,884	1,149,928
May	56,747	456,269	1,084,577
June	38,066	476,945	1,113,437
July	28,058	510,865	1,171,105
August	40,135	493,528	1,169,430
September	65,174	480,087	1,379,097
October	48,396	508,379	1,336,530
Total 10 months, 1914 ..	563,966	4,673,156	11,950,417

The Department's estimate of pulled wool, 43,000,000, is practically the same as our estimate and is confirmed by the statistics of slaughter of sheep.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

Until the outbreak of the war in Europe in August the wool market was very uncertain. Large imports of wool and constantly increasing importations of wool manufactures, accompanied by a marked reluctance of purchasers of goods, made the wool market very difficult of adjustment. There was no unanimity of opinion as to the future. Since August there has been little change in the attitude of manufacturers generally except those who have secured orders from abroad for the supply of needs of the continental armies, although prices have been considerably increased because of the conditions abroad and the cutting off of some of our source of supply by the wool embargoes.

Table IX. shows the Boston prices of domestic wools in October for fifteen years. The relative prices year by year are shown in the table, and are graphically indicated by the chart of fluctuations in wool prices opposite this page.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1890-1914.

Source: See: LEONARD J. ENRIE, *THE LAWMAN-WILSON LAW*, AUGUST 27, 1894, AND THE REVISED LIST OF MANUFACTURES TO WHICH THIS EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1895.

UNIQUELY TAKEN JULY 24, 1897, TO OCTOBER 3, 1909. ALDRICH-PAYNE TAKEN OCTOBER 3, 1909, TO OCTOBER 3, 1913. SIMMONS-UNDERWOOD TAKEN AFTER OCTOBER 3, 1913.

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.



Territory
Fine Medium
Scoured,

Texas Sourdough
12 months!

TABLE IX. — COMPARATIVE PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN BOSTON,
OCTOBER, 1900-1914.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.															
<i>(Washed.)</i>															
XX and above . . .	28½	26½	28½	34	35	36½	34	34	33	36	30	28	31	26	30
Medium	28½	26	29	32	36	41½	40	40	34	40	34	31	37	30	33
Fine Delaine	28½	28	31½	36	36	37½	36	38½	35	40	34	30	34	27	31
<i>(Unwashed.)</i>															
Fine	18½	19½	21½	23½	24	27	26	27	23	28	22	20	23	20	24
Medium	23½	20	23	25	30	34½	33	33	26	36	28	25	30	23	27
Fine Delaine	21½	21	24	26	27	30	28	31	28	33	26	24	28	22	26
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, NEW YORK, ETC.															
<i>(Washed.)</i>															
Fine	22½	20½	24	27½	27½	31*	30*	30*	28*	31*	28*	*	*	*	*
Medium	27½	24½	27	31	33	40	39	39	33	38	33	30	36	29	32
Fine Delaine	25½	24½	29	34	34	36	34	37	34	38	32	28	33	26	29
<i>(Unwashed.)</i>															
Fine	16½	17	19	21½	22	25	24	25½	22	26	20	18	22	19	22
Medium	22½	19½	21½	24	29	33	32	32	25	34	27	24	29	22	26
Fine Delaine	18½	19	22	23½	25	28	26	29	26	32	25	22	26	21	24
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.															
<i>(Unwashed.)</i>															
Medium	24½	21	22½	24½	30	35	33	31	25	35	28	25	31	24	27
MISSOURI, IOWA, AND ILLINOIS.															
<i>(Unwashed.)</i>															
Medium	22½	19½	21½	23½	29	34	32	30	24	32	26	23	28	22	25
TEXAS.															
<i>(Scoured Basis.)</i>															
Spring, fine, 12 months	50	44	52½	52½	62	75	70	71	55	75	60	52	62	52	58
Fall, fine	41	37	45	42½	52	62	58	58	45	60	50	44	50	43	48
CALIFORNIA															
<i>(Scoured Basis.)</i>															
Spring, Northern, free, 12 months . .	49	43½	50	52	62	74	70	68	50	70	55	48	54	48	53
Fall, free	41	38½	43	42½	53	62	60	58	40	53	45	40	45	40	45
TERRITORY WOOL, INCLUDING MONTANA, WYOMING, UTAH, IDAHO, OREGON, ETC.															
<i>(Scoured Basis.)</i>															
Staple fine	51	46	55	55	65	76	71	73	60	78	65	60	67	54	60
“ medium	48	44	50	51	60	70	66	68	52	70	57	52	60	47	53
Clothing, fine	48	43	48	50	60	72	68	65	53	70	58	50	60	48	55
“ medium	47½	40	45	46	55	68	63	60	45	65	50	45	56	43	50

* Nominal.

MOHAIR.

There has been no material change in the mohair industry. Unlike its fellow fiber wool, which is free of duty, it is dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem. Under the previous law it was subject to 12 cents per pound duty, being grouped with the Class II wools.

The estimated production for the year 1913 was 4,500,000 pounds, valued at 27 cents per pound, Boston prices, equal to a total value of \$1,215,000. The production this year is estimated to be about the same in quantity, but the average value only 24 cents, making a total value of \$1,080,000 as against \$1,215,000 last year.

The Angora goat which produces the mohair is raised chiefly in Texas, Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Arizona, though in many other States a few are kept.

MOHAIR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
U.S. Census Reports and Commercial Estimates.

Year.	Fleeces.	Weight of Mohair.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1900	454,932	961,328	\$267,864
1910	1,682,912	3,778,706	901,597
1912 .....	.....	4,000,000*	1,240,000†
1913 .....	.....	4,500,000*	1,215,000†
1914 .....	.....	4,500,000*	1,080,000†

* Commercial estimate.

† Boston market value.

STOCK OF WOOL IN BOSTON MARKET.

The stocks of unsold wool in the Boston market January 1, 1914 and 1915, as compiled for the Boston Wool Trade Association are as follows:

	January 1, 1915.	January 1, 1914.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Territory, California, Texas	18,789,052	23,627,371
Fleeces (grown east of the Mississippi River, and Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri)	3,632,250	1,348,029
Scoured	2,397,869	2,798,598
Pulled	1,563,164	2,656,457
Foreign, Class 1 and 2	1,178,115	10,550,064
Foreign, Class 3	779,858	2,820,030
Total	28,340,308	43,800,549

The unsold stock of wool in Boston January 1, 1913, was 42,849,855 pounds.

BOSTON RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WOOL.

The volume of the wool business of Boston is well illustrated by the following table, which shows the receipts of domestic and foreign wools separately and also the total receipts, with the shipments of all wools for a period of five years, as reported by the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

TABLE X. — YEARLY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WOOL AT BOSTON FOR FIVE YEARS 1910-1914, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	All Wools.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1910.....	195,536,835	81,173,849	276,710,684	217,761,880
1911.....	247,463,739	149,487,123	396,950,862	217,239,723
1912.....	236,458,198	124,143,562	360,601,760	276,912,464
1913.....	161,800,680	63,336,325	225,136,325	183,710,214
1914.....	190,730,629	144,145,491	334,876,120	267,149,305

Table XI. shows the annual receipts of domestic and foreign wool in Boston by months for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, and Table XII. shows the shipments in pounds from Boston, by months, over the several railroads and by sea for the year. Only the direction and quantity of the shipments can be determined by this table, which contains a certain amount of duplication, for it reports shipments of wool from Boston to be scoured, some of which is reshipped to Boston, to be again sent away to factories where it is used.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLENS.

We are indebted to the Hon. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Commerce, for the facts relating to the imports of wool and wool manufactures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, which are given in Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. The table of imports entered for consumption for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914, which usually appears in this number of the Bulletin, was not completed in Washington in season for this issue, but will be published later. Pending its receipt the principal facts as they appear in the Bureau's quarterly statements have been compiled and appear in Table XVIII., on page 30.

TABLE XII. — SHIPMENTS OF WOOL FROM BOSTON BY MONTHS (POUNDS).
(*Boston Chamber of Commerce, James A. McKibben, Secretary.*)

RAILROADS.	1914.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Boston & Albany R.R.:													
Boston & Albany Grand Junction	3,951,676	3,359,616	4,443,162	4,536,974	4,800,052	4,724,764	4,794,924	3,585,426	4,479,696	4,813,511	4,442,091	4,576,829	52,508,721
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.:	1,510,325	2,014,651	2,535,271	4,484,210	986,700	2,698,891	749,755	1,289,081	1,221,430	1,427,795	206,640	107,000	18,631,789
Boston & Maine R.R.:	4,675,910	3,442,805	4,900,740	2,924,530	2,946,576	3,316,150	4,073,890	4,796,320	4,308,310	4,195,967	2,460,406	2,431,320	44,472,928
Territorial . . .	10,219,472	8,506,194	12,935,603	10,170,285	10,392,402	8,321,640	9,613,270	8,209,942	5,415,206	5,081,638	5,664,211	4,749,178	99,279,041
Mystic Wharf . . .	3,526,905	4,011,837	2,796,173	2,095,604	2,015,882	1,694,933	1,821,462	1,860,189	1,852,618	2,096,871	248,240	579,199	24,600,213
By sea	1,714,395	1,777,410	2,607,810	1,685,697	2,094,806	2,463,823	1,513,452	1,741,150	1,353,200	3,377,502	4,779,365	2,748,093	27,656,613
Total	25,598,593	23,112,513	30,218,759	25,897,300	23,236,412	22,620,201	22,366,793	21,482,108	18,630,460	20,993,284	17,800,953	15,191,929	267,149,305
Total after January 1	25,598,593	48,711,106	78,929,865	104,827,165	128,063,577	150,683,778	173,050,571	194,532,679	213,163,139	234,156,423	251,957,376	267,149,305	267,149,305
Total after January 1 preceding year	20,507,036	37,383,766	54,579,185	64,540,792	72,388,810	82,941,625	96,609,154	112,055,686	129,764,732	143,260,189	157,530,834	183,710,214	183,710,214

TABLE XIII. — WOOL IMPORTED INTO BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.
BY PORTS AND CLASSES.

GROSS IMPORTS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	BOSTON.			NEW YORK.			PHILADELPHIA.			TOTAL.
	Class 1.		Pounds.	Class 2.		Pounds.	Class 3.		Pounds.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.		
896.....	78,398,112	9,539,881	30,325,673	28,939,693	543,352	52,764,614	8,301,279	2,070,608	15,055,110	225,938,322
897.....	137,221,457	23,156,843	33,421,729	48,428,014	2,371,604	62,522,561	9,884,925	1,811,398	13,676,511	332,495,042
898.....	36,205,712	2,672,113	22,823,137	5,865,916	458,732	50,071,999	2,306,013	17,505	9,661,885	130,083,012
899.....	8,335,942	1,554,556	12,436,404	2,911,683	155,121	43,251,114	1,517,560	344,368	4,971,888	75,498,636
900.....	30,192,843	5,343,455	29,333,226	3,561,996	1,275,008	61,922,600	3,281,782	3,266,758	14,486,204	152,663,872
901.....	22,416,924	3,396,580	19,993,032	5,602,497	210,782	39,112,400	2,072,551	572,304	8,171,451	101,518,521
902.....	51,473,822	2,820,800	21,778,976	7,308,817	920,301	52,417,988	5,468,922	266,807	19,780,677	162,243,110
903.....	30,601,779	8,877,714	35,294,573	5,323,738	1,693,694	54,119,001	4,443,990	1,991,395	29,648,574	171,994,458
904.....	37,821,884	8,980,496	37,984,908	3,070,482	1,389,643	48,582,335	4,509,591	362,262	27,639,439	170,401,040
905.....	86,741,441	19,018,797	37,070,260	9,908,856	2,908,801	44,082,025	11,146,872	1,569,526	30,346,375	242,792,953
906.....	64,801,760	8,336,094	22,420,950	8,555,810	1,657,970	49,278,261	10,227,347	1,772,888	26,788,974	193,840,054
907.....	61,116,729	4,204,964	25,713,122	8,817,037	1,159,185	61,357,911	8,744,454	854,390	29,296,390	194,194,182
908.....	34,002,148	7,247,799	13,023,020	3,397,855	522,524	36,778,123	6,220,038	459,275	16,647,519	118,298,301
909.....	114,512,293	11,591,627	24,757,185	11,100,437	383,908	52,853,241	12,531,238	1,852,418	24,005,573	253,587,920
910.....	79,232,943	17,022,966	27,476,785	14,399,419	1,574,625	66,098,923	13,081,388	4,635,818	26,762,386	250,285,253
911.....	32,689,348	5,532,189	20,117,152	1,327,443	252,927	43,540,674	2,205,818	531,663	18,818,639	125,015,853
912.....	54,443,667	5,840,571	25,538,651	4,189,259	473,126	56,040,867	6,878,019	1,162,021	22,660,591	177,226,772
913.....	50,887,889	8,468,552	27,131,377	3,652,043	6,026,695	55,702,561	6,483,156	2,575,977	24,667,461	180,261,721
914.....	100,371,290	8,630,104	23,809,154	11,409,227	2,863,728	53,845,615	9,364,414	1,094,239	23,199,709	*234,587,480

* In addition to the above, 1,433,202 pounds of alpaca, mohair, etc., previously included with Class 2 wools were imported into the three ports, making the total imports of wool 236,080,682 pounds.

NOTE. — These figures represent about 95 per cent of the total quantity of wool imported into all the ports of the United States.

TABLE XIV. — WOOL IMPORTED INTO BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.
BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Russia.	Turkey.	United Kingdom.	Argentina.	Uruguay.	Chinese Empire.	British E. Indies.	British Occaula.	All other Countries.	TOTAL.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1896.	13,150,509	17,987,753	14,229,068	32,231,341	9,048,350	26,084,232	9,897,331	72,995,090	30,264,448	225,938,322
1897.	19,706,449	20,239,717	27,759,419	64,969,556	15,004,257	21,461,478	10,989,980	109,912,851	42,451,335	332,495,042
1898.	16,999,224	9,282,762	12,434,332	16,734,279	1,309,974	20,369,294	6,445,063	31,877,252	14,630,832	130,083,012
1899.	13,373,350	5,697,377	9,156,624	7,957,657	149,573	14,276,124	6,949,491	7,249,740	10,688,700	75,498,636
1900.	18,869,252	9,577,147	20,393,063	20,064,279	1,072,307	30,998,289	9,397,020	23,121,394	19,171,121	152,663,872
1901.	13,720,814	8,355,941	16,919,793	14,338,218	783,075	9,181,105	4,146,698	22,570,030	11,482,847	101,518,521
1902.	16,322,231	12,215,316	21,737,509	45,287,370	533,634	18,843,396	6,813,401	26,559,531	13,930,722	162,243,110
1903.	19,455,392	15,440,933	31,778,842	28,265,309	541,384	26,032,976	11,850,446	25,238,498	18,390,678	171,994,458
1904.	23,403,797	17,742,473	26,807,042	28,168,060	112,208	24,912,491	10,088,556	25,792,098	13,374,315	170,401,040
1905.	23,790,451	23,454,937	25,213,450	47,695,567	7,740,309	30,023,157	12,202,135	56,212,733	16,460,214	242,792,953
1906.	21,180,755	16,032,199	21,615,963	42,167,927	5,807,190	30,233,762	6,011,319	39,548,551	11,242,388	193,840,054
1907.	21,231,378	15,710,735	14,863,620	23,195,208	5,856,611	39,762,115	8,697,581	52,538,582	12,338,352	194,194,182
1908.	12,913,964	10,686,993	15,747,766	16,221,285	1,604,221	21,717,431	4,936,421	27,032,576	7,438,644	118,298,301
1909.	7,966,392	10,050,199	31,125,711	58,379,834	5,868,232	35,634,909	12,952,758	79,420,778	12,189,107	253,587,920
1910.	13,263,175	13,521,623	37,097,134	31,082,184	8,789,755	46,599,637	16,603,135	68,199,625	15,128,955	250,285,253
1911.	12,944,356	9,552,982	12,854,102	17,891,376	711,525	39,055,965	10,831,635	20,494,162	9,679,750	125,015,853
1912.	20,253,067	13,682,915	13,656,409	27,621,628	3,216,988	32,636,950	15,725,299	38,494,677	11,938,839	177,226,772
1913.	24,695,118	15,457,035	19,330,440	26,742,584	3,718,873	35,572,181	10,212,091	31,852,863	12,680,536	180,261,721
1914.	22,845,353	10,357,809	22,023,698	42,276,542	13,017,718	31,077,858	14,149,719	64,697,584	14,141,199	*236,080,682

* Includes 1,493,202 pounds of alpaca, mohair, etc.

NOTE. — These figures represent about 95 per cent of the total quantity of wool imported into all ports of the United States.

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY PORTS AND CLASSES.

Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. show the gross imports of wool both by classes and ports, as brought into the three principal wool importing centers, but as stated in the footnotes to the tables there is a moderate quantity imported each year into minor ports. The tables show a great increase in the quantity of wool imported, as compared with the preceding year. Boston retains her supremacy in the importation of Class I and II wools, receiving a total of 100,371,290 pounds, against 20,773,641 pounds in the other two ports. The imports of Class II wools, never very great in quantity, amounted this year to 12,588,071 pounds, and in addition 1,493,202 pounds of mohair, alpaca, etc., heretofore included with the Class II wools. The imports of Class III wools into New York amounted to 53,845,615 pounds, a total nearly seven millions of pounds in excess of the receipts of similar wools in Boston and Philadelphia. The total importation of Class III wools in these three ports amounted to 100,854,478 pounds, and of all wools, including mohair, etc., to 236,080,682 pounds.

COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT.

Table XV. shows also the countries of production and immediate shipment of wools imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. Owing to changes in method in the publication of the "Commerce and Finance Reports" by the Department of Commerce, this statement was not prepared by the statistical bureau but has been compiled with much trouble from the "Monthly Summaries," as was also done last year.

TABLE XV. — WOOL IMPORTED INTO BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BY COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, AND CLASSES, COVERING ABOUT 95 PER CENT OF ALL WOOL IMPORTED.

Compiled from United States Commerce and Finance Reports.

COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Class I.	Class II.	Mohair, Alpaca, etc.*	Class III.	TOTAL.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Austria-Hungary,	Austria-Hungary				437,162	437,162
Belgium	Belgium	48,876			48,876	48,876
Denmark	Denmark				21,629	21,629
England	{ England	3,994,085	9,479,370	34,849	3,277,591	17,032,645
	{ France				24,779	
Ireland	{ Scotland		124,562		97,209	484,802
	{ Canada		3,268			
	{ England		361,034		748	
Scotland	{ Ireland		2,800		854	4,506,251
	{ Scotland				116,098	
France	{ England	3,543	85,235		472,073	2,262,688
	{ Scotland	214,515	304,055		3,426,830	
Germany	{ Belgium	15,946	11,294		2,471	2,705,836
	{ England		3,003		16,177	
Greece	{ France	718,300	9,796		1,453,395	5,325
	{ Spain				32,306	
Iceland	{ England	18,190	12,716		12,548	1,752,655
	{ Germany	75,944			2,586,438	
Italy	{ Greece				5,325	249,641
	{ Belgium				10,270	
Netherlands	{ Denmark				860,752	11,106
	{ England	3,687	1,639		285,159	
Portugal	{ Germany				155,483	1,722,083
	{ Iceland				413,080	
Russia in Europe,	{ Portugal				21,210	1,020,622
	{ Scotland				1,375	
Spain	{ England	38,874			42,100	1,020,622
	{ Germany				12,434	
Turkey in Europe,	{ Italy	378	225		155,630	3,273,359
	{ Netherlands	2,654			8,452	
Afghanistan	{ England				49,460	252,465
	{ Portugal				203,005	
British India	{ Austria				46,873	17,223,083
	{ Denmark				8,953	
China	{ England	16,779			413,275	17,223,083
	{ France				323,277	
Russia in Asia	{ Germany				51,327	16,303,507
	{ Russia in Europe	8,850	43,317	6,925	16,303,507	
Spain	{ Belgium	17,900			28,010	1,020,622
	{ England				447,514	
Turkey in Europe,	{ France	188,406			12,262	1,020,622
	{ Germany				15,879	
Afghanistan	{ Portugal				309,251	3,273,359
	{ Spain	1,400			99,148	
British India	{ Denmark			97,910	293,054	3,273,359
	{ England		1,961	3,873	135,746	
China	{ France				26,231	2,029,698
	{ Turkey in Asia				2,029,698	
Russia in Europe,	{ Turkey in Europe		585,738		249,849	249,849
	{ Russia in Asia				3,010,348	
Spain	{ British India				11,033,180	14,149,719
	{ England	11,116	9,588		645	
Turkey in Europe,	{ France				84,570	31,077,858
	{ Scotland				29,889,612	
Afghanistan	{ China	108,800		6,739	563,237	31,077,858
	{ England	867			508,603	
British India	{ Russia in Europe					

* Mohair, alpaca, etc., included with Class II wools in previous reports.

TABLE XV. — *Continued.*

COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION.	Countries of immediate shipment.	Class I.	Class II.	Mohair, Alpaca, etc.*	Class III.	TOTAL.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Persia	England	25,745			27,014	564,749
	France				10,298	
	Persia				343,005	
	Russia in Asia				24,211	
	Russia in Europe				127,593	
	Turkey in Asia				4,059	
Russia in Asia	Turkey in Europe			3,024	15,731	5,622,270
	England				243	
	Netherlands				5,600,409	
	Russia in Asia				2,887	
	Russia in Europe				916,710	
	England		50,956	388,958	182,276	
Turkey in Asia	France				2,944	7,084,450
	Germany				2,888	
	Russia in Asia				5,395,706	
	Turkey in Europe	14,124		10,736	119,152	
	England	58,295				
	Belgium	28,182				
British E. Africa,	British South Africa,	453,269	38,905	14,807	145,596	2,159,706
	England	919,062	51,958	88,350		
	France	243,435				
	Germany	177,812				
	England				49,905	
	Egypt	9,946			2,130	
Egypt	England	99,585	10,808		171,482	294,951
	France				11,990	
	Italian Africa				25,237	
	France	2,487				
	Canada		289,150		20,286	
	Argentina	30,913,166	386,686		5,452,626	
Argentina	Belgium	1,398,822				42,276,542
	England	2,714,092	10,294		125,099	
	France	1,249,757				
	Germany	26,000				
	Brazil		820		50,210	
	Chile	180,178			96,523	
Chile	England	772,742			17,650	1,067,093
	Ecuador				324	
	Belgium	61,276				
	England	295,141		142,702	338,642	
	Peru	812	351,967	694,319	55,433	
	Argentina	47,020				
Peru	Belgium	2,024,218			3,508	13,017,718
	England	927,886			4,269	
	France	667,960			161,228	
	Uruguay	7,972,159	41,949		1,167,721	
	Venezuela				19,452	
	England	54,701				
Venezuela	British West Indies				50	50
	Dutch W. Indies				6,993	
	Santo Domingo				118	
	Australia and Tasmania	22,412,128	42,505		54,040	
	Belgium	945,823				
	British So. Africa	19,782				
Australia and Tasmania	Canada	45,942				39,279,788
	England	13,269,435			2,370	
	France	2,287,343				
	Germany	160,884				
	Netherlands	7,064				
	New Zealand	10,105				
New Zealand	Scotland	22,367				25,417,706
	Belgium	8,148				
	England	19,512,911	272,272		6,478	
	France	39,059				
	New Zealand	5,278,928				
Total		121,144,931	12,588,071	1,493,202	100,854,478	236,080,682

* Mohair, alpaca, etc., included with Class II wools in previous reports.

The imports of Class I wools were 60,193,323 pounds in excess of those of last year, and nearly equalled the imports of 1912 and 1913 combined, as appears from the following tabular statement, which covers the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, and shows at the same time the amount coming into this country from each of the principal countries of production:

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Australasia	64,319,919	31,818,992	38,186,399	20,470,121
Argentina.....	36,301,837	24,393,428	23,049,591	14,014,295
Uruguay.....	11,639,243	3,537,724	3,125,759	715,525
All other	8,883,932	1,272,954	1,149,196	1,022,668
	121,144,931	61,023,098	65,510,945	36,222,609

Our supply of Class II wools is derived principally from the British islands, which furnished 10,360,524 pounds of the 14,081,273 pounds of these wools imported during the year. Included in the total of Class II wools is 1,493,202 pounds of Angora goat hair (which comes from Turkey and the Cape of Good Hope, and is known as mohair), and camel, vicuna and similar hairs, the product of Asia and South America. Up to October 3 of last year these hairs have always been reported as wools of Class II, having been subject to the same rates of duty. They are so included in this table for purposes of comparison.

Class III wool comes from nearly every portion of the globe, but principally from the countries named in the subjoined statement, which covers the imports of the last three years. These wools are mostly used for the manufacture of carpets and low-grade blankets.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Chinese Empire	30,961,452	35,570,788	32,634,956
Russia (Europe and Asia)...	22,769,482	24,450,574	20,146,464
United Kingdom	7,416,182	9,447,134	7,415,770
Turkey (Europe and Asia) ..	9,817,164	13,833,505	12,308,244
British East Indies	14,107,320	10,212,091	15,675,017
Argentina	5,577,725	2,349,156	4,572,037
Germany	2,598,986	1,418,011	2,585,971
France	1,504,349	4,033,013	.....
Iceland	1,747,326	1,760,351	.....
All other	3,354,492	4,314,495	8,901,650
	100,854,478	107,389,118	104,240,109

The following table gives the total gross imports into the United States for the eleven last fiscal years. The quantity imported into other than the principal ports can be ascertained by comparison with Tables XIII. and XIV.

TABLE XVI.—GROSS IMPORTS OF WOOL, FISCAL YEARS 1904–1914 — POUNDS.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
1904... ..	45,575,993	12,934,143	115,232,698	173,742,834
1905.....	109,888,258	26,551,624	112,695,864	249,135,746
1906.....	86,810,307	15,204,254	99,674,107	201,688,668
1907.....	82,982,116	10,671,378	110,194,051	203,847,545
1908.....	45,798,313	13,332,540	66,849,681	125,980,524
1909.....	142,580,993	21,952,259	101,876,052	266,409,304
1910.....	111,604,330	31,614,235	120,721,019	263,939,584
1911.....	40,104,845	12,456,468	85,086,328	137,647,641
1912.....	71,203,329	15,557,664	106,639,720	193,400,713
1913.....	67,238,715	16,886,446	111,168,094	195,293,255
1914.....	125,088,761	20,556,795	102,003,313	247,648,869

IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES.

Table XVII., which gives the gross imports of manufactures of wool, shows a total foreign value of \$34,294,204, an amount more than twice the corresponding imports of the previous year, and nearly double the average (\$18,287,037) of the preceding five years.

These, being the foreign invoice values, cannot properly be used for comparison with the value of home manufactures, except by the addition of the customs duties paid. For such purposes the table of imports entered for consumption should be used.

TABLE XVII. — IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES, 1909-1914. (FOREIGN VALUE.)

GROSS IMPORTS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Carpets (sq. yds.)	1,042,378	\$4,032,512	1,205,982	\$4,591,721	1,003,741	\$3,807,805	841,249	\$3,850,804	1,085,431	\$4,895,989	1,073,877	\$4,452,309
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit goods	1,416,934	1,813,542	6,232,790	6,425,664	4,727,279	5,142,507	4,119,110	4,630,478	4,285,495	4,888,447	12,385,586	12,794,048
Cloth, pounds	4,510,224	4,780,606	48,345,084	9,374,140	30,414,343	6,262,566	15,415,245	3,279,198	15,712,155	3,321,626	19,442,047	2,376,549
Dress goods (sq. yds.)	34,619,747	6,761,536	57,113	17,258	*	*	*	*	*	*	24,521,451	4,396,660
" " pounds	57,113	17,258	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Knit fabrics	495,173	141,625	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufactures of mohair, etc.	284,393	233,704	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shoddy, flocks, etc., pounds	678,430	678,430	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yarns, pounds	36,530,487	36,530,487	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695	1,053,695
Wool wastes	3078,709	3078,709	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906	5,578,906
All other	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141	16,315,141
Total	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204	34,294,204

* Included in "All other."

¹ July to December, 1913, inclusive.² January to June, 1914, inclusive.³ Since November 30, 1913.

TABLE XVIII. — IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

*Entered for Consumption Year ending June 30, 1914.**Condensed from Quarterly Reports of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.*

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Foreign Values.	Duties.
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, and other like animals:			
Class I. — Merino, etc.:			
Dutiable, lbs.	9,944,264	\$2,343,361	\$1,094,164
Free, lbs.	161,500,181	38,985,071	.....
Total	171,444,445	\$41,328,432	\$1,094,164
Class II. — English blood wools, Angora goat hair, etc.:			
Dutiable, lbs.	5,170,336	\$1,582,386	\$417,238
Free, lbs.	20,935,775	4,980,961	.....
Total, lbs.	25,206,111	\$6,563,347	\$417,238
Class III. — Donskoi, etc.:			
Dutiable, lbs.	21,123,124	\$2,925,469	\$1,077,833
Free, lbs.	109,647,108	18,465,055	.....
Total, lbs.	130,770,232	\$21,390,524	\$1,077,833
Total, wool unmanufactured:			
Dutiable, lbs.	36,237,724	\$6,851,216	\$2,589,235
Free, lbs.	291,183,067	62,431,087	.....
Total, lbs.	327,420,791	\$69,282,303	\$2,589,235
Manufactures of wool, etc.:			
Shoddy, wastes, etc.:			
Dutiable, lbs.	101,845	\$55,092	\$18,185
Free, lbs.	6,797,237	1,049,716	.....
Total, shoddy, lbs.	6,899,082	\$1,104,808	\$18,185
Tops, rovings, etc., dutiable, lbs.	3,301,056	\$1,467,210	\$120,890
Yarns, etc., dutiable, lbs.	3,339,086	\$2,237,460	\$477,107
Carpets, etc., dutiable, sq. yds.	1,188,605	\$4,769,749	\$2,504,208
Cloths, July to December, 1913, incl., lbs. ¹	1,984,689	\$2,298,765	\$2,132,363
January to June, 1914, incl., lbs. ²	10,735,343	10,765,926	3,807,013
Total, 12 months	12,720,032	\$13,064,691	\$5,939,376
Dress Goods, July to December, 1913, incl. ¹			
Dutiable, sq. yds. ¹ . . .	2,491,795	\$717,279	\$693,991
Dutiable, lbs. ¹	529,108	657,776	592,926
January to June, 1914, incl., lbs. ²	5,987,628	5,532,112	1,936,239
Total . . . . .	.....	\$6,907,167	\$3,223,156
Wearing apparel . . . . .	.....	\$2,240,359	\$1,336,113
All other . . . . .	.....	\$1,728,356	\$773,207
Total, manufactures of . . . . .	.....	\$33,519,799	\$14,387,242
Total, wool and manufactures of . . . . .	.....	\$102,802,102	\$16,976,477

¹ Under tariff of 1909.² Under tariff of 1913.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL ENTERED
FOR CONSUMPTION.

The preceding table, which shows the imports of foreign wools and manufactures of wool entered for consumption during the fiscal year, must not be confused with the tables of gross imports, which include all imports, those entered in bond as well as those entered for immediate consumption.

On July 1, 1913, there were in bonded warehouses some seventy-eight millions of pounds of wool; a year later there were less than one million pounds so stored. The difference added to the imports for the year, as shown in Table V., makes practically the sum of wool reported as imported for consumption as shown in this table and accounts for what at first sight seems a discrepancy in the figures in the two statements.

The effect of the reduced tariff on the imports of tops is shown by the fact that while in the fiscal years 1912 and 1913 these imports amounted to 283 pounds, valued at \$176, and 512 pounds, valued at \$287, respectively, in the last fiscal year the imports reached the sum of 3,301,056 pounds and a value of \$2,237,460.

In yarns, too, a similar condition exists, and is thus shown :

	Pounds.	Value.
Imports entered for consumption, 1912.....	61,300	\$59,470
“ “ “ “ 1913.....	199,738	114,810
“ “ “ “ 1914.....	3,339,086	2,237,460

The imports of carpets have not materially changed, but the imports of cloths have increased from 4,033,461 pounds, valued at \$4,642,689, in 1913, to more than three times those figures in 1914, viz., 12,720,032 pounds of a foreign value of \$13,064,691, and of this five-sixths were imported in the first six months of 1914 under the new tariff.

The imports of dress goods have more than doubled; in fact, the imports for 1914 exceed in value the corresponding imports for the two next preceding years.

The value of the foreign wool entered for consumption in the fiscal year 1914 was \$69,282,303.

The imports of manufactures of wool, entered for consumption for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914, compare as follows :

	Foreign Value.	Duty Collected.	Duty Paid Value.
1913.....	\$15,031,317	\$12,293,904	\$27,325,221
1914.....	33,519,799	14,387,242	47,907,041

It will be seen that measured by value these imports have more than doubled in amount, the increase being \$18,488,482, while the duty has increased only \$2,093,338, or one-sixth of the amount collected in the earlier year.

LONDON SALES.

The sixth and last series of the London sales of Colonial wool for 1913 began November 25 and closed December 9. The net amount available was 144,000 bales, of which 129,000 were sold, leaving 15,000 to be carried over into this year. The distribution was as follows:

Home consumption.....	59,000 bales.
Continent.....	67,000 "
America.....	3,000 "
Carried over.....	15,000 "

Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Co. comment upon each of the series of London sales for 1914 as follows: Of the first series, which commenced January 13 and closed on the 24th, they say:

There was a large attendance of buyers and competition was brisk, Germany and the home trade taking the most active part.

The bulk of good merino grease opened well on a par with the close of last sales and hardened further during the course of the series, standing at the close 5 per cent over the December quotations. Inferior grease and short faulty pieces sold at four par to 5 per cent advance.

Among crossbreds (in small supply owing to the strike in New Zealand) fine and medium wools were $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent coarse, barely 5 per cent over December. Scoured and slipes were poorly represented and showed no change from the previous sales.

The second series commenced March 4 and closed on the 17th:

There was a full attendance, all sections of the trade being well represented and the American contingent exceptionally large. French buyers maintained a very reserved attitude. Under the stimulus of a brisk demand from the States and also from the home trade prices moved sharply upwards and the net results of these sales is an improvement for most wools of from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent on the rates current in January.

The third series occupied from April 28 to May 16:

The attendance was large and competition was most animated. America was a very active competitor especially for shafty merinos and fine crossbreds.

The movement of prices was again upward. Merino, as soon as a proper selection was put before the trade, showed a 5 per cent advance as compared with the close of the last sales.

As regards crossbreds, coarse wools sold throughout at about March level, which initial weakness in medium qualities disappeared after the first week.

The fourth series began July 7 and closed July 22:

Competition was fairly brisk throughout. America again took a good proportion of the offerings, but the home trade and Germany were the principal operators, France continuing rather reserved. In merino wools the rise amounted to an average of 5 per cent all round, the improvement being most marked in long greasy wools of good quality and in greasy pieces, while scoured were also for the most part 5 per cent dearer than in May, the better classes of New Zealand crossbreds showing $7\frac{1}{2}$ and sometimes 10 per cent rise. Fine crossbreds — principally owing to American competition — sold at an advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and occasionally 10 per cent, on the last series. Medium sorts opened at from par to 5 per cent advance and after a short period of weakness may again be quoted at this level. Coarse wools showed little change from last sales.

The fifth series of sales, deferred for a week on account of the war between Germany and Austria on the one hand and Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and Servia on the other, and with offerings reduced by an earlier closing of the list, commenced October 6 with a net total available of 78,000 bales. Of these 27,000 bales were disposed of at private sale, and 8,000 were not offered, so that only 43,000 bales were catalogued.

There was a large attendance of home buyers and a few Dutch, Danish, French, and Italian. The few Americans present did not operate. The tone was remarkably strong throughout and the demand for Army requirements very keen. The sales closed October 12 with prices at their best.

The sixth series commenced November 3 and closed November 9:

Of the 70,000 bales available 19,000 were not offered, 7,000 were disposed of privately and 41,000 bales were sold all to the home trade.

Greasy merino of good length opened with a rise of about 5 per cent and has shown little change. Crossbreds were again in strong demand. The finer qualities were $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and coarse wools 15 per cent dearer than in October.

Of the seventh series, beginning December 8 and closing on the 17th, Messrs. Schwartz & Co. say :

There was a good attendance of the home trade, but the tone was flat all through and the continued prohibition of all export of wool caused a big fall in the price of merino. At the close the best wools were 10 per cent below the November level, good shafty wools about 15 per cent easier and the bulk of the ordinary wools 20 per cent down. Short wools were quite 25 per cent lower and very difficult of sale.

The following statement shows the supplies and deliveries of Colonial wool in the London market for the seven series of 1914, as compared with the six series of 1913 :

London Market.	1914.	1913.
Held over from December previous year.....	15,000 bls.	2,000 bls.
Net Imports for the seven series of 1914, and the six series of 1913 .	770,000 "	803,000 "
	<u>785,000 bls.</u>	<u>805,000 bls.</u>
Home Consumption....	530,000 bls.	469,000 bls.
Continent "	172,000 "	298,000 "
America "	63,000 "	23,000 "
	<u>765,000 bls.</u>	<u>790,000 bls.</u>
Total sold (first-hand wools)		
Held over.....	20,000 bls.	15,000 bls.

The net imports amounted to 770,000 bales, and as there were 15,000 bales held over from last year, the total available supply was 785,000 bales. The quantity available for each sale and the destination of the purchases are shown in the table which follows :

LONDON SALES — COLONIAL WOOL, SERIES 1914 — BALES.

	Available.	England.	Continent.	America.	Total Sales.	Held Over.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Jan. 1, 1913.....						2,000
Jan. 13-14.....	127,000	60,000	55,000	5,000	120,000	7,000
March 3-17.....	144,000	83,000	40,000	17,000	140,000	4,000
April 28-May 16....	190,000	121,000	40,000	24,000	185,000	5,000
July 7-22.....	145,000	86,000	34,000	17,000	137,000	8,000
Oct. 6-12.....	¹ 78,000	38,000	2,000	.....	40,000	11,000
Nov. 3-9.....	² 70,000	41,000	.....	.....	41,000	29,000
Dec. 8-16.....	³ 85,000	64,000	1,000	.....	65,000	20,000
		493,000	172,000	63,000	728,000	

¹ Only 43,000 catalogued, 27,000 bales disposed of at private sale.

² Only 44,000 catalogued, 7,000 bales sold at private sale, 19,000 not offered.

³ Only 78,000 catalogued, 7,000 bales not offered.

The total sales for the seven series were 728,000 bales distributed as follows: to England, 493,000 bales; the Continent, 172,000 bales; to America, 63,000 bales, and 20,000 bales were held over for the next year.

Adding the transit wools and the direct imports, the total deliveries to the trade for the years 1913 and 1914 are as follows:

	1913.	1914.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Home Consumption.....	1,043,000	968,000
Continental.....	1,670,000	1,689,000
America.....	54,000	169,000
Total.....	2,767,000	2,826,000

The home trade took 75,000 bales less this year than last, but the continent took 19,000 bales and America 115,000 bales more than last year.

Buxton, Ronald & Company in their Annual Wool Report, from which we quote, sum up the season's business as follows:

Prices have again been very satisfactory from the growers' standpoint, and from the start of the season under review to within some weeks of the finish the market was wonderfully free from disturbing elements. The falling off in the woollen trade of this country in the earlier part of the year was offset by the improvement on the continent, in France particularly, and

by the expansion of business with the United States resulting from their free wool policy. (The exports of Bradford to the United States for the nine months up to the end of September totalled roughly five and one-half millions sterling as against one and one-half millions in 1913 and two and one-half millions in 1912.) Then occurred the outbreak of war, which involved nearly all the great powers in one of the severest crises the world has ever had to pass through; its effects being extreme financial disorder, complete upheaval of credit, dislocation of foreign trade, and the demoralization of many of our home industries. The financial questions which came to the front were of extraordinary character, quite beyond past experience, but the means which were used to combat the difficulties which arose we cannot enter upon here. At the beginning of the war the export of wool from this country was checked, buying orders were withdrawn from the colonies and sales suspended, but this state of things did not last long, and it soon became apparent that, owing to exceptional causes, mainly that of military requirements, the wool industry was to be a fortunate exception to the general rule. Regarding the ultimate effect, it is naturally difficult to hazard an opinion. The demand for and wastage in woolen goods of all sorts is and must be enormous with so many millions of men under arms, not to mention the extra calls which are being made in other ways connected with the war. This huge consumption should make up for the stoppage of trade in normal directions. Supplies from the principal countries of production will probably be less than last season. South America has had a fair time, but the clip may possibly be slightly delayed owing to shearing having been interrupted by wet weather. New Zealand advices promise a good clip, but that from Australia and South Africa, owing to droughty conditions, will be smaller, and in the case of the former country probably to the extent of 175,000 bales. From the supply and demand point of view there is every reason to expect good wool prices once more provided that the prohibition of the exports of raw wool from this country be removed.

MERINO.

Supply.—The quantities catalogued were as follows:

Descriptions.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Australian	349,000	347,500	431,800	448,700	376,200
New Zealand	20,400	20,100	27,400	27,900	33,300
South African	17,700	35,200	43,000	45,100	41,000
Total	387,100	402,800	502,200	521,700	450,500

Australasian. — Character and selection. — The clip was a very pleasing improvement on the previous one. A good season in Victoria generally was responsible for a first-rate article. Western district wools in particular were about as good as they could have been, showing color, length and strength. The quality with a generous season was not so fine as usual. Most of the New South Wales districts likewise sent some good lines, but as a whole the wool was heavier. New England's were first-class, with excellent quality and provided good cutting fleeces. Riverina's were in good condition, realizing splendid results. Central district wools were also satisfactory and the Northern clips were really fine examples of what well-grown fleeces should be. Queensland's were on the whole good. There were some signs of droughty times, but with the later clips especially there was not much to complain of. There was again a good deal of seed but hardly so much yellow stain as previously. South Eastern's were all good, some were never in better order. The disappearance of merinos before crossbreds in this district seems to be only a question of time. South Australian's were rather irregular, part of the wool showing signs of dry times. The middle and north of West Australia had another rough season and the fleeces showed every indication of it. The more southerly grown wools were, on the other hand, in very fair condition and commanded keen attention. Tasmanian's were if anything finer than previously, due to a moderate season.

South Africa. — The quantity of these wools handled in this market shows a sensible decrease. . . . That it was possible for full advantage to be taken of the good market conditions was due to the excellence of the classing and skirting and attention to breeding. In many clips the grading was excellent and fully as good as that met with in the crack Australian clips. Truly a very different state of affairs from that ruling only a few short years back.

Prices throughout the season were consistently good and operators in the various oversea markets availed themselves of the opportunity to handsomely recoup themselves for the unsatisfactory results of the preceding season.

With German buyers out of the market, prospects for South African wools are somewhat uncertain.

Prices at the several sales were as follows :

SERIES.	WESTERN CAPE.		ALGOA BAY.	
	Grease.	Scoured.	Grease.	Scoured.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
December, 1913.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 — 24	9 — 10	22 — 23
January, 1914.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 — 24	9 — 10	22 — 23
March, “	11 — 12	24 — 25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 — 24
May, “	11 — 12	24 — 25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 — 24
July, “	11 — 12	24 — 25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
October, “	10 — 11	23 — 24	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 — 23

SERIES.	EAST LONDON.		ORANGE.
	Grease.	Scoured.	Grease.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
December, 1913.....	8 — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 — 22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1914.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
March, “	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 — 23	9 — 10
April, “	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 — 23	9 — 10
July, “	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 — 23	9 — 10
October, “	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 — 22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

British East Africa is gradually improving her output of wool. Some of the merinos show fair characteristics, but the wool resulting from the crosses between the merino and the native breeds is short, poor stapled, of different colors and marred by kemps.

CROSSBREDS.

The quantities catalogued from Australia and New Zealand, allowing for some 26,000 bales sold privately, show an increase of about that figure.

Description.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Australian.....	49,300	55,600	74,000	59,600	52,200
New Zealand	358,700	352,000	395,600	380,000	341,300
Totals	408,000	407,600	469,600	439,600	393,500

The New Zealand clip as a whole compared unfavorably with its predecessor, particularly so in the case of the North Island, where with few exceptions the wool was both heavier and had less color than in the previous season.

In consequence of the strikes in New Zealand a twelvemonth ago, as well as the delay caused by rain, shearing was late and as then generally happens a large proportion of the wool was freely charged with biddi-biddi seed. The wool from the South Island in most instances was fairly well up to the 1912-13 standard, while in the southern portion some really first-class staple was produced.

Throughout most of the time under review the market was well helped by a good American demand, and with the exception of a temporary lapse at the turn of the year was not marked with anything in the nature of violent movements.

SLIPED WOOLS.

The supply of these passing through the catalogues showed a large falling off, but it should be remembered that 26,000 bales were disposed of privately; taking this into consideration the total quantity sold here easily constitutes a record. There was a very steady and satisfactory market throughout until the extraordinary demand occurred in connection with requirements for our navy and army, which culminated in the highest prices in the annals of the trade being paid.

1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
¹ 56,000	75,000	70,000	60,900	61,000

¹ Exclusive of about 26,000 bales sold privately.

AUSTRALIAN 60s TOP.

The following are the quotations for an average super 60s top as reported by Messrs. Buxton, Ronald & Co. for the past three years :

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1912	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	28
1913	28	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1914	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	29	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	26	30		

LIVERPOOL EAST INDIA WOOL SALES.

Messrs. Hughes & Isherwood report the Liverpool East India wool sales for the series of 1914 in bales as follows:

January.	March.	May.	July.	September and October.	December.	Bought by
4,900	10,200	5,400	2,600	256	500	America.
6,300	6,300	6,050	4,000	.....	100	Continent.
11,996	18,142	12,953	12,750	18,619	14,623	Home trade.
23,196	34,642	24,403	18,750	18,869	15,223	Total sold.
10,953	8,330	11,196	16,139	17,401	8,666	Withdrawn.
34,149	42,972	35,599	34,889	36,270	23,889	Bales offered.

From their market reports of the sales the following comments on each series are extracted:

JANUARY 22, 1914.

We said of the November [1913] series that it seemed a pity to find high limits so numerous; and that with America operating freely (unhampered by duty considerations).

Consignors imposed high limits as before and out of a moderate sized offering we are left with quite a large proportion unsold. The limited lots held over from November now realized generally $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound less than then had to be refused for them. Best white Joria was about the only grade that held its own—thanks to American support—and it is significant that it is the cleanest wool India sends us.

MARCH 26, 1914.

Our East India auctions took place under favorable auspices; and, as the home trade had bought but sparingly in January and now required a good quantity, while American orders were unprecedentedly large, not even the largeness of the offering we had to deal with was sufficient to prevent an almost general rise in prices. Continental users report somewhat dull trade, and their buying was somewhat disappointing. In every other respect the result of this series must surely be regarded by shippers as highly satisfactory.

MAY 21, 1914.

The high level to which prices were forced in March appears to have made new business difficult, and so out of the much smaller supply of 35,599 bales available only 24,403 were sold. Good wools only just about held their own and burry and dirty parcels fell 5 per cent.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

The special three days' auction arranged at the request of the Buyer's Association commenced on the 1st instant and finished this evening. The result will no doubt prove a terrible disappointment to shippers. We had no Continental buyers here and American orders have been quite unimportant. The attendance of the home trade was much smaller than usual and those present appeared to be utterly indisposed to operate. Out of the 20,751 bales catalogued only 7,650 bales were sold.

OCTOBER 29, 1914.

The specially arranged two days' auction took place yesterday and the day before, the total catalogued — composed entirely of new arrivals — being 13,923 bales. Continental and American support was lacking, but there was a large attendance of home buyers and only about 4,000 bales were left unsold. The sharp fall in values which occurred on the outbreak of the war did not last long, a recovery setting in soon afterwards which has made further progress since as the outcome of the enormous orders that have been placed for Government requirements. The extent of this outside demand has sufficed — at a time when we are without a particle of support from the Continent or America — to force prices up to a level which, with the exception of the Fazilka whites, is actually higher than that which prevailed before the war began.

DECEMBER 11, 1914.

The home carpet trade remains practically dead for the time being, but some spinners of carpet yarns are managing to keep their work-people employed two or three days a week on Government work. The United States is still precluded from buying wool here, but Canada took about 500 bales. Continental users, too, are still unable to give us any real support — their purchases amounting to 100 bales only. Throughout the United Kingdom, however, all machinery suited for the purpose is running over-time on army and navy orders.

As regards prospects, almost everything depends on the duration of the war and on the embargo (a) on shipping wool from India and (b) on shipping wool to the United States. If these embargoes remain in force for any length of time it seems to us that one will to a large extent neutralize the other and that no material change in values is likely to be seen.

ANTWERP AUCTIONS.

Four series of Antwerp wool sales were held on the following dates: January 7, February 22, April 24, and July 3. The usual date for the fifth series of sales, September, came after Belgium had been devastated by the war and so far as we are informed no auction sale was held.

The sales for the four series follow :

RIVER PLATE WOOLS.

	1st Series.	2d Series.	3d Series.	4th Series.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Buenos Ayres	188	1,326	2,078	837
Paraguay			31	
River Plate (slipes)	177	18		
Punta Arenas				4
Montevideo	698	2,768	1,618	1,613
Concordia	20	660	208	82
Entre Rios	184			
Rio Grande	42	47	334	900
Chile		44		79
Frey Bentos	114			
Total River Plate.....	1,423	4,863	4,269	3,515

ALL OTHER WOOLS.

	1st Series.	2d Series.	3d Series.	4th Series.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Australia	2	48	20	131
Cape			24	3
Africa				7
Spain		480		26
South West Africa	4	40	13	36
German Colony				
Sundry		14		48
Total.....	6	582	57	251

Messrs. Fuhrmann & Co. in their circular of July 3, 1914, quote prices as follows :

	Pence.
Extra Montevideo merino 1a combing	28 @ 28½
Very good Montevideo merino 1a combing.....	27½
Good Montevideo merino 1a combing.....	26¾
Good Rio Grande 1a combing.....	26½
Montevideo crossbreds 58s.....	24¾
Montevideo crossbreds 56s.....	22¾
Montevideo crossbreds 50s.....	20
Montevideo crossbreds 46s/48s.....	18¾
Montevideo crossbreds 44s.....	16½
Montevideo crossbreds 40s.....	15¼

Table XIX. shows the shipments of these wools for a series of years. The business is done between July 1 and April 30 of the succeeding year.

In previous reviews the corresponding table showed the arrivals of these wools in European ports, but Messrs. Wenz & Co. write us that as that system did not enable them to obtain exact figures they have this year reported instead the shipments from Argentine and Uruguayan ports. The table therefore is not comparable with its predecessors, but as it contains the statistics of shipments for ten years it will be equally useful.

TABLE XIX. — SHIPMENTS OF RIVER PLATE WOOLS BETWEEN JULY 1 AND APRIL 30 SUCCEEDING, 1905 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE.¹

In thousands of bales.

Year.	Dunkirk.	Havre.	Antwerp.	Hamburg. Bremen.	England.	United States.	Italy.	All Other.	Total.	Of which from Monte- video.
1905	135	6	50	129	28	41	3	27	419	74
1906	140	24	50	134	36	30	4	28	446	84
1907	135	13	56	103	43	24	4	23	401	71
1908	127	16	54	94	45	14	5	14	369	64
1909	202	5	67	123	57	48	8	32	542	122
1910	134	13	56	115	33	31	9	31	422	107
1911	125	5	49	112	49	18	8	31	397	87
1912	94	5	56	112	47	26	9	26	375	105
1913	94	6	47	121	70	28	14	35	415	135
1914	93	10	52	108	44	41	12	42	402	117

¹ Wool circular of Wenz & Co., Reims, May, 1914.

Table XX. contains a statement of the production of River Plate wools for a period of eighteen years, the productive season extending from October 1 to September 30 following. To the quantities reported in the table 16,800 bales, equal to 7,000 tons, may be added for local consumption, of which 6,000 tons should be credited to Argentina, and 1,000 tons to Uruguay. This addition makes the total River Plate production for the 1912-13 season 468,800 bales, or 192,000 metric tons.

TABLE XX.

SEASON OF	ARGENTINA.			URUGUAY.			GRAND TOTALS.		
	Quan- tity.	Ave. weight, Bales.	Total weight.	Quan- tity.	Ave. weight, Bales.	Total weight.	Quan- tity.	Ave. weight, Bales.	Total weight.
	<i>Bales. a.</i>	<i>Kilo. b.</i>	<i>Metric Tons. a. c.</i>	<i>Bales. a.</i>	<i>Kilo. b.</i>	<i>Metric Tons. a. c.</i>	<i>Bales. a.</i>	<i>Kilo. b.</i>	<i>Metric Tons. a. c.</i>
1895-96.....	443,0	380	168,3	100,0	466	46,6	543,0	396	214,9
1896-97.....	486,0	412	200,3	88,0	466	41,0	574,0	420	241,3
1897-98.....	495,0	417	206,5	90,0	466	42,0	585,0	424	248,5
1898-99.....	487,0	425	207,2	81,0	469	38,0	568,0	431	245,2
1899-00.....	465,0	429	199,4	85,0	470	40,0	550,0	435	239,4
1900-01.....	405,0	445	181,0	86,5	471	40,8	491,5	451	221,8
1901-02.....	444,0	445	197,6	86,0	470	40,4	530,0	449	238,0
1902-03.....	481,0	412	198,4	104,0	471	49,0	585,0	422	247,4
1903-04.....	416,0	420	174,7	86,0	470	40,4	502,0	428	215,1
1904-05.....	411,0	417	171,2	82,5	472	38,9	493,5	425	210,1
1905-06.....	395,0	417	165,0	90,5	450	40,7	485,5	423	212,9
1906-07.....	389,0	417	162,2	99,0	454	44,7	488,0	424	206,9
1907-08.....	427,0	417	178,0	110,0	460	50,6	537,0	426	228,6
1908-09.....	438,0	415	182,0	126,0	459	57,8	564,0	425	239,8
1909-10.....	359,0	413	148,4	123,0	458	56,4	482,0	424,8	204,8
1910-11.....	394,0	409	161,0	134,5	458	61,6	528,5	421	222,6
1911-12.....	361,0	409	147,7	155,5	458	71,2	516,5	424	218,9
1912-13.....	310,0	387	120,0	142,0	458	65,0	452,0	409	185,0

a. Two 00 omitted, thus 443,0 = 443,000.

b. Kilo equals 2,2046 pounds.

c. Metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds.

ARGENTINA.

Buenos Ayres.

From the report of Messrs. Wenz & Co. of May, 1914, we gather:

That the season opened in October, 1913, with an advance, as compared with the opening of the preceding year, of 5 to 7 per cent for fine and 10 per cent for medium and low crossbreds. The market became irregular in November when more wool came forward; the Continent bought moderately as also did America, but England held off completely. In December prices eased considerably and England began to buy but America withdrew from the market. France and Germany showed little inclination to buy. In January competition became general and the stock of good wools soon cleared. Prices regained the October bases. In February there was still further activity and the season closed at 2 to 3 per cent above opening rates.

Floods and epidemics played havoc with the flocks.

The shortage probably amounts to 26,000 bales. An increase for the coming year seems barely possible.

Bahia Blanca.

The season opened about the middle of October, the first arrivals finding a ready sale. In November there was a sudden change, most of the buyers withdrawing from the market. In December prices were roughly 10 per cent below opening rates for crossbreds and for merinos 2 to 3 per cent. In January merinos, lamb's wool and fine crossbreds sold practically at October rates. Last year's prediction of a shortage of supplies has been confirmed. For the next year the increase in spite of favorable conditions is not likely to be large.

The imports of Argentine wools into the United States as shown by the United States commerce reports, have been for the last ten years as follows :

IMPORTS OF ARGENTINE WOOLS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS
1905-1914 INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Year.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1905.....	41,094,617	362,562	41,094,617	47,695,567
1906.....	36,352,480	.....	5,815,447	43,167,927
1907.....	19,247,683	94,866	3,852,659	23,195,208
1908.....	14,311,508	.....	1,909,787	16,221,295
1909.....	51,601,420	106,239	6,672,175	58,379,834
1910.....	27,331,068	37,799	3,713,317	31,082,184
1911.....	14,014,295	96,326	3,780,755	17,891,376
1912.....	23,049,591	.....	4,572,037	27,621,628
1913.....	24,393,428	.....	2,349,156	26,742,584
1914.....	36,301,837	396,980	5,577,725	42,276,542

URUGUAY.

Montevideo.

Market conditions were very much the same as in Buenos Ayres. The clip was light, clean and very fine, but not so well grown as last year.

The output shows a shortage of about 25,000 bales due mainly to the sheep cutting such a light weight, so that it is possible that there will be a slight increase next year.

IMPORTS OF URUGUAYAN WOOLS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1905-1914 INCLUSIVE AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Fiscal Year.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1905.....	7,044,752	619,377	76,180	7,740,309
1906.....	5,083,195	.....	3,995	5,807,190
1907.....	5,856,437	.....	174	5,856,611
1908.....	1,604,221	.....	.....	1,604,221
1909.....	5,759,852	.....	108,380	5,868,232
1910.....	8,768,627	.....	21,158	8,789,775
1911.....	711,525	.....	.....	711,525
1912.....	3,125,759	.....	91,229	3,216,988
1913.....	3,537,824	.....	181,049	3,718,873
1914.....	11,639,243	41,949	1,336,526	13,017,718

DALGETY'S REVIEW.

"Dalgety's Review" is as usual full of material valuable alike to the woolgrower, the wool merchant, and the manufacturer. Although bearing date of July, following our usual custom we have deferred quoting from it, preferring to make such use of it as our space would permit in connection with our own Annual Wool Review.

Numerous extracts have been made from its text, though not necessarily in the same order as in the original, and our various tables, showing the progress of the woolgrowing industry of the antipodes, are brought down to date.

The "Review" says:

Satisfactory results have attended the operations in the Australasian wool markets during the past twelve months. Brisk selling proved the rule throughout at prices a shade lower, on the average, than those in force in the previous season, but these were, nevertheless, productive of payable returns to woolgrowers. When the major portion of the wool clip was growing, the season turned out a favorable one in most parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and a good lambing was experienced. The wool output not only showed a pronounced increase in volume as compared with the preceding clip, but was particularly well grown, sound, and of good all-round intrinsic value. Notwithstanding many adverse factors, the wool market, which receded during the first two months of the selling period, made a steady recovery, and finally closed very strongly at the highest prices experienced since the memorable boom year of 1899.

FREIGHT RATES AND EXCHANGE.

Rates of oversea freight and exchange have been against the price of wool throughout the past season. Freight rates have ruled at 3/4d. per pound for greasy and 7/8d. per pound for scoured wool from the principal Australian ports to the United Kingdom and Europe, whilst the rate of freight upon greasy wool to the United States of America, which earlier in the season stood at 3/4d. per pound, was recently raised to 7/8d. per pound. Exchange on wool drafts was also very high throughout the season, the statistical year beginning with a rate of 30s. per cent and advancing to 32s. 6d. per cent on October 16, from which time it has remained unchanged.

WEIGHT OF FLEECE AND VALUE OF THE CLIP.

The number of sheep estimated to have been shorn was 109,000,000 head, including lambs, which produced 7.87 pounds per head (including lambs), as against 7 pounds for the previous season. A splendid average monetary return of 6s. 4d. per head was realized, the total wealth produced by the flocks in wool alone being £34,959,463. Never previously has the same number of sheep given such good results, and producers are to be congratulated upon the maintenance of the high character of the Australasian flocks. Not only have flockmasters benefited by high returns per head of sheep, derived from wool, but fortunately stock values have ruled and still remain at a very high level. Exports of frozen meat have constituted a record in volume, while prices obtainable from consumers in the Northern Hemisphere have ruled upon a highly satisfactory basis. As showing how closely the sheep industry in Australasia is interwoven with national prosperity, it may be mentioned that during the past statistical year 45.59 per cent of the total exports of the Commonwealth and 59.3 per cent of the total exports from New Zealand were directly attributable to sheep. The total value of the Australasian exports of wool, meat, sheepskins, mutton, tallow, etc., for the twelve months reached the sum of £49,461,140.

One of the most important features of the past year in respect to the sheep industry was the increased attention given to cross-breeding with the object of obtaining a heavy carcass rather than the producing of high-class wool. The world's supplies of both wool and meat are none too large to cope with an ever increasing demand which must be largely filled from Australasia. So large have been the slaughterings for local consumption and export that, despite the favorable season, the net increase in sheep numbers has only amounted to 1,644,992 head in Australia, and 845,252 head in New Zealand. There is no doubt that producers are skating on thin ice as regards the building up of the wool clip in that, encouraged by the high prices ruling for

fat sheep and lambs, there is a tendency to indiscriminately slaughter ewes as well as wethers, and to somewhat neglect the character, value, and preparation of the wool produced.

NUMBER OF SHEEP AT CLOSE OF YEAR IN AUSTRALASIA, 1909-1913.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
New South Wales	39,842,518	39,436,118	45,032,022	45,825,308	46,194,178
Victoria	12,113,682	11,892,224	12,857,804	12,937,983	12,937,983
Queensland	21,786,600	20,248,580	20,387,868	20,153,239	19,593,791
South Australia	5,073,057	5,481,487	6,267,477	6,432,038	6,898,450
West Australia	4,418,402	4,593,458	5,408,583	5,157,658	4,692,419
Tasmania	1,862,600	1,800,000	1,788,310	1,735,000	1,728,053
Australia and Tasmania . .	85,096,859	83,451,867	92,742,034	92,241,226	92,044,874
New Zealand	24,595,405	23,750,153	24,269,620	23,792,947	23,480,707
Total	109,692,264	107,202,020	117,011,654	116,034,173	115,525,581

The following particulars taken from official returns show the number of sheep to the square mile in the various Australian States and New Zealand, also the number of sheep per head of population:

NUMBER OF SHEEP PER SQUARE MILE AND PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

	Number of Sheep.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.
New South Wales.....	127.0	22.2
Victoria.....	135.0	8.61
Queensland.....	30.2	31.8
South Australia.....	14.4	12.7
West Australia.....	4.7	15.0
Tasmania.....	68.7	9.1
Commonwealth.....	28.0	17.6
New Zealand.....	230.6	21.1
Australasia.....	34.8	18.3

THE OPENING YEAR.

The statistical year which commenced on July 1 last was ushered in with a slightly unfavorable turn in the tide in the matter of wool values. Trade had been booming, and prices

steadily advancing for a whole year until the then current wool rates stood at a comparatively high level. At the closing auctions of the season before last, which were held in Brisbane, the dearthness of money began to make itself felt, and a downward movement in the market commenced. That wool was selling well, however, even at the decline, was evident from the fact that the cost of a 64's top made from Brisbane June, 1913, purchases, was estimated at the comparatively high rate of 29½ d. per pound.

TENDENCY TO CROSSBREDS.

The increased tendency towards cross-breeding is extending in every State, but more particularly in the southern half of the Continent and Tasmania. New Zealand has long past been recognized by the wool trade as a crossbred country. As has been consistently explained for some years past, the increased production of crossbred wool is due to the development of the frozen meat trade, together with the more profitable use which can be made of crossbreed sheep generally over the southern portion of Australia. The various British breeds and their crosses are more prolific, and fatten more readily than merino. Furthermore, they are in every way more suitable for the smaller landholders, and especially those who combine grazing with agriculture, than their more aristocratic brethren. With a continuance of anywhere near present prices for mutton and lamb, and the expansion of closer settlement the various crossbreeds will push back the merinos.

DECREASE OF MERINOS.

In a very short space of time half of the total Australasian wool clip will be other than pure merino. The very first drought in the northern half of Australia will be followed by a clip less than half of which will consist of merino wool.

If manufacturers require wool of 80's quality, or better, they must be prepared to pay fancy prices, because excepting price per pound for the wool there are no compensating features to encourage the careful breeding of sheep such as are necessary for the production of really fine wool. The tendency, in fact, is for sheep bred with that object to cut comparatively small, light fleeces, and for animals to become effeminate and of much less value as carcass sheep. Manufacturers will indeed have to hurry up and pay 2s. per pound for superior merino greasy fleece of really fine quality if they want a continuance of the growing of that class of wool in Australia, which is, after all, one of the few countries which can produce wool of that nature. Such a rate as that mentioned seems a fairly stiff price, but it will be a necessity if supplies of really fine wools are to be continued.

LESS CAREFUL PREPARATION OF WOOL NOTED.

It is with regret that we have to record a falling off in the preparation of wool for market in Australasia generally. Whilst many owners of clips of varying sizes take a commendable pride in the general get-up of their wool for market, there is no denying the fact that a tremendous number of marks are put on the market in a manner that would shock the old-time grazier.

There are similar contributing causes both in Australia and New Zealand.

Firstly, there is an undeniable dearth of skilled labor, even though the wages are most encouraging, and the fact is that many owners have become so disheartened with the behavior and lack of skill of many shed hands that they have decided either not to skirt their fleeces at all, or to discard the old-time custom of piece-picking, etc.

Secondly, the rapid cutting up of properties into farm settlements continues to remove from the catalogues many station brands famous for good wool and good classing. The many small clips which together take the place of well-known brands are owned by men who either have not the necessary knowledge to class wool, or who will not be bothered doing so. Hence we have lot after lot of crossbred wool of diverse breeding and mixed quality in the one bale, sometimes skirted but just as often not.

Thirdly, many growers are thoroughly convinced in their own minds that the buyers do not show sufficient discrimination when valuing between carefully prepared clips and those which are perhaps roughly graded, but not skirted. The arguments and evidence often placed before brokers of the success achieved by owners who spend practically neither time, money, nor trouble in the preparation of their wool would surprise buyers and it would be as well for the buying side of the trade to take such matters into consideration.

PRODUCTION EXPORTS AND SALES.

The oversea exports of wool, plus quantity retained in the Commonwealth and New Zealand for manufacturing purposes, give a total of 2,639,280 bales, which makes the clip slightly bigger than the record one of the season 1911-12.

TABLE XXI.—AUSTRALASIAN EXPORTS AND SALES.

Season.	Total Exports.	Sales.	Sales to Exports.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898-9	1,664,517	890,185	53
1899-0	1,594,464	915,877	57
1900-1	1,609,713	808,912	50
1901-2	1,664,885	1,035,520	62
1902-3	1,440,722	861,174	60
1903-4	1,366,942	837,497	61
1904-5	1,595,734	1,092,651	68
1905-6	1,869,455	1,354,865	72
1906-7	2,090,188	1,537,798	74
1907-8	2,057,831	1,351,121	66
1908-9	2,288,104	1,657,906	72
1909-10	2,434,643	1,889,745	77
1910-11	2,468,750	1,865,167	76
1911-12	2,537,867	1,926,926	76
1912-13	2,247,265	1,804,801	80
1913-14	2,527,463	1,968,578	78

As the average per bale, which works out at £13 4s. 11d., is nearly 30s. per bale greater than was obtained for the record clip of 1911-12, the past clip has been a record one as regards the all-important point of monetary returns. The total value of all the wool sold in Australia and New Zealand, during the statistical year just closed, viz., 1,968,578 bales, amounts to £26,079,536, an excellent result as compared with ten years ago, when 837,497 bales were sold for £10,046,656.

The second highest amount of money received for the wool clip sold in Australasia was £25,712,774, which was obtained in the 1909-10 season. The increase in the value of the wool clip sold in Australasia in ten years amounts to no less than 160 per cent.

The shipment figures from each State compare as follows with the previous season :

TABLE XXII. — AUSTRALASIAN WOOL EXPORTS BY STATES.

States,	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Net Weight.		Net Weight.	
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
New South Wales....	853,104	281,259,858	773,010	248,290,812
Victoria	486,976	152,301,744	435,795	139,977,354
Queensland	387,277	127,414,133	254,495	81,743,794
South Australia.....	152,930	46,031,930	164,259	52,759,990
West Australia	64,921	19,541,221	68,656	22,052,307
Tasmania	21,368	5,747,992	22,271	7,153,445
Commonwealth	1,966,576	632,296,878	1,718,486	551,977,702
New Zealand.....	560,887	194,627,789	528,779	169,843,814
Australasia.....	2,527,463	826,924,667	2,247,265	721,821,516

Increase, 280,198 bales, or 105,103,151 pounds.

The distribution of purchases in Australasia in the past two seasons has been as follows:

TABLE XXIII. — AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SALES, DISTRIBUTION.

	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Bales.	Per Cent.	Bales.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom.....	437,550	22	612,891	34
Continent	1,283,515	65	1,041,206	58
United States and Canada	115,196	6	40,929	2
Japan, China, and India	20,500	1	22,000	1
Local manufacturers, etc.	111,817	6	87,775	5
	1,968,578	100	1,804,801	100

RECORD VALUE OF OUTPUT.

To arrive at the exact value of the whole of the past clip, it is necessary to allow for the 447,068 bales which were exported without first being sold in these markets. If the 447,068 bales shipped direct to London for sale are valued at £13 4s. 11d. per bale in Australasia, the average obtained for all the wool sold here — a very conservative estimate, considering that the wool shipped to London is composed of station clips, and a big proportion of scoured wool — it will be seen that the total wealth derived from wool during the year reaches a total of £32,001,324, which is easily a record for the Commonwealth and Dominion, if treated either separately or collectively.

TABLE XXIV. — VALUE, AUSTRALASIAN CLIP, 1891-1913.

Calendar Year.	Total Value Wool Exports.	Calendar Year.	Total Value Wool Exports.	Calendar Year.	Total Value Wool Exports.
	£		£		£
1891.....	24,063,227	1904.....	21,796,096	1909.....	33,128,496
1896.....	20,433,855	1905.....	25,203,549	1910.....	31,588,936
1901.....	18,936,557	1906.....	29,685,780	1911.....	29,581,874
1902.....	16,109,026	1907.....	26,768,952	1912.....	30,684,531
1903.....	18,042,873	1908.....	25,950,912	1913.....	32,001,324

The total value of the 1,968,578 bales sold in Australasia during the past season has been £26,079,536; and if that portion of the clip which has been sent direct to London for sale has made a like average, the net gain in wealth to Australasia from wool alone will have amounted to

£32,001,324 for 1913-14, as compared with
 £30,684,531 for 1912-13,
 £29,581,874 for 1911-12,
 £31,588,936 for 1910-11,
 £33,128,496 for 1909-10,
 £25,950,912 for 1908-09,
 £26,768,952 for 1907-08, and
 £29,685,740 in 1906-07.

As was forecasted in last year's "Annual Review," the clip proved to be an exceptionally well grown, bulky and generally useful one, but owing principally to the abundance of feed which was available to the flocks, during the time the wool was growing, the fiber of the wool was much broader in quality, and more liberally nourished with yolk than the starved clip of the previous year. It was only natural that there would be a substantial increase in wool production, but few can have thought the export would have been as large as it has proved, due entirely to the exceptionally bulky fleeces which the sheep grew. As showing what an exceptional growth of wool took place, it is only necessary to compare results with any previous year in the history of the country. For instance, the record sheep numbers for Australia were reached in 1891, when 106,421,168 produced 1,482,430 bales of wool, whilst during the past year 85,096,859 head produced 2,056,373 bales. These figures show an increased wool-producing capacity of 73 per cent per head of sheep, but allowance has to be made for the lesser amount of wool placed in the bales than formerly. It is known exactly how many pounds of wool are now produced, but, unfortunately, until the past eight years the statistics were only compiled in bales.

Encouraged by an apparently unlimited demand for our meat in the Northern Hemisphere (which has during the year been vastly extended by the opening of the door of the U.S.A. to admit meat free of duty), and the more profitable level of values which has obtained, there is an increased tendency amongst the graziers to breed crossbred sheep. Considering the better lambing results obtainable from cross-breeding and the greater value of the carcass as compared with the merino, this evolution of the flocks which is taking place is not to be wondered at. Those breeders who for many reasons still favor the merino, are nearly all devoting their attention to the production of a big, strong constituted animal carrying a bulky fleece of good staple and character, a policy which will undoubtedly be pursued, unless the manufacturing industry is prepared to pay much higher proportional prices for really fine quality wool than they have done in the past.

THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE.

The following statement shows for a period of eighteen years the number of fleeces per bale and the number of bales to the 1,000 sheep:

TABLE XXV.

Year.	No. of Sheep and Lambs' Fleeces per Bale.	No. of Bales per 1,000 Sheep.
1896-7.....	59.65	16.75
1897-8.....	60.08	16.64
1898-9.....	59.62	16.76
1899-1900.....	57.95	17.25
1900-1901.....	55.88	17.89
1901-2.....	55.42	18.04
1902-3.....	51.36	19.46
1903-4.....	55.51	17.99
1904-5.....	52.70	18.97
1905-6.....	50.27	19.89
1906-7.....	49.65	20.13
1907-8.....	51.72	18.97
1908-9.....	47.79	20.92
1909-10.....	46.49	21.51
1910-11.....	47.	21.27
1911-12.....	44.37	22.54
1912-13.....	45.91	21.69
1913-14.....	41.56	24.06

Owing to the fact that the railroads fix the freight rates at actual tons weight instead of by the bale, or as was at one time the practice of allowing six bales to the ton, the grower has no longer any inducement to make heavy bales, especially when he knows that lighter pressed wool will open more attractively on the show floors. Therefore the tendency is to put fewer fleeces into the bale.

Outstanding features of the past year have been :

1. Considerable increase in the Australasian clip.
2. Strength of the Continental demand.
3. Apathetic attitude of Yorkshire.
4. The admission of wool and meat into U.S.A. free of duty.
5. Rapid development of the frozen meat trade and the increased attention paid to cross-breeding.
6. Preference shown by manufacturers for merino wool.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The following table shows the production for export for each year since 1900. It will be seen that in thirteen years the South African clip has increased from 140,000 bales to 533,000 bales, an increase of no less than 295 per cent.

Year.	Bales.	Lbs.
1900 (war time).....	140,000	.....
1902.....	234,000	.....
1903.....	234,000	.....
1904.....	201,000	.....
1905.....	209,000	.....
1906.....	238,000	.....
1907.....	287,000	108,000,000
1908.....	276,000	101,000,000
1909.....	380,000	138,000,000
1910.....	376,736	125,000,000
1911.....	376,000	125,000,000
1912.....	463,000	157,761,470
1913.....	533,000	.....

This wonderful expansion as regards quantity is not all, for the length, breeding, quality, and value of the wool have improved in like ratio.

South African Flocks.

According to the report of the South African Department of Agriculture there were in the Union on December 31, 1912, 27,251,127 woolled sheep and 8,557,664 non-wooled, distributed as follows :

	Woolled Number.	Non-Woolled Number.
Cape	13,239,067	6,022,147
Transvaal	3,098,785	1,206,251
Orange Free State.....	9,409,656	1,034,266
Natal.....	1,503,619	295,000
	<u>27,251,127</u>	<u>8,557,664</u>

There are many good reasons why the South African wools should continue to increase in quality and improve in utility. There is room for increasing the number of sheep running in the country and there certainly is room for a big increase in the wool clip by breeding sheep cutting longer fleeces on the average than is at present the case. . . .

There is a lot of room for increasing the contribution of merino wool to the world's requirements, and as the Persian sheep, the Cape bastard and the poor bred merinos are replaced by the progeny of imported merinos, the shipments will no doubt increase. . . .

The South African wool output of 1913 was one of the worst produced in that country and there were few clips that did not show signs of the droughty conditions that had prevailed for many months.

THE WORLD'S SHEEP AND WOOL PRODUCT.

Table XXVI. contains the most recent statistics available of the number of sheep in the world. In some countries goats are included and some report lambs with the sheep, while others do not. In some countries no statistics exist, so that the table is neither so complete nor so exact as might be desired, but it is useful for comparison with preceding reports and naturally becomes more nearly correct each year as fuller and more accurate statements are obtainable.

The figures for the United States are those of the Department of Agriculture as of January 1, 1914, and are based upon the estimates of its correspondents of the gains or losses during the year. They show a loss of 1,763,000 in number as compared with the previous year.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT AVAILABLE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES.

Country.	Number of Sheep.
NORTH AMERICA:	
United States: Continental ¹	49,719,000
Noncontiguous, except Philippine Islands:	
Hawaii	76,719
Porto Rico	6,363
Alaska	199
Total	83,281
Total United States	49,802,281

¹ Includes lambs.

TABLE XXVI. — *Continued.*

Country.	Number of Sheep.
NORTH AMERICA: <i>continued.</i>	
Canada	2,082,381
Newfoundland	97,597
Mexico	3,424,430
Central America	124,044
Cuba	9,982
British West Indies	27,980
Dutch " "	22,643
Guadeloupe	11,731
	5,800,788
Total North America	55,603,069
SOUTH AMERICA:	
Argentina	80,401,486
Brazil .....	.....
Chile	4,168,572
Uruguay	26,286,296
Falkland Islands	706,170
Colombia	746,000
Other South America	409,000
Total South America	112,717,524
EUROPE:	
Austria Hungary	13,475,159
Belgium	235,722
Bulgaria	8,130,997
Denmark, Iceland, and Faroe Islands	1,319,197
Finland	904,447
France	16,213,030
Germany	5,787,848
Greece	6,000,000
Italy	11,162,708
Montenegro	400,000
Netherlands	889,036
Norway	1,391,000
Portugal	3,072,998
Roumania	5,655,444
Russia in Europe	¹ 45,583,000
Saxony	58,185
Servia	3,160,166
Spain	15,117,105
Sweden	1,003,921
Switzerland	159,727
Turkey	² 6,912,568
United Kingdom, including Isle of Man, etc.	27,629,206
All other Europe	26,120
Total Europe	174,291,464

¹ Includes goats.² Not including vilayets of Scutari and Constantinople.

TABLE XXVI. — *Concluded.*

Country.	Number of Sheep.
ASIA :	
British India :	
British Provinces.....	23,845,006
Native States.....	3,321,336
Total	27,166,336
Ceylon.....	94,903
Cyprus.....	337,486
Japan.....	3,357
Philippine Islands.....	88,760
Russia in Asia.....	38,017,000
Turkey in Asia	45,000,000
Total Asia	¹ 110,707,842
AFRICA :	
Algeria	8,528,610
British East Africa.....	6,500,000
German East Africa	1,560,000
German South West Africa.....	300,722
Madagascar	333,454
Rhodesia.....	231,736
Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian).....	952,950
Tunis.....	686,730
Uganda Protectorate	471,297
Cape of Good Hope.....	17,134,513
Natal.....	1,519,258
Orange Free State	8,587,638
Transvaal.....	3,415,250
All other Africa	1,130,335
Total Africa.....	51,352,493
OCEANIA :	
Australia.....	85,096,859
New Zealand.....	24,595,405
Total Australasia	109,692,264
Other Oceania.....	15,120
Total Oceania	109,707,384
Total World.....	614,379,776

¹ No data are available for China.

The total number as given in this report last year was 603,957,717; the total this year, being 614,379,776, shows an increase in number of 10,422,059. The increase appears principally in the sheep of Russia and Australia.

TABLE XXVII. — WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

From the Latest Official Returns and Estimates.

COUNTRY.	WOOL.
	<i>Pounds.</i>
North America:	
United States	290,192,000
British Provinces	11,210,000
Mexico	7,000,000
Central America and West Indies.. ..	1,000,000
Total North America.....	309,402,000
South America:	
Argentina	264,500,000
Brazil.....	1,130,000
Chile	27,745,080
Peru.....	9,420,707
Falkland Islands.....	4,324,000
Uruguay.....	143,293,000
All other South America reported	5,000,000
Total South America.....	455,412,787
Europe:	
United Kingdom.....	125,122,063
Austria-Hungary.....	41,600,000
France.....	79,500,000
Germany	25,600,000
Spain.....	52,000,000
Portugal.....	10,000,000
Greece.....	16,000,000
Italy.....	21,500,000
Russia (Europe).....	320,000,000
Turkey and Balkan States	90,500,000
All other Europe.....	18,000,000
Total Europe.....	799,822,063
Asia:	
British India.....	60,000,000
China.....	50,000,000
Russia (Asiatic)	60,000,000
Turkey (Asiatic)	90,000,000
Persia	12,146,000
All other Asia reported.....	1,000,000
Total Asia.....	273,146,000
Africa:	
Algeria.....	33,184,000
British Africa	157,761,470
Tunis.....	3,735,000
All other Africa reported.....	13,000,000
Total Africa.....	207,680,470
Oceania:	
Australia (exports)	632,296,878
New Zealand	194,627,789
Australasia	826,924,667
All other Oceania reported.....	100,000
Total Oceania.....	827,024,667
Total world.....	2,872,487,987

Table XXVII. presents a statement of the world's wool production, compiled from the latest available official reports and estimates, from which it appears that the total accounted for is 2,872,487,987 pounds. Of this the United States furnished one-tenth, Argentina and Uruguay one-seventh, while Australia furnished 827,000,000 pounds, or over one-quarter of the world's production. These countries with South Africa, whose production is 158,000,000 pounds, supply nearly all the merino and English blood wools. Most of the wools from Asia, some from Europe, and many from South America, are of a coarse low grade, used generally for making carpets, common blankets and similar goods.

The total production as reported is about 8,000,000 pounds less than last year's figures. The principal falling off appears, in round numbers, as follows :

United States.....	6,000,000 pounds
Argentina.....	60,000,000 "
Uruguay.....	14,000,000 "
United Kingdom.....	7,000,000 "
	<hr/>
	87,000,000 pounds,

while Australasia has increased her production 77,000,000 pounds.

The causes of the decreased production are referred to elsewhere in the report.

WM. J. BATTISON.

THE BRITISH WOOL EMBARGOES.

PROTESTS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT — RELEASE OF AUSTRALIAN, AFRICAN, AND INDIAN WOOLS.

IN the quarterly Bulletin for October the placing of an embargo by the British government upon the exportation of raw wool, certain partly manufactured products and fabrics suitable for military clothing was described at length, and the extension of this embargo to the British Colonies toward the end of October was noted in the same connection.

This action was a military expedient and, therefore, not hastily to be objected to by the United States. But the inclusion of the wool growing British Colonies, and especially of Australasia, in the embargo threatened to create a grave situation in the American wool manufacturing industry. Immediately, on behalf of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, protests were made to the Department of State in Washington. A committee of the Association called upon the Department and laid before it certain essential information, and the Department promised its active support. From that time on the subject was one of frank and vigorous representation by the Department to the British government — with the result that soon after the new year the government of Australia modified the embargo so that merino wools could be exported on certain conditions to the United States. This information was conveyed on January 7 to the office of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in Boston, by Mr. J. B. Reynolds, the representative of the Textile Bureau in Washington, as follows :

The State Department this morning received a cablegram from the American Consul-General at Sydney, Australia, that the Australian government announces that the exportation of merino wool, hides and skins to America is permitted, in British ships, under shippers' guarantee against a reëxportation of either the raw or manufactured product.

A few days later it was learned that the embargo had been modified by the British government in the same way as to wools from British South Africa, and on January 19 it was announced from Washington that the embargo had been lifted against the export of wool from British India to the United States, except as to black and gray madras and thibet wools. Later it was stated that shipments of wool could be made in American as well as in British ships.

This news was gratifying to the Association, which had begun its campaign against the Australian embargo on October 29, when the following telegram was sent from the office of the Association to the Secretary of State in Washington :

Embargo on wool exports from Australasia a serious blow to American mills. Cannot the British government be asked to lift this in favor of America?

On the same day the following letter setting forth the case at more length was addressed to Washington :

A FIRST PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The report is apparently confirmed that as a war measure an embargo has been placed upon the exportation of wool from Australasia to any country except the United Kingdom. This sweeping measure will have a serious effect upon the wool manufacturing industry of the United States.

Australasia, including New Zealand, is the greatest producer of raw wool in the world, its output reaching about 700,000,000 pounds annually. Australasia is the principal source of our supply of imported wools suitable for clothing purposes, and under the new tariff law these imports have been largely increasing.

Many American mills have lately made engagements of Australasian wools, and other mills were preparing to place considerable orders. There was a prospect that a great and valuable trade would be done direct.

But the reported embargo will not only prevent Americans from making further purchases, but will prevent the ship-

ment of wools already purchased and required for the use of American machinery.

On behalf of this Association, which represents the major part of the active woolen machinery of the United States, I would respectfully urge that immediate steps be taken by the Department of State, through representations to the British government, to secure a modification of the embargo that will allow Australasian wools to move as needed to the ports of this country. There can be no question that American manufacturers will be willing to give the most conclusive guarantees that wools bought by them will be consumed in American mills, and that none will be allowed to pass into the possession of enemies of the United Kingdom and her colonies.

I am

Sincerely yours,

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

Secretary.

TERMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EMBARGO.

Following that up, at the same time protests against the British-Colonial embargo were sent to Washington by the executive officers of many of the mills of the Association. The following reply was received from the Department of State :

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1914.

MR. WINTHROP L. MARVIN, *Secretary*, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

SIR: The Department has received your telegram of October 29, 1914, and your letter of the same date, regarding the embargo on wools destined for exportation to and manufacture in the United States.

In reply you are informed that the Department, having at the time of the receipt of your communications no official information of any embargo on wool by Australia, cabled the American Consul-General at Sydney, Australia, to report whether the exportation of wool to the United States from Australia is prohibited, and the American Consul-General at London for information regarding the extent to which embargoes by the United Kingdom are followed by the British Colonies and Dependencies.

The Department is now in receipt of a telegram from the Consul-General at Sydney, which reads as follows :

Except with consent Minister Customs prohibited wool, hides, woolly sheepskins, meat, coal, flour, wheat, sugar. Official guarantees against re-export facilitate permits. Minister being urged modify restrictions on exports to United States.

The American Consuls-General at Sydney, Australia, Auckland, New Zealand, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Cape Town, South Africa and Calcutta, India, have now been cabled to inquire as to the grounds on which these embargoes rest and whether shipments might be allowed to this country. The American Ambassador at London has also been cabled to report the attitude of Great Britain in regard to these exportations from the United Kingdom, its Colonies and settlements.

When reports are received under these instructions, the Department will consider what further action may properly be taken with a view to relieve the situation as far as the interests of the United States are concerned. Any information received on the subject will be promptly transmitted to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING,
Acting Secretary of State.

On November 3 a supplementary letter was forwarded :

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D.C.

SIR: In furtherance of my letter of the 29th ultimo on the subject of the present embargoes on the exportation of wool from Australasia and also British South Africa, I would say that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will be held on Friday next, November 6, at 10.30 A.M., at the Hotel Belmont, New York, to consider the subject and decide upon a course of concerted action in remonstrance.

On October 6 last an embargo was announced on the export of wool from the United Kingdom. This prohibition was later amended to apply only to crossbred and native wools —

not to merino wools if these were bought for shipment to and consumption in neutral countries. However, I am informed that the embargo on the export of wool from the United Kingdom has practically become absolute, applying to all varieties of wool, and that large quantities of wools duly purchased in the United Kingdom by American citizens have been held there, and have had to be sold there because permission for their shipment to this country could not be secured.

This has caused grave inconvenience and loss to American wool manufacturers, and now an even more serious embarrassment is threatened in the embargo on wool from Australasia and Cape Colony, Australasia being our principal source of foreign supply.

It must be manifest to the Department that if these embargoes are persisted in there will soon be a grave shortage of wool in the United States. Under present conditions, with raw wool on the free list, about one-half of our annual supply would naturally be imported. The conditions of the war, without a formal embargo, have already cut off imports of the coarser wool for carpet and rug manufacturing from China, India, Turkey, etc. Now the embargoes in Australasia and Cape Colony mean a serious curtailment in the supplies of the even more urgently needed wools for clothing purposes.

Proper representations have caused the German government, it is understood, to relax its embargo on the exportation through Holland of dyestuffs intended for America. Similar representations, it would seem, would persuade the British government to relax its embargo on the export of wools to this country, not only from the United Kingdom but from the British Colonial dependencies. Unless relief of this nature is secured, a shortage of wool in American mills will inevitably mean the shutting down of machinery, the discharge of employees, and ultimately an increase in the cost of the clothing of the American people.

We trust that everything that possibly can be done to avert these consequences will be undertaken at once by the Department in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

Secretary.

A COMMITTEE TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, called to take action in view of the embargo, at the Hotel Belmont, New York, on November 6, 1914, a special committee was authorized and appointed by President John P. Wood to present the case directly and earnestly to the Department officials in Washington. This committee consisted of President Wood, and Messrs. Edwin Farnham Greene, Joseph R. Grundy, Franklin W. Hobbs, and Jacob F. Brown. The instructions of the committee are contained in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at the meeting:

Resolved, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, That the Department of State be urged to exert its utmost influence with the British Government to secure such a modification of the present embargoes on the export of wool from the United Kingdom, Australasia and British South Africa that there may be no further interruption in the shipment of or delay in the delivery of wool purchased for use in the United States. Wool is non-contraband, and the sale and delivery of it for consumption in neutral countries cannot be forbidden without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and the United States alike.

Resolved, That a continuance of the present embargoes affecting a large part of the indispensable materials of American manufacturing will inevitably obstruct that manufacturing, throw thousands of employees out of work, and reduce the supply and increase the price of the clothing of the American people.

Resolved, That as a further safeguard of American trade, when the embargoes are relaxed every effort should be made to secure the shipment of wools from Australasia and British South Africa, and also from South America, in vessels of American registry, which would not be subject to seizure, even though their cargoes were the product of the colonies of a belligerent, and even though the transfer of the vessels had been made from one or the other of the belligerent countries to the American flag since the outbreak of the war. Proper guarantees can doubtless be secured from the governments at war that these American ships will not be interfered with. Thus they will be able to command the lowest war insurance rates, and to offer the lowest available freight rates, when

insurance and freight rates in belligerent ships are fast becoming prohibitive.

On Monday forenoon, November 9, the committee called at the Department of State, incidentally meeting the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. A formal conference was had with Mr. Robert Lansing, Counselor of the Department and Acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Bryan, and also with Mr. Cone Johnson, the Solicitor of the Department. It was explained to these officials that there was no desire to interfere with any proper and necessary military measures that might be adopted by any belligerent government, but that a very large part of the Australasian wool clip—and particularly the clip of Australia proper—was not of a kind suitable for military purposes, and that the total clip was far in excess of the amount that could be utilized in any event by the woollen machinery of the United Kingdom. It was further stated that manufacturers and merchants who imported British-Colonial wools would be entirely willing to give a binding guarantee that they would not reëxport these wools to enemies of the British government. Thereupon the Department cabled the substance of the statement to Ambassador Page in London.

THE BRITISH REPLY.

On November 12 the following telegraphic reply was received by the Association from the Department :

The Department is informed that English War Office thinks the whole available supply of wool in the Empire may be needed for army necessities. In no event will England grant permits for shipments unless shown that wool is not for manufacture of goods for enemy belligerents. American Ambassador at London has been fully instructed as to the gravity of the situation as far as American interests are concerned, and to press for a definite statement of policy to be pursued by British government respecting American supply of wool from British territories.

W. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

To this there was sent the following acknowledgment and further statement of the case :

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1914.

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, *Secretary of State*, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic advices of November 12, in response to our inquiry as to the British wool embargoes, are safely received. I wish to make grateful acknowledgment.

The total annual consumption of wool in British mills in years of peace has been estimated at about 600,000,000 pounds. Australasia, including Australia proper and New Zealand, has been producing annually about 700,000,000 or 800,000,000 pounds of wool, and British South Africa in addition 150,000,000 pounds. In addition about 130,000,000 pounds of wool are produced annually in the United Kingdom, a minor part of which is exported.

British manufacturers have drawn their wool supplies not from British Colonies alone or from native sources, but from the entire world, whose total wool product is estimated annually at 2,880,000,000 pounds. It is manifest, therefore, that the total wool supply of Australasia and British South Africa, which under the present embargo can be shipped only to the United Kingdom, would constitute far more than a normal annual supply for British mills, even though wools were imported from no other countries. But, as a matter of fact, it is the medium wools of the world, rather than the finest wools especially characteristic of Australia, which are now being utilized for the manufacture of British military uniforms. It is the belief of practical men of the wool and woolen trade that under this embargo British manufacturers will not desire or be able to consume more than one-half of the wool from Australasia and South Africa, even allowing for the extraordinary demands of war. Many of these Australasian wools have previously gone to Germany and Austria, from which they are now shut out, or to Belgium and France, whose woolen mills are largely closed by the war. Therefore there ought to be a large surplus of Australasian and South African wools, which, when British needs are met, could be available for manufacture in America.

The consumption of wool in the United States in 1909 was 588,000,000 pounds. In the present year it would presumably be somewhat less than 500,000,000 pounds, of which it is estimated that not more than 280,000,000 pounds would be

supplied by domestic production. There would be need, therefore, of importing nearly an equivalent amount, of which at least 100,000,000 pounds should be supplied from Australasia, British South Africa, British India and other sources covered by the British embargo.

An insistence upon this embargo for many months will bring grave injury to the American wool manufacturing industry and the American people.

Sincerely yours,

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,
Secretary.

FURTHER ADVICES FROM LONDON.

On November 30 another meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held in Boston, at which the subject of the embargo was again discussed and the special committee was instructed to continue its work. A few days later the following communication was received from the Department of State :

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1914.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, 683 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN : The Department has received and read with interest your letters of November 13, 1914, and November 14, 1914, in regard to the British embargo on wool.

In reply, and supplementing previous information conveyed to you, you are informed that on November 12 the Department received a cable from the American Consul-General at Calcutta, that the Indian government has now issued a notification prohibiting exports of wool to all ports other than those of the allies.

On November 17 the American Ambassador at London telegraphed that he was informed by Sir Edward Grey that all wool in the United Kingdom and Colonies is required by the British on account of the war, and that pre-embargo contracts cannot be filled because the necessities of the State must override all private contracts.

On the same day the Ambassador telegraphed the Department that the embargo on wool from the United Kingdom and Colonies will last until the present pressing needs for the

armies are met, but that as soon as there is a surplus over these needs, exportation to the United States will be permitted, if the proposed general arrangement now under discussion is acceptable to both governments, and that, at Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, American Embassy and Foreign Office are formulating such an arrangement with a view to the permission by Great Britain, on certain conditions, of the direct exportation of wool from the Colonies to the United States under a satisfactory guarantee against re-exportation.

On November 19, the Ambassador reiterates that if the present arrangement now being considered is made, wool can be shipped after the present army demand is filled, but unfilled pre-embargo contracts are overruled by the necessities of the State. He adds that the only redress is a claim for damages.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State :

ROBERT LANSING,

Counselor.

On the same day this supplementary letter was addressed to the Association :

MR. WINTHROP MARVIN, *Secretary*, National Association Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Massachusetts.

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the British embargo on wool, the Department encloses copy of a report from the American Consul-General in London, dated November 17, 1914, listing the varieties of wool and woolen goods for which permits to export will be issued, and detailing the information which must be included in such requests for permit.

On November 26, 1914, the American Consul-General at Sydney, Australia, telegraphed as follows :

Australian government advises to-day no permits export wool United States will issue at present.

A telegram has been sent under date of December 2, 1914, to the American Ambassador at London, instructing him to again urge the lifting of the embargo on wool for the benefit

of American exporters, who will guarantee not to re-export in any form the wool received.

Any further information received by the Department in regard to the embargo on wool will be communicated to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State :

ROBERT LANSING,

Counselor.

CONDITIONS OF A LICENSE.

The report of the Consul-General at London, embodying instructions of the British Board of Trade as to the terms on which licenses for export of wools, etc., could be procured, was as follows :

Exports of Wool and Woolen Goods.

From: Consul General, ROBERT P. SKINNER.

London, England, November 17, 1914.

Although the Board of Trade has repeatedly announced that no exceptions can be made in favor of the exportation from this country of raw wool, attention is called to its most recent decision that if it can be shown that the wool is quite unsuitable for Army purposes "licenses for export to other destinations may be considered." When American purchasers of wool or any other commodity, export of which is prohibited from this country at the present time, desire the assistance of the Consulate General at London in the matter of obtaining a special license they should fill out a form, which is made a portion of this report, and at the same time supply an informal description of the circumstances showing, if possible, that the withdrawal of the commodity in question from Great Britain will not be likely to deplete British stocks or resources.

The principles on which applications for licenses to export wool and woolen goods are now being dealt with are set forth by the British Board of Trade in the following circular :

Raw Wool, Shoddy, Woolen, and Worsted Yarn. — Licenses will in general be considered only when the goods are des-

tined for British territory or allied countries. On production of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool is quite unsuitable for Army purposes licenses for export to other destinations may be considered.

Cloth.—The exportation of khaki woollen cloth is absolutely prohibited (except for the military purposes of the Dominions).

Women's dress stuffs and fancy cloths may go freely.

Other woollen and worsted cloth will not be allowed to be exported if there is any possibility of using it for uniform purposes, and a Government Committee is going through the applications with representatives of the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce and of the Army Clothing Factory with a view to deciding on expert advice which cloths may go.

Gloves, Socks, Jerseys, and Underwear.—If these are at all likely to be useful for Army purposes applications for licenses will only be considered for export to British territory and allied countries, and then only if supported by the Colonial Office or Foreign Office, as the case may be, or if there is good ground for the belief that the goods are destined for our own troops.

It should be remembered that at the present time goods may be held to be possibly suitable for Army purposes which would have been rejected for various reasons in time of peace, and licenses in respect of such goods may accordingly be refused. It should also be noted that in view of the very great demand for military purposes of our own and allied Governments it is the duty of all manufacturers to ascertain what is required for military purposes and to devote all possible attention to obtaining and executing Government orders.

Where licenses are granted they are now being issued through the Privy Council Office on the recommendation of the Trading with the Enemy Committee as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. It will be understood that the Committee must be largely guided by the War Office.

Application for a special license must be prepared on a form containing the following particulars:

Particulars to be furnished by applicants for Licenses to Export Goods of which the Exportation is prohibited or restricted.

(If the space provided in the form is not sufficient under any head, the particulars as to that head may be given on a separate sheet which should be attached to this form.)

- (a.) The nature and quantity (or weight), and the value of the goods to be exported.
- (b.) The name and address of the consignor.
- (c.) The name and address of the person or persons to whom the goods are to be consigned.
- (d.) The prospective port and date of shipment.
- (e.) The ship or line by which the shipment is to be made.
- (f.) The prospective port of discharge.
- (g.) The reasons for the application.
- (h.) A short description of the goods and of the packages in which they will be shipped (sufficient for the purposes of identification): and
- (i.) The name and address of the person or company to whom the license is to be sent.

This form when filled up must be sent direct to :

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise,
Custom House,
Lower Thames Street,
London, E. C.

From time to time in December unofficial cable messages reached the United States from the United Kingdom and from Australasia stating that the embargo had been lifted against materials for which a proper guarantee against reëxport could be secured. But the Department of State was unable to obtain confirmation of these rumors, which subsequently were officially denied. The embargo both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies remained unchanged, and the situation grew in seriousness as Colonial wools of the new clip were coming forward to be sold, and should, under normal circumstances, be in process of shipment to America.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.

About the 10th of December it was announced by the British Board of Trade that while it was impossible to say how long the prohibitions under the embargo would con-

time, there was no intention of removing them during the next two months. It was added that some relaxation was permissible in suitable cases, which were indicated as follows :

Licenses will not be required for the export of the following, which are considered to be outside the terms of the prohibition :

Hair and cashmere in any form (including yarns, tops, noils, and cloth).

Shoddy containing more than one-third cotton.

Black cloth.

Fancy cloth, *i.e.*, cloth with a distinct pattern (other than for underclothing).

Cloth for outward wear weighing under 18 ounces or over 36 ounces per yard 56 inches wide, or in the case of cloth with cotton warp or cotton weft weighing under 20 ounces per yard 56 inches wide.

Raw Wool, Tops, Noils, Waste, Rags.

In the absence of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford conditioning house) that the wool, etc., is quite unsuitable for use in connection with military or naval requirements, applications will in general receive consideration only when the goods are destined for allied countries or for military purposes.

Yarn.

Yarns (other than hosiery yarns) which have not been manufactured for military or naval requirements and are ascertained to be of counts not likely in present circumstances to be used for such purposes, may be exported under license.

Hosiery yarns manufactured from merino wool may be exported under license.

Cloth.

Applications for licenses to export flannels will in general receive favorable consideration in present circumstances.

In the case of cloth for outward wear (other than black, fancy or that falling outside the limits of weight set out above) applications will generally be refused if there is any possibility of the cloth being used for uniform purposes by the British or allied governments, and in this connection it

should be borne in mind that in present circumstances goods may possibly be held to be suitable for such purposes which would not be so regarded in time of peace.

Hosiery, etc.

Ladies' and children's goods are not within the terms of the prohibition, and no licenses are required to export them.

Cardigan jackets, sweaters, jerseys and woolen gloves will not be allowed to be exported unless ascertained to be clearly unsuitable for military or naval requirements.

Cashmere socks and socks of under one pound ten ounces per dozen will be allowed to be exported freely under license.

For underwear (pants and vests) licenses will in general be refused unless the goods are finer than 24 gauge.

Mixed wool and cotton goods already in stock may be exported under license.

Chamber of Commerce Certificates.

In the case of all goods mentioned above (including those for which no license is stated to be required) shipment will be facilitated by production of a certificate, countersigned on behalf of the chamber of commerce of the district in which the goods were packed, setting out the quantity and description of the contents of the bales and the marks of identification of the bales, together with a small sample. In the case of yarns, the counts and purpose for which intended should be stated; in the case of cloth, the weight per yard, width, and invoice price; in the case of socks, the weight per dozen, and in the case of underwear, the gauge. In those cases in which a license is required to enable the goods to be exported the certificate from the chamber of commerce should be attached to the usual form of application for the license and transmitted therewith to the Secretary, Custom House, London, E. C. Applicants are advised to transmit at the same time any evidence which they may be able to produce that their applications are supported by their chamber.

The system of certificates outlined above will apply only in the case of those firms who give a written undertaking to their chamber of commerce that they will at all reasonable times allow an inspector to enter their premises and will cause to be opened any bale which the inspector may select with a view to determining whether the contents are as described in the certificate, and who will further undertake that the goods shall not be dispatched from the warehouse

sooner than forty-eight hours after the issue of the certificate by the chamber.

Though it is a gain, and an important one, to have the embargo conditionally removed on the export of merino wools from Australia, and of wools from South Africa and India, yet this is not all that is desired by American manufacturers. The lustrous wools of the United Kingdom are not supposed to be susceptible to large use in military fabrics, while they are essential to the manufacture of linings and dress goods in the United States. It is not just that these non-military wools should be kept by an embargo from American manufacturers while they are freely availed of by British manufacturers, who are thereby assisted to override the low tariff rates and send their goods into this country, thus destroying the business of American mills. There must be a continued effort against the British embargoes until all the unnecessary restrictions involved in them are entirely removed.

THE LABELING BILLS IN CONGRESS.

ILL-CONSIDERED MEASURES IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE —
NO ACTION LIKELY AT THE PRESENT SESSION.

IN the Bulletin for July, 1914, there was published an outline of the so-called labeling bills that had been introduced in Congress—their purpose being, like that of the Grosvenor bill of a dozen years ago, to require the marking of textile fabrics with the details of their constituents. A feature of most of these bills was a requirement that if anything but pure new wool entered into woollen fabrics or pure silk into silk fabrics, etc., the goods should bear a mark indicating that they were “mixed goods” or something equivalent. All of the bills of this general character, eight or nine in number, were introduced with one exception by Senators or Representatives from States far inland, where textile manufacturing is almost unknown. The one exception was that in the case of Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship against Senator Penrose.

Whatever the real motives of these measures, they all shared the common fault of being constructed without practical knowledge of conditions in the textile industries. The authors had not consulted manufacturers or men who knew anything about manufacturing. Consequently the proposals were full of unworkable provisions, and if they had been enacted they would have proved futile or worse.

No action was taken in the House of Representatives at the longer regular session of the present Congress. The various bills were before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and some hearings were held. A promise was given by the leaders of the House committee that ample opportunity would be given to wool manufacturers to be heard before any legislation was recommended.

THE MYERS BILL.

But in the Senate a labeling bill, introduced on April 9, by Senator Myers, of Montana, and referred on March 19 to the Committee on Manufactures, was ordered favorably reported to the Senate on October 8 in an amended form, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, making the report. This bill, which in its original form bore a close resemblance to the Lindquist bill, printed in full in the July Bulletin, read in its revised form as follows :

A BILL

PROVIDING FOR THE LABELING AND TAGGING OF ALL FABRICS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM, INTENDED FOR SALE, WHICH ENTER INTO INTER-STATE COMMERCE, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR MISBRANDING.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person, within any Territory or the District of Columbia, to manufacture, for sale, trade, or exchange, any fabric, or article made therefrom, which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed \$500 or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country or shipment to any foreign country, of any fabric, or any article made therefrom, intended for sale, trade, or exchange, which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in original unbroken packages for pay, or offer to deliver to any other person any such

article or fabric so misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such misbranded articles or fabrics, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offense and, upon conviction for each subsequent offense, not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provision of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of fabrics manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the examination of specimens of fabrics shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such fabrics, or articles made therefrom, are misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from such examination that any of such specimens is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appear that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify at once the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such fabric duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

And that from time to time the Bureau of Chemistry shall publish the results of examination of all fabrics tested under this Act, stating the kind of fabric, its composition, name,

and such other facts as may be deemed advisable : Provided, however, That only the name of the person who has misbranded it shall be given in connection with a fabric or article found to be misbranded.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of said district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

That for the purposes of this Act the term "fabric" shall be understood to mean any product made by spinning, twisting, knitting, weaving, or felting any animal, vegetable, or manufactured fiber of any description, or any combination of two or more of said fibers or products by processes of manufacture : Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the manufacture of paper, unless such material is used as part of an article of clothing.

SEC. 6. That for the purposes of this Act any person manufacturing fabrics, or articles made therefrom, for sale, trade, or exchange and for shipment as provided in section two of this Act, shall mark, label, or tag such goods in plain letters and figures in the English language, which cannot be detached except by design, and the mark, label, or tag shall designate accurately the fiber or the constituent fibers or other materials or substances of which such goods are composed in whole or in part, and if in part the relative proportion or percentage of each.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act a fabric or article made therefrom shall be deemed to be misbranded when the mark, tag, or label thereof —

First. Fails to state plainly in the English language the kind of fiber of which the fabric or article made therefrom is composed ; or, when composed of two or more kinds of fibers, fails to state plainly and accurately the proportions of each by weight ; or

Second. If the fabric or article made therefrom be composed in whole or in part of fibers which have been used previously in another fabric, or article made therefrom, the mark, tag, or label thereof fails to state correctly this fact, together with the proportion by weight of such fiber in said fabric or article made therefrom ; or

Third. When the mark, tag, or label does not state correctly the weight per unit length of all fabrics in the piece ; or

Fourth. When the mark, tag, or label fails to state correctly the amount of loading and of sizing in said fabric or article made therefrom ; or

Fifth. When the mark, tag, or label bears any statement or design whatsoever concerning the fabric, or article made therefrom, which shall be false or misbranding in any particular regarding its component parts, processes to which it has been subjected, or any other characteristics.

SEC. 8. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. That any fabric, or article made therefrom, that is misbranded within the meaning of this Act and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or having been transported remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the territory or other insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it be intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such fabric, or article made therefrom, is condemned as misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by sale as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases

shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceeding in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of fabrics and articles made therefrom which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice to the owner thereof or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture and have the right to introduce testimony. And if it appear from the examination of such sample that any fabric, or article made therefrom, offered to be imported into the United States is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, said fabric or article shall be refused admission and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee, and shall cause to be sold, after being properly labeled, any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months of the date of notice of such refusal, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods, pending examination and decision in the matter, upon the execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on the refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury when demanded for the purpose of excluding them from the country or for any other purpose said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: And provided further, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importations made by such owner or consignee.

That any person defacing, mutilating, obscuring, concealing, effacing, canceling, or removing any mark, tag, or label provided for by this Act, or causing or permitting the same to be done, with intent to mislead, deceive, or to violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed \$2,000 or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent conviction

thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the marking, tagging, or labeling of any fabric, or article made therefrom, not manufactured or made for sale, trade, or exchange, or for the marking, tagging, or labeling of any fabric, or article made therefrom, not introduced or shipped into any State from any other State or from any foreign country, or not shipped to any foreign country: And provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the labeling of linings or trimmings not separate from any garment the principal constituent fabric of which is properly labeled within the meaning of this Act, or as requiring the labeling of any fabric, or article made therefrom, which is held for sale by a recognized second-hand dealer.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this Act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall be also deemed in every case to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SENATOR POMERENE'S REPORT.

In the report on the Myers bill, Senator Pomerene for the majority of the Committee on Manufactures said:

This bill after its introduction was referred to the Department of Agriculture for its opinion thereon and views as to the need thereof and feasibility of its enforcement. The Department of Agriculture is heartily in favor of the bill. It approves the principle thereof and believes that it is enforceable. Nearly all of the amendments recommended were suggested by the Department of Agriculture, which has taken an active interest in the bill and furnished much valu-

able information in relation thereto. The Department of Agriculture has been for a number of years experimenting with chemical and other tests upon the detection of the composition of fabrics and declares that it may be successfully done. Its experiments were largely of a practical nature with a view of determining if blankets and clothing furnished the War Department by contractors are true to specifications and whether pure goods or adulterated and an attempted imposition. In this way the Department of Agriculture has been of great aid to the War Department in the way of securing goods as contracted for. Other experiments have been made in other lines with a view of obtaining information valuable to the people of the country.

In a communication under date of May 22, 1913, to the author of the bill, the Senator from Montana (Mr. Myers), Dr. Galloway, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says :

I am enclosing herewith two statements relating to the mixing of various fibers in cloth and other fabrics, one prepared by the Bureau of Chemistry and the other prepared by Mr. O. F. Cook, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The above-mentioned letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry says :

The letter from Senator Myers of the 9th instant, desiring certain information relative to fabrics, has been received, and we beg to offer the following facts :

In his letter he requests information concerning methods of examination of fabrics. The methods used are such as are well recognized by textile experts, and consist of chemical, microchemical, and microscopical tests. The more important of these tests, stated with as little technicality as possible, are the following :

The animal fibers, such as wool and silk, are of such distinctively different composition from those of vegetable origin that it is a comparatively easy matter to use a chemical solvent which will dissolve the animal fibers, leaving the others intact behind. The weight of a portion of the original goods is first determined, and after treatment the weight is again determined, from which data the percentage is easily obtained. Again, many fabrics are woven from yarns composed of only one kind of fibers, as, for example, many fabrics have cotton warp and wool or silk filling, or vice versa. Cotton and

linen towels are frequently made with a cotton yarn for filling and linen for the warp, and woven in such a manner that the linen mostly comes on the outside to give greater absorbent power. In all such cases, the different threads are unraveled, and the percentage of each is very accurately determined. The kind of fibers of which the threads themselves are composed is determined largely by microscopical means. Thus, wool has a fiber with markings very different from silk, and cotton has a somewhat flattened, twisted fiber, while linen has a cylindrical fiber with cross lines. Artificial silk has an appearance similar to coarse silk fibers, but because of being of very different composition a microchemical test for silk will show the difference. Shoddy is made from wool fibers which have been previously used in another fabric. The fibers under the microscope have a broken appearance, and the characteristic scales on the fibers have been in whole or in part worn away, giving the fibers a much smoother appearance than usual. There is usually apparent the fact that different kinds of dyes have been used, as shown by microchemical tests.

Goods are not infrequently heavily sized. This is sometimes done with fraudulent intent, for it gives the goods the effect of having greater body; but as the material used is most frequently simply a starch preparation, it is removed the first time the fabric is washed.

Another form of adulteration is seen in the "loading" of silks. The silk is sometimes so loaded that the loading weighs much more than the original silk. It frequently results in making the fiber so brittle that the goods soon crack and are ruined. Much of the loading used is of a mineral character, so that by burning a weighed piece of cloth the amount of ash less the normal amount of ash in silk gives the amount of loading.

Much of the work of the Bureau on the line of fabrics has been in examining and testing of samples for the various departments of the government, and it may be that some of the best examples can be gleaned from these cases:

Case No. 1.—A ribbon was sent in by one of the departments which stated that it was supposed to be all silk. An examination showed the warp to be silk and the filling cotton. By percentage, only 30 per cent of the sample was silk.

Case No. 2. — A contract sample of ribbon contained 33 per cent of silk. One delivery sample had only 21.3 per cent of silk.

Case No. 3. — This was a group of glass toweling samples, bought as indicated below. The results of the examination are also given :

Sample.	Sold as —	Result of Examination.
A	All linen.....	All linen except a few colored threads.
B.....	Do	Do.
C.....	Do	Do.
D.....	Do	Filling linen; warp and colored threads cotton.
E.....	Half linen, half cotton....	All linen except the colored threads, which were 25 per cent of sample.
F.....	All linen.....	Filling linen; warp and colored threads cotton.
G.....	Mixed cotton and linen....	Do.
H.....	Cotton.....	All cotton.

Case No. 4. — Contract for certain blankets specified a certain percentage of wool. The amount of wool in some cases was only 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the amount required, while in other cases it exceeded the requirements. Such cases emphasize the fact that dealers are often in the dark as to the actual composition of the goods they are offering for sale.

Case No. 5. — A pair of trousers bought for all wool after being worn a short time showed the wool facing to be wearing off, exposing a cotton core to the yarn.

Case No. 6. — This was one of the most interesting, and came from the Post Office Department. Complaints had been lodged with that department against a certain mail-order house. One sample sent in was an overcoat sold by mail as all wool. An examination showed it to be mungo, in which about 20 per cent cotton had been used. A short time later a suit of clothes was sent in, and an examination showed this also to have considerable cotton. As a result of these tests, the Post Office Department notified the firm that unless they made the goods to conform with their advertised claims, a fraud order would be issued, to which this firm replied that they would comply with the order.

Case No. 7. — The specifications on a certain grade of flannel called for all wool. The sample submitted by one bidder had only about 50 per cent of wool present, the rest being cotton.

I am sending herewith photomicrographs of the most important textile fibers which will serve to indicate their microscopical characteristics.

The time allowed for preparing a set of exhibit samples is so short that only a few illustrations can be given, but we would be pleased to prepare a more complete set in the future if a few days' time were allowed. In our regular routine work samples, unless of special interest, are destroyed after a short time because of want of adequate storage facilities, hence our lack of a large number of exhibit samples at hand. We have, however, been able to gather a few samples which illustrate some of the points contained in this memorandum.

The above-mentioned letter from the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry says:

With reference to your question regarding the use of cotton in mixed fabrics I would say that this does not represent the most serious danger to the consuming public. Such mixtures are easily detected, either by direct inspection with a lens or by chemical means. But fabrics of "pure cotton" may be made of such inferior fiber as to be of little or no use.

The protection that the public needs with reference to cotton would not be furnished by preventing mixture of fibers, but would need to guard against the substitution of short, inferior fiber in fabrics that should be made of long-staple cotton. There is no agricultural reason why an adequate supply of long-staple cotton should not be grown. The present careless methods of cotton farming are very largely the result of a commercial development which conflicts with the interests of the consumer as well as with those of the producer.

The simplest and most effective way to supply the public with the needed protection in the case of cotton would be to require that fabrics and other cotton manufactures carry marks or labels certifying the length of the staple of which they are made. On account of the high correlation of this factor with other desirable qualities a simple certification of length would remove a very large part of the temptation to use inferior fiber. The only standard that it would be necessary to establish in the enforcement of such a law would be to determine what percentage of fiber of a given length would be

required to justify a certification of that length of fiber for the fabric as a whole.

Whether a similar standard of length could be applied to the same advantage to wool, I am unable to state, but at least it would afford a means of discouraging the use of short pieces of wool fiber, the material that is usually employed in shoddy goods, and that has to be combined with cotton to give the fabric an appearance of strength.

The substitution of the inferior material is made possible in both cases by the improvement of textile machinery. In former decades the public had a measure of protection against inferior cotton from the fact that good staples were required for all of the finer fabrics, but better machines made it possible to spin finer threads of shorter and weaker fiber, until it has become quite impossible for the purchaser to judge of the strength or durability of a cotton fabric. The substitution of inferior fiber has been so gradual that the individual manufacturer can hardly be considered responsible, but the results of the system are very injurious to agriculture and very costly to the consuming public. To place the purchaser again in the position to discriminate against inferior cotton would be a most important economic reform.

A number of samples and illustrations of the work conducted by the Department of Agriculture were submitted to the committee to prove that the work provided for in the bill is practicable and feasible.

The imposition practised upon the public by palming off upon and selling to the public mixed and shoddy goods under the claim that they are pure goods and obtaining therefor pure-goods prices has reached enormous proportions, and it is one of the great economical evils and dishonest practices of this age. The people of this country are being constantly defrauded through the putting on the market of misrepresented fabrics and articles of clothing. Manufacturers of any fabric, or article made therefrom, should be required to state on labels, attached to their products, whether such products are pure or adulterated. This bill would not prohibit the manufacture of fabrics that are not pure, for many persons prefer to buy impure goods at low prices rather than pay more for pure goods; but it would exclude from interstate commerce articles that are represented to be what they are not. In most cases dealers are not to blame for the

imposition practised on their customers. The chief trouble is with the manufacturer. The dealer orders of the manufacturer and pays for something which he thinks he is getting, and he in turn represents it to be such to his customer, when many times it is not such, and both dealer and customer are defrauded. The trouble is at the beginning, with the manufacturer, and there is where it should be corrected. This bill does not prohibit the manufacture of any article; manufacturers may continue to turn out what they please, but its effect is to prohibit the sale of any article that is represented to be genuine when it is not; in other words, to require that fabrics be labeled so the consumer may know whether he is getting a genuine article or a counterfeit. The only way to protect a consumer is by the requirement that the manufacturer place a correct label upon the product. There is a great demand all over the country for legislation of this character.

This bill is fashioned very much along the lines of the pure-food law, which has been of great benefit to the people. Therefore, appropriately, the execution of the provisions of the bill when it may become a law is imposed largely upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce. Should a measure of this character be enacted and enforced it would bring great benefits to the people, perhaps in time almost equal to the benefits conferred by the pure-food law. Therefore the committee favorably recommends the bill for passage.

UNFAIR TO THE MANUFACTURERS.

This action upon the Myers bill by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, coming as it did at the end of the session without any hearing and without notification, was an unwelcome surprise to the textile manufacturers of the country. There was no disposition to accept the dictum of chemists of the Department of Agriculture that the presence of even small quantities of shoddy in woollen fabrics could be detected and the fibers of shoddy singled out. This opinion is at complete variance with the more mature judgment of the chairman of the Testing Commission for the Textile Industry in Germany. In a recent report he said:

We have found up to the present time no reliable means to determine by specific observation the presence of small

quantities of shoddy. Opinions to the contrary, whether private or official, are wholly without foundation. There is only one reliable method to determine whether shoddy has or has not been used in the manufacture of a fabric — namely, the product of the spinners' lot books and the sworn testimony of the persons who made the record.

Nor was this the only point of the report on the Myers bill with which textile manufacturers took issue, for one paragraph of the report said :

In most cases dealers are not to be blamed for the imposition practised on their customers. The chief trouble is with the manufacturer. The dealer orders of a manufacturer and pays for something which he thinks he is getting, and he in turn represents it to be such to his customer, when many times it is not such and both dealer and customer are defrauded.

On the contrary, as all informed persons in the textile trades well know, the manufacturer of a textile fabric sells his cloth for exactly what it is. If there is shoddy in it or cotton in it or artificial silk, or if it is sized or "loaded," the fact is not concealed. It could not be concealed if there were any purpose so to do, for the textile mills, as a rule, sell their product to purchasers who not only have an expert knowledge of the fabrics in question but possess and use all the facilities for making an actual test of them. Deception, if there is any, is more likely to come — and this may often be an innocent deception — when the goods are sold by retail merchants, either as cloth or as finished clothing, to the purchasers who are "ultimate consumers."

NO ACTION IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

When Congress reassembled in December, 1914, for its short and final session, earnest requests were made to the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House by textile manufacturers, that no further action should be had on any of the labeling bills until there had been ample oppor-

tunity for hearings to persons interested. In the case of the Senate bill it was asked that the measure be recommitted to the Senate Committee on Manufactures, so that there could be a proper opportunity to point out the faults and injustices of the measure.

Senators and Representatives were appealed to by woolen manufacturers, silk manufacturers, cotton manufacturers, linen manufacturers and also by boot and shoe manufacturers, whose product was included in some of the proposals. The prompt result of this movement was to bring forth both from the Senate committee and the House committee a statement that no further action would be taken at the present time, that no action at this short session could be had, and that as the bills, if revived at all, would have to be reintroduced as altogether new measures in the new Congress, there would be a chance for all the hearings desired by the manufacturers.

A comprehensive brief on the subject of labeling legislation was being prepared by a special committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers when this announcement was made, but the brief will be completed and supplemented by a collection of appropriate samples, many of which are already in hand. It has been made entirely clear to Senators and Representatives that the textile manufacturers have no desire to prevent the enactment of fair and effective legislation against the misrepresentation of merchandise.

The British Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 has been suggested as a proper basis for an American law, with the addition of a clause forbidding fraudulent advertisements. If these various labeling bills are offered again in the new Congress, which, unless a special session is called, will not open until December, 1915, the textile manufacturers of the country will be prepared to oppose all provisions that would be impracticable in their workings or involve an injustice to great national industries.

ACTIVE AND IDLE MACHINERY.

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ALL EQUIPMENT UNEMPLOYED AT THE OPENING OF DECEMBER.

DISAPPOINTING again are the facts disclosed by the quarterly inquiry of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers into the amount of woollen machinery active and idle on December 1, 1914. It was hoped in the trade that orders for blankets and uniform cloth received from foreign governments might offset a slack home demand, and thus show an improvement in the amount of active machinery at the end of the unfortunate year 1914. But such was not the case, for the tabular statement for December 1 showed that 27.7 per cent of the broad looms were idle as compared with 26 per cent on September 1; that 30 per cent of the narrow looms were idle as compared with 17.3 per cent; that 48.9 per cent of the carpet looms were idle as compared with 38.3 per cent; that 30 per cent of the woollen cards were idle as compared with 22.8 per cent, and that 41.3 per cent of the worsted combs were idle as compared with 21 per cent.

These records demonstrate a very unsatisfactory condition in all branches of the wool manufacturing industry. An unusual interest will attach to the next quarterly canvass of idle and active machinery, which will be undertaken for March 1, 1915.

The comparative figures thus far are as follows :

MACHINERY.	Total Number Reported.	In Operation.	Idle.	Per Cent of Idle to Total Reported.				
				Dec. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1914.	June 1, 1914.	Mar. 2, 1914.	Dec. 1, 1913.
	December 1, 1914.							
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space,	34,715	25,103	9,607	27.7	26.	24.6	24.8	24.9
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less . .	12,084	8,453	3,631	30.	17.3	25.	17.7	27.2
Looms, carpet . .	1,674	856	818	48.9	38.3	28.3	24.5	32.1
Woollen cards, sets	3,034	2,127	907	30.	22.8	19.4	19.5	21.4
Worsted combs .	1,476	867	609	41.3	21.	15.5	13.	23.1
Woollen spinning spindles	1,023,084	699,757	323,327	31.6	22.5	25.8	22.2	22.7
Worsted spinning spindles	1,499,154	1,003,688	495,466	33.	16.9	18.1	22.	26.

UNIT SYSTEM CHARTS.¹

SHOWING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN HUMIDITY AND
REGAINS ON WOOL AND COTTON AS INTERPRETED
FROM READINGS OF THE SLING HYGROMETER.

By WM. D. HARTSHORNE.

A FOREWORD.

IN the writer's papers published in the "Transactions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers" in 1905* and 1911, dealing with the subject of moisture in cotton and clean wool, specific experiments are described as made upon rovings from combed Sea Island cotton in its natural state, and upon soft twisted two-ply worsted yarn made from Australian merino wool spun without oil by the French system and afterwards carefully cleansed. Other co-ordinating experiments on other kinds of cotton and wool were also made and compared but not there recorded in detail.

Several methods of charting the data so obtained were successfully used in the study of the subject, so that the various aspects of the problem became gradually developed into tangible form, resulting first in the statement of an apparently general law of regain in textile materials, and finally in a demonstrably closely exact statement of the laws of regain for these specific kinds, so that the detailed arithmetical calculations for such regains at each per cent of relative humidity over a range of temperature from 35° to 100° Fahrenheit were carefully made and tabulated.

Though graphically expressing the relations and laws referred to, these preparatory charts do not lend themselves readily to an equally accurate and graphic portrayal of the established facts at all points of their construction, and it had long been the writer's intention, put off from time to time by press of other matters, to tackle the subject again.

* Some Comparative Data on Moisture in Cotton and Worsted, Vol. 79, page 194, 1905, and The Laws of Regain in Cotton and Worsted, Vol. 90, page 281, 1911.

¹ Copyright, 1915, by Wm. D. Hartshorne.

The Unit System Charts W. 1 and C. 1 here presented are the result of an effort to avoid the necessity for the use of any tables * in determining from sling hygrometer readings, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary practical purposes, both ABSOLUTE and RELATIVE humidities within the limits of temperature indicated, and the corresponding regains, for a state of EQUILIBRIUM therewith on both wool and cotton.

Charts W. 2 and C. 2 show within the same limits of temperature the unit variation regain lines for wool and cotton with respect to the absolute and relative humidity lines in whatever manner either may have been determined. On these charts also equilibrium regain lines corresponding to some of the recognized or proposed standards of regain for trading purposes are indicated as will be explained.

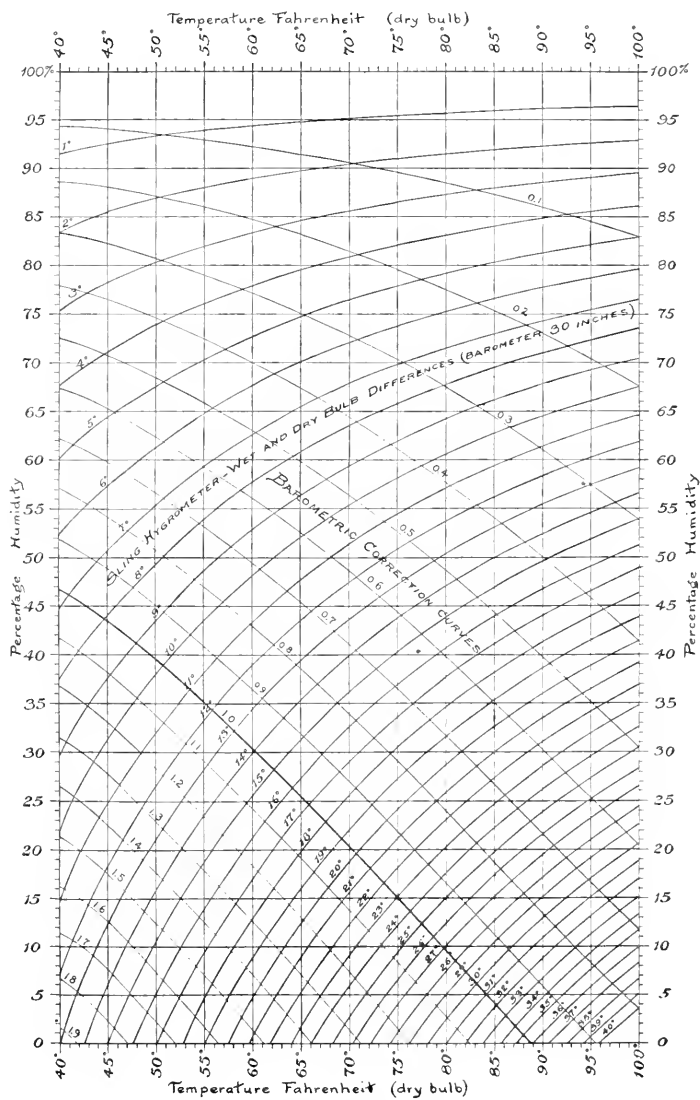
Chart B. 1 shows, as will be explained after its construction has been described, the effect, by unit variations, of the height of the barometer upon the ascertainment of the correct humidity from the readings of the sling hygrometer, and may be read as closely as necessary for practical purposes.

In the explanations as to method of construction, and of the few examples of uses to which the charts may be put, while the intention is to be exact, the effort has been made to avoid, in the text at least, technical phraseology and detailed mathematical reasoning, so that no one with the least familiarity with the subject matter need hesitate, for any reason, to undertake its reading if interested in the immense commercial importance of the underlying facts with which the charts deal, or which may be inferred from them.

* There is a chart-like set of two tables, printed on opposite sides of a celluloid sheet, gotten up and copyrighted by Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N.C., for use with both stationary and sling hygrometers, showing curved lines for cotton regains from 3 per cent to 11 per cent, crossing squares containing figures, in black, for relative humidity percentages, and in red, for "Actual humidities in grains of moisture per cubic foot of air," corresponding as columned, to Fahrenheit temperatures from 60° to 99°, and wet and dry bulb differences of 1° each from 0° to 24°.

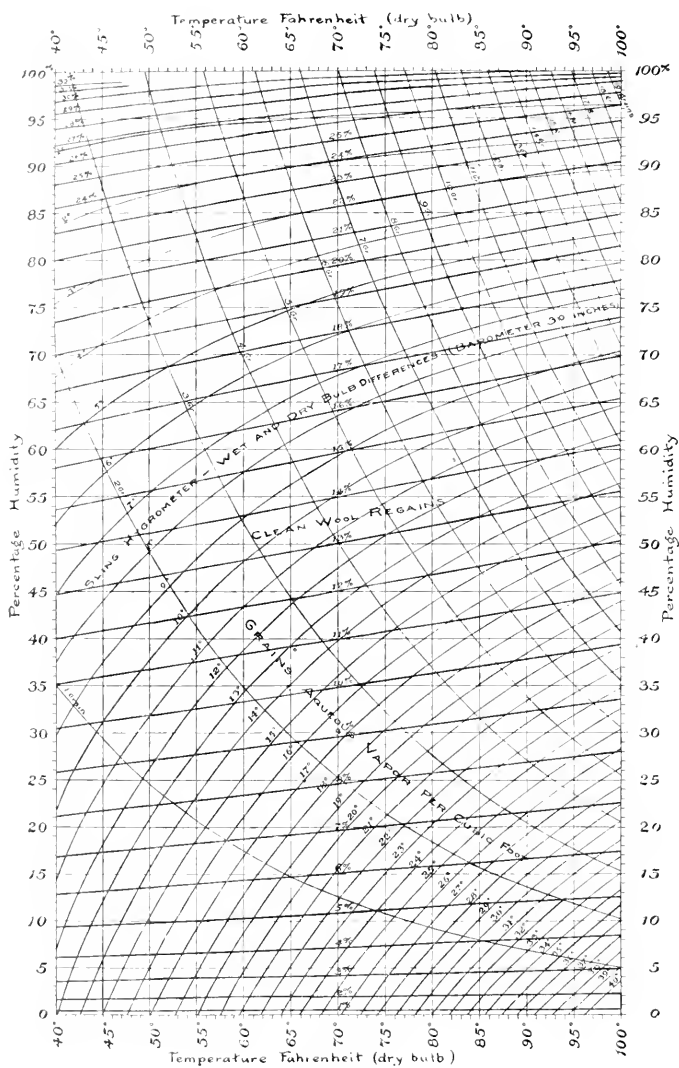
This is an ingenious combination for ready reference within its limits, but of course has the limitations, as to completeness and accuracy, which its method of construction involves.

B. 1.



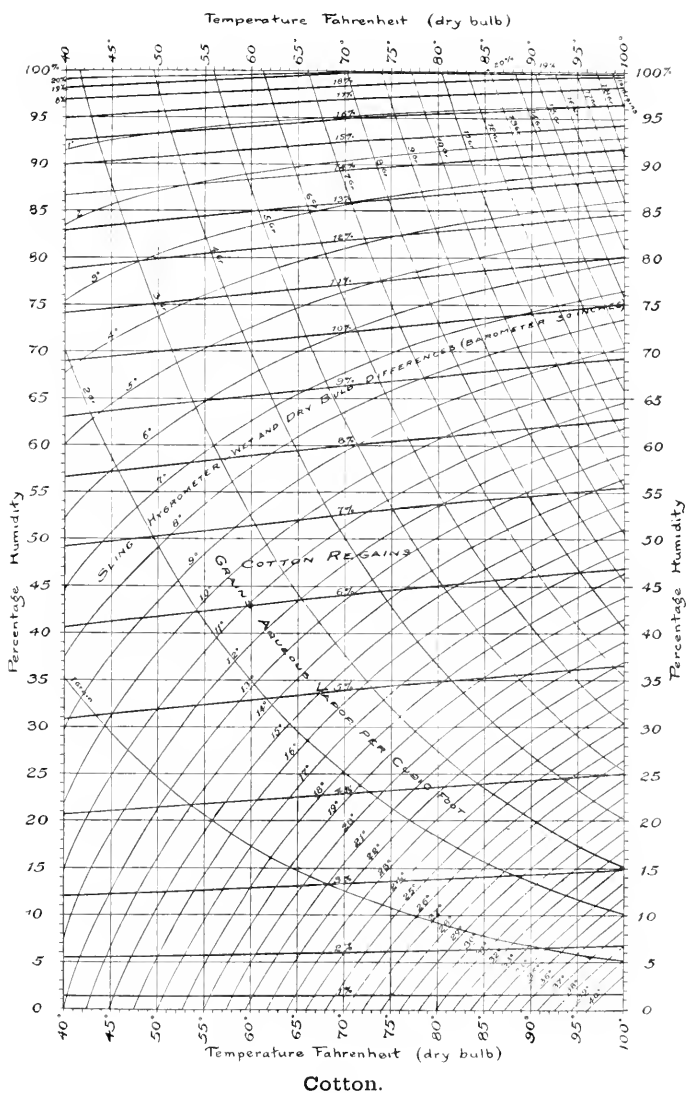
Barometric Corrections.

W. 1.

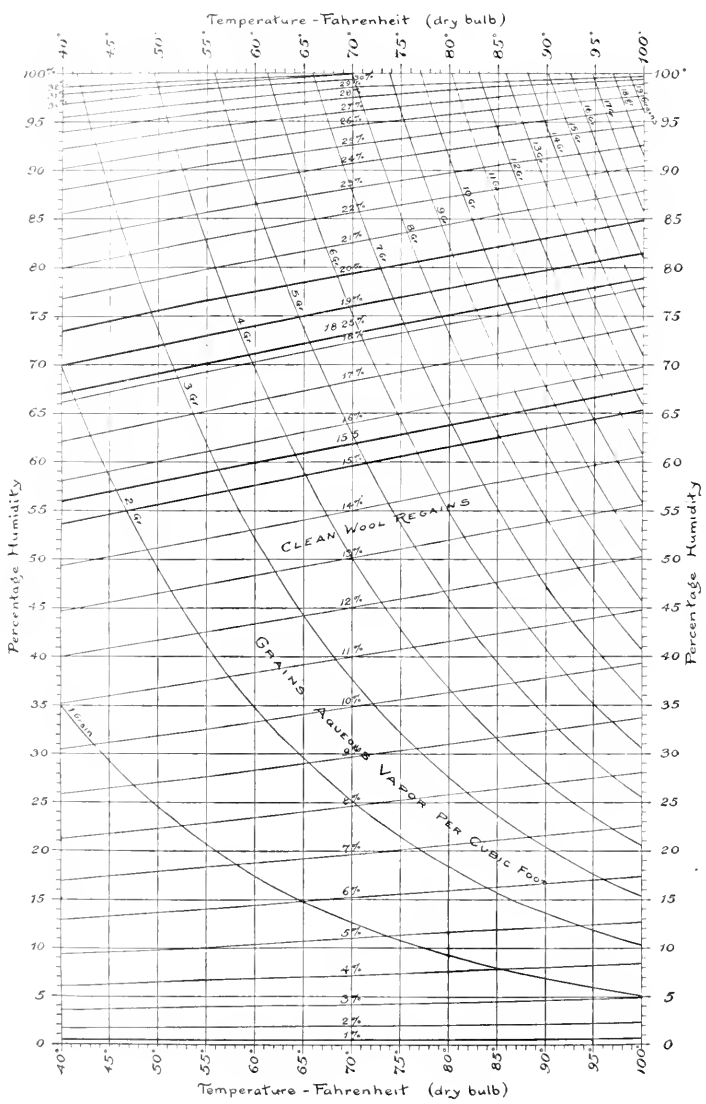


Wool.

C. 1.

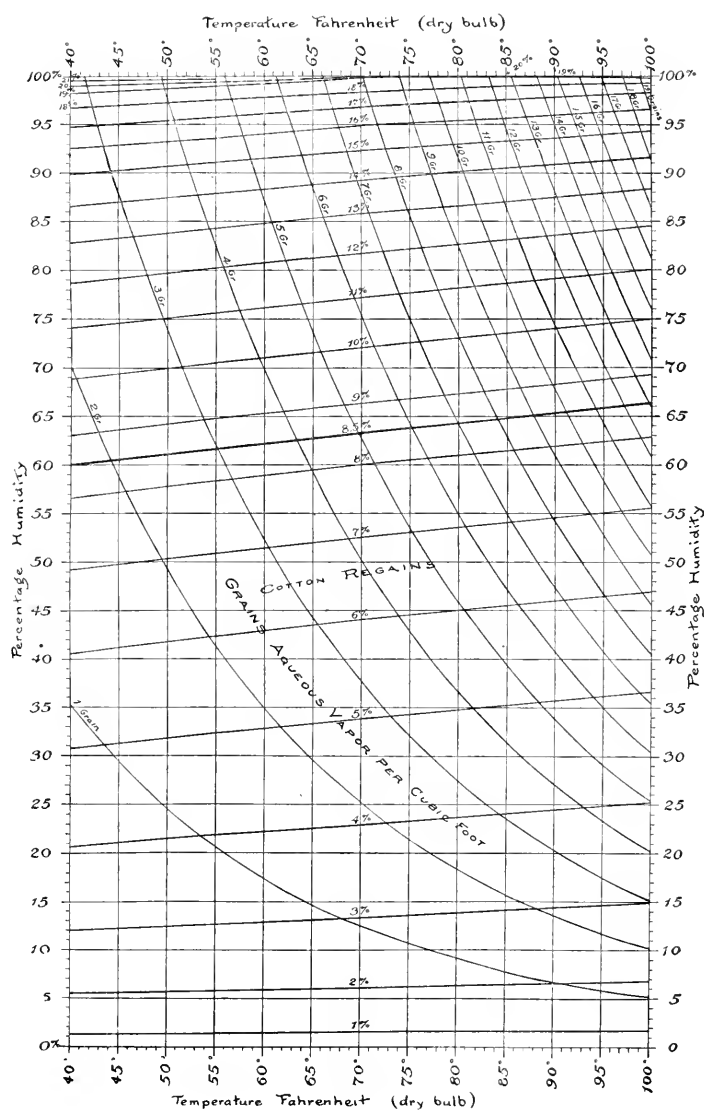


W. 2.



Wool.

C. 2.



Cotton.

CONSTRUCTION EXPLANATIONS.

CO-ORDINATES USED. — In all five charts here shown the vertical lines represent (as labelled) 5° intervals of temperature and the horizontal lines 5 per cent intervals in relative humidity. For closer reading each degree and each per cent are marked off respectively at the top and bottom and on both sides of the charts.

REGAIN CURVES. — On the Charts W. 1, W. 2, C. 1, C. 2, the unit regain curves are nearly straight lines for both clean wool and cotton, running in a general upward direction from left to right, and labelled on the Wool Charts from 1 per cent to 32 per cent, and on the Cotton Charts from 1 per cent to 20 per cent. There are also, to be explained later, two extra lines on Chart W. 2, and one extra line on Chart C. 2, labelled, respectively, 15.5 per cent, 18.25 per cent, and 8.5 per cent.

All these lines are plotted from data developed either directly from the writer's original formulas or, where admissible, by interpolations from the tables given in his paper of 1911 previously referred to.

ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY CURVES. — The curves running from left to right in a convex direction downward, labelled respectively, 1 grain, 2 grains, 3 grains, etc., up to 19 grains, represent weights of aqueous vapor per cubic foot under the temperature and relative humidity conditions indicated at their points of intersection with the temperature and humidity lines. These curves are plotted from data calculated from Professor Marvin's table No. 12 in Weather Bureau Report No. 235, published in 1900.

WET AND DRY BULB DIFFERENCES. — The curves running in a convex upward direction from left to right and labelled from 1° to 40° downward represent the position of unit differences in the wet and dry bulb readings of a sling hygrometer with barometer at 30 inches, and are plotted from relative humidities very carefully calculated to the nearest one-tenth of 1 per cent. The formula used in making the calculations

was a simplified form of one deduced by Prof. Ferrel, found also in the above cited Weather Bureau Report.*

BAROMETRIC CORRECTIONS.† — Chart B. 1 omits, for the sake of readiness in reading, all the plotted lines on the other charts except those representing wet and dry bulb differences described above, but adds other curved lines ^a crossing these and running from left to right concave downward. These lines are designated Barometric Correction Curves, and are labelled, beginning at the lower left hand corner, simply, 1.9, 1.8, 1.7, etc., to 1.0 and then continuing 0.9, 0.8, etc.

Their significance is this: The correction in per cent to be added to humidity findings will be one times the drop of the barometer in inches below 30 on every reading falling on the line labelled 1.0; and 0.9 times, 0.5 times or 1.1, etc., times such readings falling on the curves so labelled.

If the barometer is above 30 inches the equivalent corrections obtained in the same way are subtractive.

For readings falling *between* these lines a *relative* estimate can be interpolated by inspection, if need be.

*The formula reads:

$$e = e' - 0.000367 P (t - t') \left(1 + \frac{t' - 32}{1571} \right)$$

In this, all pressures being measured in inches,

P = height of barometer (all corrections applied),

t = temperature of dry bulb in Fahrenheit degrees,

t' = " " wet " " " (both as shown on sling hygrometer)

e' = the saturated or maximum vapor pressure at temperature t',

e = actual vapor pressure corresponding to observed t and t'.

Now calling $t - t' = d$, the writer's simplification of the formula becomes:

$$e = e' - d(0.0108 - 0.000007t') \frac{P}{30},^{*a}$$

and the relative humidity corresponding is calculated as

$$H = 100 - \frac{e}{E},$$

where E = saturated or maximum vapor pressure at temperature t.

When the temperature of the *dewpoint* is or can be determined directly by a dewpoint apparatus, the corresponding maximum vapor pressure for that temperature is the value e in the above equation, and is by *definition* independent of barometric pressure.

The Report No. 235, referred to, contains tables of maximum vapor pressures extended to three decimals, as used by the U.S. Weather Bureau.

† For a humidity chart of somewhat similar design, but less comprehensive, also based upon Prof. Ferrel's formula, see an article on "Petot Tubes for Gas Measurement," by W. C. Rowse, in Transactions American Society Mechanical Engineers, Vol. 35, page 688.

This chart did not come before the writer's notice until after the major part of his charts was prepared and photographed, and they are in no way dependent upon it.

^aThe only portion of this formula which is affected by the height of the barometer is $d(0.0108 - 0.000007t')$, and it is from this portion that the data for the Barometric Correction Curves on Chart B. 1 have been calculated.

EXPLANATION OF USES.

Assuming the construction to be understood, the method of using the charts will depend upon the purpose of the inquiry. Their simplest use is to take the place of all tables in obtaining from readings of the sling hygrometer, both the relative and absolute humidity state of the room or locality tested, together with, when wanted, the corresponding regain condition of EQUILIBRIUM for either clean wool or cotton. Thus: Assuming the barometer at 30 inches, suppose an observation gave a dry bulb temperature of 65° and wet bulb 60°, note on Chart W. 1 that the 5° difference curve crosses the vertical 65° temperature line just a little below its intersection with the horizontal 75 per cent humidity line; that the curve for 5 grains of aqueous vapor per cubic foot crosses a little to the left of, and the 19 per cent regain line (for clean wool) exactly at the same 75 per cent point. The results would be properly recorded:

Temperature	65°
Relative humidity.....	75%
Absolute humidity	5.1 gr. pr. cubic foot.
Wool regain.....	19% and
Cotton regain.....	10.7% (from Chart C. 1)

Now, while it is possible, even on this reduced scale of the drawing, to read the chart closer and call the relative humidity 74.8 per cent and the other items correspondingly less, it would not be worth while to do so for a single observation, because that degree of accuracy would rest upon the assumption that the difference in the wet and dry bulb temperature had been taken with an observation error of less than one-tenth of a degree — an improbable supposition, except with a very careful observer using very refined instruments.* Mill

* Attention is called to a very accurate, though expensive, instrument of the wet and dry bulb type, using a small spring driven suction fan to take the place of the effect of whirling in the ordinary sling type. It is called an Aspirations-Psychrometer (by Assmann) and is made by R. Fuess, vorm. J. G. Greiner, Jr., and Geissler, Steiglitz near Berlin, Germany.

The temperature graduations are to one-fifth of a degree Centigrade, and the tables of vapor pressures accompanying are in millimeters, instead of inches, of mercury.

The instrument can be used directly with these charts by simply converting the thermometer readings to the Fahrenheit scale. The writer has found it capable of closer work than the ordinary sling instrument.

observations are usually only taken to the nearest one-half degree, which would imply a possible error of over two-tenths of a degree in the record of the observer. This amount of error in the reading of the wet and dry bulb differences would make a difference of as much as 1 per cent in any record of humidity, under approximately like conditions.

On the other hand, by noting this point on Chart B. 1, it will be seen to fall approximately on the Barometric Correction Curve 0.3, which means that it would require a difference of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the barometer more or less than 30, to make a difference of 1 per cent in the reading of the humidity, or in other words, to equal the possible error of an ordinary observation.

If this limitation were constant the inference would be obvious, but more on this point hereafter.

This one example might suffice to illustrate the method of reading the charts, but one more may be taken to show their legibility where observations do not fall upon any plotted line. Thus: For dry bulb $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, wet bulb 61° , difference $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the point is found at:

	Temperature	$77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
	Relative humidity.....	$37\frac{1}{2}\%$
	Absolute humidity.....	3.8 gr. pr. c. ft.
(Chart W. 1)	Clean wool regain.....	10.3%
(Chart C. 1)	Cotton regain.....	5.3%
(Chart B. 1)	Barometer correction factor	0.65

When translated into inches of mercury for corresponding temperatures Fahrenheit, the vapor pressures given agree very closely with the tables given in United States Weather Bureau Report No. 235 before referred to. The writer has compared them also with those given by Marks & Davis in their little volume of Steam Tables & Diagrams, edition of 1910. The differences are so small between these three tables that, for ordinary purposes, either may be regarded as giving practically correct results.

The formula given with these German tables for calculating the relative humidity differs slightly from that deduced by Prof. Ferrel, and is:

$$e = e' - \frac{1}{2} (t - t') \frac{b}{755}$$

all pressures being reckoned in millimeters of mercury, and temperatures on the Centigrade scale.

Using this formula with the German tables gives humidity readings slightly higher than Prof. Ferrel's formula, with a maximum of about 2 per cent at the lower left hand corner of the chart. Within the limits of mill temperatures, the variation higher is within the neighborhood of one-half per cent.

The last statement tabulated may be interpreted as meaning that, at this point, it would require a drop in the barometer to below $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or a rise to above $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to need a correction of as much as 1 per cent ($1.54 \times 0.65 = 1.01$) in the record of relative humidity, and 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent in that for the regain conditions of wool and cotton respectively.

OTHER INTERPRETATIONS AND INFERENCES.

BAROMETRIC CORRECTIONS.—While Chart B. 1 might prove to be very useful to a Weather Bureau observer or in some very carefully conducted experiments, in mill practice its use is chiefly of a negative character, for the reason that the humidity conditions usual either for warehouse storage or manufacturing rooms evidently lie above the Barometric Correction Curve labelled 1.0; and Charts W. 1 and C. 1 show that it requires, for conditions in the neighborhood of this line, a difference of about 5 per cent in relative humidity for wool and 10 per cent for cotton to make as much as 1 per cent difference in regain. Consequently, the probable maximum effect of any barometric change likely to occur in our latitude and at elevations not exceeding 1,000 feet would be only about one-half of 1 per cent in the proper reading for the regain of wool and one-quarter of 1 per cent for cotton.

The common custom, therefore, of paying no attention to barometer readings in observations for moisture conditions in factories not situated at high elevations is quite justifiable, from a practical standpoint.

Moreover, it may be noted here, that contrary to what might be called a general impression as to the effect of variation in barometric pressure, the writer's investigations (subject however to further experimental proof beyond the limits of temperature of 35° to 100° F. and pressure much above 30 inches of mercury) have lead him to the definite conclusion that it is a mistake to claim any effect, even down to the limits of attainable vacuum, upon the amount of moisture in cotton or wool exposed thereto, beyond that of

the rapidity at which the surrounding atmosphere and material can attain to a common temperature, and a regain state corresponding both thereto and the balancing amount of moisture present or available. In other words, it appears to the writer that *for a given temperature and a constant relative humidity, the regain state will be found the same at all pressures.**

These are important considerations in practical drying problems.

Within the limits of its application this is a simple corollary to the mathematical statement of the general law of regain, first announced by the writer in 1905, and subsequently confirmed and restated more accurately in 1911, after further demonstration by a series of carefully controlled experiments on cotton and wool. In this formula the factor of pressure does not appear. It undoubtedly has an effect in the phenomenon of "lag" there referred to.

SPECIAL LINES.—On Chart C. 2 the position of the line labelled 8.5 per cent (the so-called standard regain for cotton) may be interpreted as showing the storehouse or mill conditions where any kind of cotton or cotton goods not chemically affected by dyeing or other finishing, would be unlikely to lose or gain weight when testing to this standard, that is, when a hundred pounds of bone dry material actually weighed $108\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at time of storage. On the other

* Chart W. 1 can be used to illustrate an imaginary experiment. Note on the chart that the 70° temperature line, the 50 per cent relative humidity line, the 4 grain curve of aqueous vapor per cubic foot, and the 13 per cent regain line intersect at the same point.

Now, suppose a small quantity of wool, say a pound more or less, containing 4 grains of moisture over and above enough to equal a condition of 13 per cent regain, to be placed in a vessel, capable of enlargement, as by the movement of a piston in a cylinder, with a free space content of 1 cubic foot at the given temperature and relative humidity; and that this space be instantly enlarged to 2 cubic feet. The amount of moisture present in this space (the amount of air present does not alter the amount) if the wool were not there, nor any other source of moisture available, would be still only 4 grains, or 2 grains per cubic foot; but with the wool present, and enough heat available to evaporate the 4 extra grains contained in the wool and still maintain or recover the original temperature, this evaporation would promptly take place, leaving the material in the assumed state of equilibrium (13 per cent) with the surrounding space at the 70° temperature and 50 per cent relative humidity. No air having been admitted, the sum of the pressures of the air and moisture will have become less than at the start or, in other words, the condition will be one of partial vacuum.

hand, if this amount of bone dry material was found to weigh more or less than $108\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the tendency would be to lose or gain, if sufficiently exposed. Or vice versa, if the conditions of the room were either dryer or more moist, there would be a corresponding tendency to lose or gain weight from such a standard condition of the material. Since cotton in the bale sometimes arrives at the mill in a condition testing as high as 16 per cent regain, which would mean that every bale whose correct weight at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent regain was 500 pounds would be weighing $534\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the commercial importance of considering these conditions is obvious. Every such bale, if no claim for excess of moisture were made and allowed, would be costing the buyer at 10 cents a pound, \$3.45 a bale more than another containing the same amount of cotton weighing 500 pounds at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent regain.*

On wool the several so-called standards are not uniform in all countries, but some of them are more definitely recognized and broadly utilized in actual commercial transactions than is the single cotton standard in any country. In the United States the standard condition of 15 per cent moisture regain may be said to be definitely established, by custom though not by law, for the selling of worsted tops, whether combed "dry," that is without oil, or combed with oil.

The amount of oil, or more correctly, the loss by careful scouring, is not so definitely standardized here as it is in Bradford, England. Even there, though a standard of scoured loss of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is recognized, it is not so carefully followed, or insisted upon in trading, as is their standard regain of 19 per cent moisture for oil-combed tops, and $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for tops combed "dry." However, since the equilibrium regain condition, where olive oil only is used, and where no other hygroscopic material is present, depends alone upon the proportion of wool, it was shown in an article by the

* For a description of some carefully made tests, and of a practical method of obtaining a sufficiently accurate average result see:

Report of Committee on Moisture in Baled Cotton. Transactions National Association Cotton Manufacturers, Vol. 82, page 262. Committee: Wm. D. Hartshorne, *Chairman*, Christopher P. Brooks, Louis Atwill Olney.

writer in the April number of this Bulletin for last year that the 19 per cent standard on Bradford oil-combed tops meant nearly 20 per cent when the moisture is calculated on the clean wool content.

Hence the emphasized line at 20 per cent regain on Chart W. 2.

In the same manner it was there shown that $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for yarn made from tops combed with a Bradford standard scoured loss of 3.5 per cent would be 19 per cent on the clean wool content.

Hence the emphasis on the 19 per cent line.

The $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent line stands on its own feet, so to speak, as being the condition at which "dry" combed tops, and yarn spun from them, usually by the French system of spinning, are standardized and sold both in England and on the Continent.

Assuming the scoured loss on oil-combed tops in this country to be 3 per cent, and the moisture regain 15 per cent, then the dry clean weight of wool in 100 pounds at standard condition would be approximately 84 pounds (as against the Bradford standard of 80.5 pounds) and, as figured on the clean wool content, the 13 pounds of water (the loss from 100 pounds at 15 per cent regain) would be approximately 15.5 per cent.

Hence the 15.5 per cent line, as showing by its position the corresponding atmospheric conditions of equilibrium for oil-combed tops, and the 15 per cent line for the "dry" combed tops.

It cannot at present be said that any definite standard for moisture regain on cotton, manufactures of cotton, raw or scoured wool, worsted yarns, or other manufactures of wool except tops, or other textile material except silk, is properly recognized in the trade in this country.*

There are many conflicting reasons for the lack of such

*The testing of silk is a large feature in the valuable work done by the United States Conditioning and Testing Company of New York.

standards * here, but none of them are insurmountable if the object be merely to establish a common standard to buy and sell by, as has been the case with the somewhat less hygroscopic but still more valuable material, silk, for which the standard of 11 per cent regain is generally recognized all over the world and, indeed, was made such in France both by commercial practice and by sanction of the French government nearly seventy-five years ago.

The most important reason for not adopting the English and Continental standards for wool here lies in the fact that it is more difficult to maintain indoor atmospheric conditions

* The following quotation from "Notes on Sampling and Testing" (1913 edition), issued by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House, gives a fairly good summary of what might be called the most general standards used for textile materials:

"The various standards of moisture were first authoritatively fixed at the 'International Congress for the Establishment of a Uniform System of Numbering Yarn,' held at Turin in October, 1875.

"The following 'Regains' for the various yarns were agreed upon:

18½	per cent	for	Worsted,
17	"	"	Carded Woolen,
8½	"	"	Cotton,
12	"	"	Flax and Hemp,
13¾	"	"	Jute,
13	"	"	Shoddy,

the drying temperature to be 105 to 110 degrees Centigrade.

"The above temperatures are equivalent to 221-230 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The standard for silk (11 per cent) was declared by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce on 3d September, 1840, and received the French Government sanction by an order of 23d April, 1841.

"The regain standards of the Bradford Conditioning House are as follows:

	19	per cent	for	Tops	combed	with	Oil.
	18½	"	"	"	"	"	without Oil.
	14	"	"	"	Noils,	ordinary.	
	16	"	"	"	"	scoured	or carbonized.
	18½	"	"	"	Worsted	Yarns.	
	8½	"	"	"	Cotton.		
	11	"	"	"	Silk.		
	16	"	"	"	Wool	and Waste.	
	16	"	"	"	Worsted	and Woolen	Cloths.

"The above series of standards have been accepted by all European Testing and Conditioning Houses, and no other competing standards can be said to exist, although higher standards are occasionally suggested."

In the above, there is an important omission of the standard for "washed wool" made use of by the Conditioning House at Mazamet, the center of the Skin or Pulled Wool Industry in southern France. The regain allowed is 18 per cent figured on the scoured (dry) weight as obtained from tested samples. Curiously, it is not their custom to report the amount of loss (which must of necessity have been found on the samples tested) of anything but the moisture. The additional loss might be anywhere from 10 per cent to 20 per cent or more, but it is left to the judgment of the wool buyer to estimate this in each lot which he examines.

It would appear that there is both a physical and a psychological reason for this.

in our climate corresponding to such standards and, moreover, tops or yarns actually containing such amounts of moisture, if long stored, unprotected by mildew-preventing methods, are likely to become seriously damaged.

In the writer's experience, there is little such danger of damage at $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent * on wool (15 per cent on oil-stock).† It may be true that for the best conditions of spinning it is better to have in the material an amount of moisture equal to, or possibly even greater than the Bradford standards, to allow for necessary losses by evaporation, while maintaining a humidity condition of spinning rooms at a point where electrical action in cold weather would be without material effect; but this can be taken care of by the spinner himself, and need not involve the danger from mildew by long storage in our warmer climate. However, with material worth anywhere from 50 cents to \$1.00 or more a pound, it is easy to see the commercial importance of knowing at what price a hundred pounds of bone dry material is being bought or sold, but it makes little difference, as a commercial transaction, whether the price be fixed on the basis of that hundred pounds weighing 110 pounds, 115 pounds or even 120 pounds, provided the standard is accepted, condition determined, and corrected weight billed up.

Assuming that actual conditions for best usage are otherwise controllable, climatic considerations of storage and transport ought to be the chief criterion in establishing a buying and selling standard in order to avoid, as far as possible, changes in weight or *other kinds* of measurement which might involve controversy and unnecessary duplication of tests to verify results.

The charts will aid in an understanding of how and to what extent known climatic changes, either indoor or out, will tend to affect weights, but in the writer's opinion suf-

* Or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on cotton.

† Tops combed in Bradford and shipped to Japan under Bradford standard conditions are baled up with a mildew protective covering (the invention of a Japanese) which has proved very successful, not only in preventing a change in weight during transit or storage for use, but from all effects of the mildew plant whose roots though they may be growing on the outside do not penetrate this material.

ficient consideration has nowhere yet been given to determining the limitations as to strength, or elasticity, or measurement of textile materials under varying conditions of moisture content. More perhaps has been done on cotton than upon any other material. However, the function played by the element of twist in connection with length of staple in both cotton and wool, though in general terms well understood, is greatly affected by the relation of moisture content to surrounding conditions, especially in wool, in ways which are measurable not only in quantity of product from a given machine, but also in its quality as required for subsequent use. No attempt can be made to enlarge upon this subject here, but there is no doubt that much of great commercial value has yet to be worked out bearing upon it.

Obituary.

J. ARTHUR BEEBE.

MR. J. ARTHUR BEEBE, who had accumulated a fortune in the Boston wool trade, but for some years had been retired from the business, died on November 27, 1914, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. Mr. Beebe was a son of James M. Beebe, of Boston, and entered Harvard College in 1865, but gave up his college course in 1867 to enter upon the wool business. Mr. Beebe retained a strong affection for Harvard. He leaves to the university and to the Harvard Club of Boston the bulk of his estate.

For a long time Mr. Beebe was conspicuous in the social and club life of Boston. He had a beautiful summer home at Falmouth, Mass., and another estate at West Manchester, Mass. He was a member of the Somerset, Union, St. Botolph and Automobile clubs of Boston, the Country Club, the New Riding Club, and the Eastern Yacht Club, and also of the Harvard Club and the New York Yacht Club of New York. He was a devoted yachtsman, and for some years owned and sailed the sloop "Pontiac."

Mr. Beebe leaves one son, Charles Philip Beebe, who is engaged in farming and fruit growing on a large scale on the Hood River, Oregon. Two brothers, Mr. Edward Pierson Beebe and Mr. Franklin H. Beebe, also survive.

ALFRED D. GLEASON.

MR. ALFRED DWIGHT GLEASON, president and owner of the Gleason Woolen Mills and a member of the firm of J. P. Stevens & Company of New York and Boston, died on December 26 at his home in Gleasondale, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Gleason was a native of North Andover, Mass., the son of Benjamin Whitney and Louisa (Fessenden) Gleason. He was educated at the Concord Academy and the Highland Military Academy in Worcester. He was trained under his father in the woolen business, and with his brothers succeeded to the management of the industry on the death of his father in 1884. For several years after the retirement of his brothers, Mr. Alfred

Dwight Gleason had been the sole proprietor and manager, and he was well known and highly regarded in the woolen manufacturing industry of New England.

Mr. Gleason was an active, generous, public-spirited citizen. He had served as a trustee of the Stow town fund and the Stow poor fund, and had been chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town and trustee and member of the building committee of the Stow Public Library. He and his brother, Mr. Charles W. Gleason, gave to the Methodist Society of Gleasondale a church building as a memorial to their father. Mr. Alfred D. Gleason was a director of the Hudson National Bank, of which he had been vice-president and later president, and he was a trustee of the Hudson Savings Bank, and a director of the Stevens Linen Works at Webster.

Mr. Gleason was a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Home Market Club, the Knights Templars, the Middlesex Club, and the Belmont Springs Country Club. He married in 1870 Miss Blanche A. Pratt, daughter of Mr. Horace Pratt, of Boston, and he leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Clifford Justis Fuller, of New York.

WILLIAM H. MARVILL.

MR. WILLIAM H. MARVILL, of J. R. Keim & Company, Inc., president of the Shackamaxon Mills of Philadelphia, died at his home on Tuesday, January 12, 1915. Mr. Marvill was a native of Milford, Del., and was in his seventieth year. He came to Philadelphia in his youth, entering a mercantile house on Third Street, near Market, where he remained for several years, winning steady promotion and becoming a salesman on the road. In the early 70's Mr. Marvill married Miss Kate R. Keim, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Keim, of Keim & Biddle, who were then in the cloth jobbing business at the northwest corner of Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia. He soon became a member of the firm, and when the house of Keim & Biddle was dissolved, in 1877, and the firm of J. R. Keim & Company was organized, Mr. Marvill became a partner in the new firm, which located at 443 Market Street and eight years later moved to 515 Market Street.

In the year 1896 J. R. Keim & Company added to their business the manufacture of woolens for men's wear, under the name of the Shackamaxon Worsted Company. Mr. Marvill became

particularly active in the manufacturing department, with which he has ever since been conspicuously identified. In 1912 the business was incorporated under the title of J. R. Keim & Company, Inc., Shackamaxon Mills, and Mr. Marvill was made president, holding the office at the time of his death.

In Philadelphia, and throughout the trade wherever he was known, Mr. Marvill was esteemed as an able and honorable manufacturer and merchant. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and the Manufacturers' Club. He leaves a wife and two children, Mr. Horace Keim Marvill, who is second vice-president of J. R. Keim & Company, Inc., Shackamaxon Mills, and Mrs. John H. Hubbs. A wide circle of friends mourns his death.

GEORGE S. ROGERS.

MR. GEORGE S. ROGERS, of Lebanon, N.H., who had been identified throughout his life with woolen manufacturing in northern New England, died in Boston, December 1, 1914. Mr. Rogers was a native of Plymouth, N.H., and at his death was seventy-one years of age. He gained his earlier experience in manufacturing in the town of Thetford, Vt., but had resided since 1889 in Lebanon. He was a partner in the firm of Carter & Rogers, manufacturers of woolen goods, and he erected, and acted as treasurer of, the Riverdale Woolen Company's mill at Lebanon, which was sold to the American Woolen Company.

Other business connections of Mr. Rogers were as treasurer of the Everett Knitting Works, president of the Mascoma Savings Bank, director of the National Bank of Lebanon and president of the Mascoma River Improvement Company. Mr. Rogers was the chief owner of the new Hotel Rogers in Lebanon. He was a Republican in politics, and had been a member of both branches of the New Hampshire legislature.

Mr. Rogers leaves a widow and one brother, Alfred Rogers, of Thetford, Vt.

Editorial and Industrial Miscellany.

AN EARLY RETURN TO PROTECTION.

THE UNMISTAKABLE MEANING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1914.

It is altogether fortunate to have so square a test of the economic faith of the American people as was afforded in the general Congressional elections of November 3, 1914. The National Administration in power was favored by the existence of the great European war, which made easy and plausible an appeal to "stand by the President." Moreover, the separatist "Progressive" movement though greatly lessened had not wholly disappeared, and Mr. Roosevelt had projected himself into the campaign with all of his accustomed earnestness.

The dwindling and vanishing Progressive vote was still strong enough to defeat some protectionist Senators and Representatives, and thus to elect tariff-for-revenue-only nominees, and yet the net total result was a gain of upwards of one hundred protectionist Congressmen. Instead of a commanding margin of 145 in the National House, the Administration can now muster only about thirty — for it must be remembered that all or nearly all of the group of men chosen as Progressives are hostile to free trade, and in view of the campaign of education which the Simmons-Underwood tariff has produced can now be counted on as disposed to stand with the Republicans.

THE REAL PROGRESSIVE STATES.

But the statistical record of the Congressional change does not of itself tell the entire story. Most of the protectionist gains were achieved in the great industrial and commercial Commonwealths of the North and East, the true progressive communities, which are accustomed to lead the nation now as unerringly as when they gave Lincoln his great victory, in 1860. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, were the States where the protectionist triumph was most pronounced. These are the populous States where the public school system has been longest established and has done its best work, and it is

the record of history that where these States lead the others follow.

The States whose example and precept saved the nation from free silver coinage in 1896 are now the pioneers in the overthrow of the twin error of tariff for revenue only. The influences that set their people thinking in 1914 will prove to be equally effective in 1915 and 1916, in Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, the Northwest and even the Southwest. As the sun rises first upon the older and more complex civilization of the Atlantic Slope, so the great, sound, strong popular movements have arisen here that later sweep the country.

It is perfectly natural that New England, the Middle States, Ohio, and Illinois should be the first to form an intelligent and decisive opinion on the new economic policy because that policy touches them at so many vital points. They are conspicuously the States of highly organized and diversified industrial undertakings. The callings of more of their people are exposed to external attack. The effects of a tariff for revenue only are inevitably felt first by manufacturing, though ultimately by agriculture, in nearly an equal degree as the inadequate tariff rates close the mills and thus reduce and cripple the chief markets of the farmers that in the fulness of time have become infinitely more valuable than the vaunted markets of the world.

THE WAR A PASSING FACTOR.

It so happened that throughout September and October the European war produced an abnormal export demand for foodstuffs and provisions, thus providing for the Western farmers far higher prices than would have ruled if there had been peace in Europe. This obscured to some extent the logical and inescapable consequences of the Simmons-Underwood experiment, and prevented the majorities against the party responsible for that experiment from being as emphatic in the West and Southwest as they were in the North and Northeast. But everywhere, in agricultural States as well as in manufacturing States, the trend of the public mind was clear and unmistakable. The American people were turning against tariff for revenue only in favor of an adequate protective system.

The manufacturing States voted the more overwhelmingly because they had been the more deeply affected and were the more thoroughly informed. As they voted, so the agricultural

States will vote at the next opportunity. The Simmons-Underwood law will linger on the statute books, but its fate is sealed. The getting together of the protectionist forces will continue this year and next, and there will be a steady recruiting from the ranks of the other side. If November's contest had been a Presidential election, the protectionist party on the basis of the Congressional voting would have carried the electoral college by a margin of sixty-four. Nothing can be more certain than that a further alignment of former Progressives with Republicans will make the House of Representatives strongly protectionist in the election of 1916.

PROTECTION STRONGER THAN PARTY.

It is suggested that the Senate cannot become Republican until after 1917. It will be entirely possible for the party of protection to secure again a majority in the Senate. The one thing necessary to bring about this result is adequate attention to their political duties on the part of the men connected with the individual and general business activities of the States in which Senators are to be elected in 1916, just as was done conspicuously in Pennsylvania and in some other States during the campaign of 1914.

If the business men of this country want to have the United States Senate a protectionist Senate in 1916, they can make it so. Theirs is the opportunity and the responsibility.

The problem of a protectionist Senate in and after 1916 is simply the problem of "showing" the American people that tariff for revenue only is destructive of their dearest interests — that it is a policy that benefits nobody in this country, except perhaps a few middlemen, and that means more dividends and more work and more wages for overseas competitors. The hollowness of the old anti-protectionist plea that a protective tariff merely enriches manufacturers and is of interest only to manufacturers is manifest to all men when mills actually shut down because of the competition of cheap-wage foreign goods. Is it manufacturers only, then, who are idle? Such an experience is conclusive demonstration of the common interest of employer and employed.

PROTECTIONISM GROWING EVERYWHERE.

This is a period when because of the great war and some of its lessons, or for other causes, the fundamental protectionist idea of national self-reliance is markedly intensifying throughout the world. It is this idea that lies at the heart of the "Made-in-America" movement. That was not organized by the Republican Congressional Committee or the American Protective Tariff League. It is a purely spontaneous popular movement for a more complete industrial independence, for the European war has shown in the matter of dyestuffs and some other things, the peril of depending upon foreigners for articles of prime necessity. This fact which all along has been perfectly clear to statesmen and economists is now forced by the war upon the slower comprehension of "the man in the street."

The war also is giving a powerful impetus to protectionist sentiment in Great Britain, the only one of the principal commercial nations that any longer yields nominal adherence to the school of *laissez faire*. It is true that orders for military clothing and supplies of various kinds have been placed in our own country by the British government, but this has been done only after all the business which they could undertake has been given to British manufacturers. One motive of the British wool embargoes is undoubtedly to give every possible advantage to British woolen mills in the purchase of their materials, while protectionism in Great Britain takes a further aggressive step in the plan that is being outlined under official auspices to organize a powerful concern for the manufacture of dyestuffs no longer procurable from Germany. Not only will the British government supply a portion of the capital but it will guarantee the interest on a heavy bond issue. It is stipulated that the control of the new company must be kept "entirely in British hands."

This new exemplification of the swift growth of the protectionist idea in the British Isles recalls the extraordinary arrangement made with the Cunard Steamship Company in 1903 by the British government — an agreement in accord with which the government loaned to the company at a low rate of interest the \$13,000,000 required for the building of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," and then provided the means of repaying the loan and interest by a subsidy of \$1,100,000 annually for twenty years! It would not be surprising if the United Kingdom emerged from the present struggle as frankly a protectionist nation as the United States.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END ?

The time of the ending of the European war may have a most important effect upon the fate of the present National Administration and the political party that supports it. Peace will undoubtedly bring again to the United States what it brought at the end of the long Napoleonic wars, in 1815 — a flood of foreign manufactures against which the Simmons-Underwood tariff for revenue only will interpose a feeble barrier. There is much talk of a “devastated” Europe, but there can scarcely be such a devastation as that which followed in the wake of the contending armies that fought almost continuously for well nigh twenty years a century ago — and yet Europe then regained her full industrial strength with wonderful rapidity. Great Britain was injured scarcely at all, and immediately after Waterloo was in a position to begin that process of industrial attack upon America so naïvely described by Henry (afterward Lord) Brougham in Parliament, as being “well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence contrary to the usual course of things.”

ONE RESULT OF ANOTHER INVASION.

The manufactures of the United States are far more robust and enduring now than they were in 1815-1816, when on the conclusion of peace imports of foreign goods that had been only \$13,000,000 in 1814, rose suddenly first to \$113,000,000 and then to \$147,000,000, and American industries were duly “stifled.” But there can be no question that there will be a tremendous pressure of foreign goods upon the American market when peace ends the present gigantic struggle — and then, if ever in our recent history, the need of a tariff honestly and efficiently protective will be felt by the American people. America will then be sought by all the recently warring nations because it will be the market that can best afford to pay for great quantities of imported merchandise.

The result of the “stifling” process in 1815-1816, when the great war had ended, was a sudden upspringing of protectionist sentiment in the United States, which swept everything before it. A new protective tariff was passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President, Madison, and a year later

the then Democratic President, Monroe, together with Jefferson and Madison, were formally enrolled in the New York society for the promotion of American industry — the Protective Tariff League or Home Market Club of that era.

Political parties in America have changed square about since 1817. The Democracy did not stand then for tariff for revenue only — there was no distinctive free trade organization in the United States. The tariff-for-revenue-only dogma as it exists to-day is an inheritance first from the nullification movement and then from the pro-slavery and secession movement. It was not until the Democratic party fell under the domination of the able and aggressive Southern leaders of the antebellum era that it turned against protection in favor of free trade. President Wilson's economic idea and prejudices are those of South Carolina of 1830 — it should be remembered that he is a Southern man by birth, early environment, and training — but however sincere were the opinions of John Calhoun and his contemporaries, they do not fit the United States of 1914-1916.

A TARIFF BOARD AGAIN.

GERMANY'S EXAMPLE AND THE IMPRACTICABLE PLAN URGED IN THE UNITED STATES.

IF it is necessary to bring forward a plan for the creation of a Tariff Board by the present Congress, it might have been hoped that some better proposal would be presented than that of Representative Mann, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives. According to his suggestion there would be a Tariff Board of five members, one chosen by the President and the other four by the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, each party represented on each committee naming one member.

This would result, of course, not in a non-partisan but in a bi-partisan board, which, if it were to be authorized now, would consist of three Democrats and two Republicans — three tariff-for-revenue-only men and two protectionists. Such a board would be as impracticable as if three free silver and two gold standard men were nominated to frame suggestions for a currency law. Agreement on any essentials would be impossible.

The country has long had virtually a bi-partisan Tariff Board of this kind in the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. It is a matter of historical record that whenever a tariff law has had to be framed, the actual work of investigation and preparation has been done by the majority of the committee, whether it happened to be Democratic or Republican. The minority in every case has had practically nothing to do with the drawing up of a report, because of the absolutely irreconcilable differences of viewpoint and differences of opinion between tariff-for-revenue-only members and protectionists.

The same thing would be true of a bi-partisan Tariff Board. If there were three tariff-for-revenue-only men and two protectionists on that board, the three tariff-for-revenue-only men would do the work and frame the report, and the protectionist members would be supernumerary and superfluous. The same would be true if the board were composed of three protectionists and two tariff-for-revenue-only men — the minority would be a negligible factor, not because of any discourtesy or partisanship, but simply from the very nature of the task in hand. Tariff for revenue only and protection as principles are as wide apart as the poles. Men who favor one idea cannot consistently and intelligently prepare a report or make recommendations based on the other.

There never was a greater delusion than that a Tariff Board merely acting by itself could take the tariff question out of politics. The tariff question has been in politics in America for almost a hundred years, or ever since the slave-holding and cotton-growing South began to recognize that manufacturing was possible only with free labor, and, therefore, under the leadership of South Carolina set out to nullify and destroy a policy which was rapidly developing the industrial strength of abolitionist New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Until the errors and the prejudices which John C. Calhoun and his colleagues implanted in one of our great historic political parties are abandoned, the tariff question will remain in politics and it will remain to stay. Until free trade is given up as frankly as free silver has been given up, and it is recognized everywhere that protection is the fixed national policy of the United States, no Tariff Board can be projected or created that would be anything else than a disappointment to its authors.

Germany has had a Tariff Board, but Germany in our time has been a protectionist nation and nothing else. Substantially all of its people agree that protection shall be the economic policy of the Empire. Therefore, in Germany a Tariff Board is possible and advantageous, for on that board all the great industries of the Empire are represented by informed and able delegates. This competent German Tariff Board suggests to the law-making power rates of duty requisite to give German producers substantially complete control of the German market, and these recommendations are accepted.

But has the time yet come when such a Tariff Board can be established in the United States ?

MADE IN THE U.S.A.

A COMING MOVEMENT OF FORMIDABLE STRENGTH — EVEN
SPEAKER CLARK AN ADHERENT OF THE PRINCIPLE.

THE "made in the U.S.A." movement is gathering great headway in this country, North, South, East, and West. It is a cheering sign, and it affords an interesting study in psychology. When the European war came and for a few weeks the great trade routes to Europe were dislocated or congested, the American people were made to realize, as they had not since the Napoleonic struggles and the War of 1812, how much peril lies in depending upon "abroad" for articles of prime necessity.

Then by spontaneous impulse the made in the U.S.A. movement was formed. It was not organized by protectionists, or by men who were conscious at the time of being protectionists, in contrast with free traders. It was and is as much of a non-economic, non-political movement as a civil service reform association or an educational association — indeed, much of its activity will be distinctly educational. Its real aim is to make the American people acquainted with the merits of the products of their own shops and factories, and incidentally to strengthen their interest and pride in national self-reliance.

The notion that anything that is "imported" must necessarily be better than anything made near at hand is a delusion that is not confined to America. It has been found in France and Germany and Great Britain, in Spain, Austria, and Italy. It is a symptom of colonialism, whether in a new country or in an old,

or perhaps it might better be said of a very rudimentary state of human nature. It has led English ladies for years to favor French silks — almost to the destruction of the good and deserving silk industries of the United Kingdom. It leads some Frenchmen and some Germans as well as some Americans to insist on English woolen cloths, even in these days of broader vision and enlightenment. There is no nation in the world that cannot with profit halt occasionally and consider the wisdom of taking decent pride in the products of its own land and labor.

If such a movement is needed more in America than elsewhere, it is because the national spirit is weaker here or, with our heterogeneous population, is temporarily slower in development. But a vast and significant progress has certainly been made when a statesman like the Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose economic opinions are the traditional opinions of Pike County, Mo., comes out enthusiastically to the support of the made in the U.S.A. policy, and avows his — somewhat belated — conviction that “As a matter of plain common sense we should make in this country practically everything we use or consume here.” A few years ago Champ Clark on the floor of the House was proclaiming his fervent eagerness to tear down all the custom houses along our borders, and open all our ports freely to an inrush of “cheap” foreign goods. Mr. Clark was then full of fiery indignation against every obstacle that interfered with the freest possible purchase and consumption of goods not “made in the U.S.A.” but made somewhere else.

It strikingly recalls the old saying that “While the lamp holds out to burn,” etc., when even the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri declares that “It must never be forgotten that the consumption of products made in the U.S.A. gives employment to men and women who live in America, and to give employment to all men and women in America who want employment in a fair way is becoming a more pressing problem every day.”

It is assuredly becoming a more pressing problem every day, though it is something of a shock to have this not only acknowledged but aggressively asserted by the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives in which the Simmons-Underwood tariff for revenue only originated. Speaker Clark may not realize it, but he is talking now exactly as William McKinley used to talk on the floor of the House against the violent objur-

gations of Mr. Clark and his associates — as Thomas B. Reed used to talk, and Nelson Dingley and James G. Blaine and Justin S. Morrill and John Sherman and, at an earlier period, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

“If every American,” proclaims the Hon. Champ Clark, “who goes into a store to purchase an article could be induced to demand the made in the U.S.A. brand, it is safe to say that it would increase the output of American labor at least 10 per cent in a year, and give employment to thousands who are searching for work. It would feed and clothe an army of our people who are now hungry and in rags.”

Undoubtedly it would. These are most patriotic and noble sentiments from whosoever lips they come. Coincidentally it is rumored through the land that the Champ Clark Presidential boom is manifesting symptoms of renewed vitality. Can it be that the eminent gentleman from Missouri is preparing to run for the Presidency a year hence on a good, sound, home-market, protectionist platform?

DYESTUFFS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

HOW THE PROBLEM OF THE WAR IS BEING MET HERE AND ABROAD.

THE dyestuff famine in the textile industry of the United States was broken on November 16 by the arrival at New York of the American steamer “Matanzas” from Rotterdam, bringing a cargo of 3,200 tons valued at above \$1,000,000. The “Matanzas” had sailed from New York in ballast on October 7, had received her freight, which was sent down from Germany to Rotterdam, and had sailed again on October 30. The cargo of the “Matanzas” was a varied one, including most of the colors and ingredients required by American mills. About a dozen dyestuff importing houses were the consignees, the Cassella Color Company, for example, receiving 3,984 casks of coal tar dyes, the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company 3,489 casks and packages of dyestuffs, and the Badische Company 2,229 packages.

Distribution of the cargo at Rotterdam was arranged for by a special committee of dyestuff importers, led by Hon. Herman A. Metz, Representative from New York in Congress. It is understood that the German government had required the importers

who planned the voyage of the "Matanzas" to give a bond of 200 per cent of the value of the dyestuff cargo that no portion of the German materials should be reëxported from the United States. The coming of the "Matanzas" was welcomed by American textile mills as one of the great pieces of good fortune of the year. The German government had required that dyestuffs must be sent for by a steamer flying the American flag.

The "Matanzas" was followed to New York by another American steamer, the "Sun," with a large freight of chemicals and colors. The "Matanzas," after discharging at New York, returned to Rotterdam, and received another cargo of more than 13,000 casks and 30 cases of colors from the works of German dyestuff manufacturers. This merchandise was valued altogether at upwards of \$1,000,000, and was consigned as the previous cargo had been, to the principal chemical and dyestuff houses in the United States.

Problems of war and of marine insurance in the early months of the war had prevented the establishment of a direct service to the German ports of Bremen and Hamburg. But war risks on American steamers for the export of cotton to Germany were assumed by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, established by Congress as an emergency measure. Thereupon a considerable fleet of American steamships was chartered to carry Southern cotton outward, and the first of these ships safely proceeded to their destination. It was understood that their unloading and loading would be especially facilitated by the German authorities at Bremen, and that they would have space for further shipments of chemicals and colors to the United States.

Meanwhile, an interesting movement was in progress in the United Kingdom to organize a British dyestuff industry through the direct assistance of the government. It was urged by British business men that a high tariff duty be laid on German chemicals and dyestuffs, but this was too open and frank a surrender to protectionism. Therefore the British Government Dyestuffs Committee, in an official circular dated at Manchester, December 22, announced that the government would advance to the new dyestuff corporation a subsidy of \$7,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent and secured as a first charge on the assets and undertaking of the company, to be repayable in twenty-five years. It was stipulated in the arrangements that "the company is to remain British, and the total capital proposed shall be

\$15,000,000." British industries have been using about \$10,000,000 worth of dyestuffs annually, of which only about one-tenth was produced in the United Kingdom.

Thus in the matter of procuring a native dyestuff industry the first and most important step has been taken by our British kinsmen, in the form of a measure of vigorous national protectionism. This is an example that is heartily commended to President Wilson and the Senators and Representatives of the tariff-for-revenue-only party in the United States.

THE LABOR VOTE IN NOVEMBER.

MORE INFLUENCED, APPARENTLY, BY THE TARIFF ISSUE
THAN BY ANYTHING ELSE.

WHAT became of the so-called "labor vote" in the recent State and Congressional elections of November, 1914? The understanding was that the voting strength of the American Federation of Labor was going to be thrown solidly for Democratic candidates throughout the country, in grateful recognition of various clauses in the Clayton anti-trust bill and other favors from a Democratic Congress. But analyses of the returns go to show either that the labor vote is a good deal of a myth, or else that it was hopelessly divided.

The enrolled membership of the regular labor organizations of the country is known to be very large — though, after all, it includes only a fraction of the total citizenship of labor. If the labor vote were absolutely concentrated for one party or one set of candidates it would be a formidable factor. But thus to concentrate it is no easy task. Members of labor unions, like other men, are inclined to be Republicans or Democrats in their personal faith because of their preference for certain political principles, and when an election comes they are disposed to vote on the basis of those principles rather than on the basis of affiliation with any particular order.

This circumstance, which seems to have been pretty thoroughly established in the late election, is very fortunate for the United States. Perhaps the most conspicuous effort to control the labor vote in November last was in the State of Connecticut. The Progressive candidate for Governor there, Professor Fisher, formerly Professor of Economics in Wesleyan University, had

been an active champion of labor organizations, and it was expected that he would develop great strength in the industrial communities. But, as a matter of fact, his total vote was only 7,556, as against an average of 6,690 for all Progressive candidates.

An earnest effort was made in Connecticut to muster the labor vote to the support of the Democratic candidates for Congress, but the project utterly failed, and a Congressional delegation solidly Democratic was converted into a delegation solidly Republican. A similar result was manifest in New York State, where Mr. Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, ran unsuccessfully as a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket. Mr. James M. Lynch, the head of the Typographical Union, also ran on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, ran on both the Progressive and Democratic tickets. But none of these leaders showed any particularly impressive strength at the polls.

The support of labor unions was pledged to the Democratic Governor Glynn, but he was overwhelmingly defeated. So in Pennsylvania. Democratic leaders had confidently expected a great accession of labor strength, but, as a matter of fact, the Democratic vote was the smallest recorded for the party at the polls since the Civil War. In Colorado, where the miners' strike was supposed to be of great benefit to Democratic candidates who had sympathized with it, the Republican nominee for Governor was elected by 40,000 majority, the Republican legislature was elected, and the only Democratic candidate who won was the Attorney-General, who had angered some labor unions by a determination to uphold the law in the coal fields.

Many leaders of organized labor had agreed to deliver the labor vote over to the Democratic party. There is no need to question their good faith; they simply could not carry out their pledge; they had undertaken the impossible. To multitudes, members of labor organizations, the tariff stood as the great dominant issue of the November campaign, and their resentment against the injury done to them by the Democratic tariff legislation, which had taken away their employment and given it to people in Europe, far outweighed any consideration of gratitude for a paragraph or two of the Clayton bill or any similar sop from a Democratic Congress.

These laboring men were intelligent American citizens, and they voted as such. In the long run radical labor legislation in nation or in State will fail to attach to the party of free trade the great body of American workers, to whom maintenance of the protective system is infinitely more important than anything else in the whole field of law.

THE WOOL GROWERS IN CONVENTION.

A DEMAND FOR "A REASONABLE DUTY" ON IMPORTED WOOL, AND OBJECTION TO EFFORTS TO LIFT THE EMBARGO.

"THE best annual meeting we have ever known," is the judgment of the "National Wool Grower" on the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 12, 1914. President F. J. Hagenbarth paid his respects to the proposition that "The higher prices obtained for wool and mutton this year were owing to the fact that we are operating under a free wool tariff."

Mr. Hagenbarth did not debate this proposition, but shrewdly suggested that those who support it "cannot successfully bestride two horses at once going in opposite directions. They cannot correctly state that free wool enhances the price of wool and at the same time brings cheaper clothing to the consumer." "My statement is," declared President Hagenbarth, "that the wool grower has been prosperous in spite of and not by reason of the Underwood tariff of 1913."

On the subject of the tariff, resolutions adopted by the Association said :

Whereas, The National Wool Growers' Association recognizes allegiance to no political party, and asks no favor before the law, but in all matters of legislation whether State or national demands a square deal and equal treatment with all other industries of like importance, and

Whereas, A reasonable duty on imported wool would, during the last year, have brought to the government \$16,000,000 in revenue without having increased the burden on the consumer, and at the same time would have benefited the producers of this country and made the necessity for a war tax decidedly less.

Therefore, Be it resolved, That this Association considers unfair any tariff measure that places wool on the free list while retaining a protective duty on the finished article made from such wool, and to make

the existing tariff law fair to producer, manufacturer and consumer, and in the interest of increased revenue to the government, respectfully urges Congress to place a reasonable duty on imported wool at the first opportunity.

As to the British wool embargo the wool growers in their convention protested in resolutions against the giving of guarantees to Great Britain whereby wools from Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony might be released from the embargo placed on them by the Colonial governments. Further, the resolutions demanded the imposing of import duties on raw wool "as a temporary expedient and to prevent the United States from becoming the dumping ground for the otherwise unsaleable wools of Australia, New Zealand and South America."

The resolutions on the subject of the embargo were as follows :

Whereas, It is reported in press dispatches from Washington that the national government has been requested to give certain guarantees to Great Britain whereby wools from Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony may be released from the embargo placed on them by the various Colonial governments and thus be permitted to be imported direct into this country, and

Whereas, The principal trade outlets for wool grown in Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony are lost while the war lasts and the consumption of these wools in England is impossible as a great proportion are unsuited for military requirements, and

Whereas, Wool production is one of the chief industries of Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina, and without a market for their wools producers in these countries are in much the same situation as regards depreciation of values as are the cotton producers of the United States, and

Whereas, Australia and New Zealand produce about three times as much wool as the United States, and under normal conditions the United States has bought not to exceed 10 per cent of their production, and

Whereas, South America produces as much wool as the United States and under normal conditions the United States has bought not to exceed 10 per cent of its production, and

Whereas, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland usually purchase at points of origin about 65 per cent of the wool produced in these countries and while the war lasts will probably be able to obtain little, if any, it is apparent that to divert to the United States the great surplus not now saleable in these countries can only result in lower prices for wool produced in this country. Especially is this true in view of

the fact that the wools desired released from the embargo are the grades most generally produced in this country, and in view of the fact that domestic wools have not been advanced in price by reason of the war.

Be it therefore resolved, That the National Wool Growers' Association assembled in its fifty-first annual convention does protest against any action being taken by our national government which will result in compelling our domestic wool growers to compete in prices with foreign grown wools whose market has been taken away and values decreased by the war.

Be it further resolved, That in view of the above conditions and the further fact that there is no embargo on wools produced in South America, that we believe such an emergency exists and the situation confronting the American wool growers is so serious that the Federal government is justified in imposing import duties on wool as a temporary expedient and to prevent the United States from becoming the dumping ground for the otherwise unsaleable wools of Australia, New Zealand, and South America.

SAVING THE SHEEP AND GOATS IN TEXAS.

INTELLIGENT AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO DESTROY PREDATORY ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

TEXAS is doing a very practical thing for the encouragement of grazing, and particularly for the increase of sheep and goats in that great State, by waging a war of extermination on wild animals. The Texas wool clip has never recovered from the free wool agitation of the early nineties, that culminated in the Gorman-Wilson law of 1894. In the year 1892 there were in Texas 5,040,175 sheep, producing 35,281,225 pounds of wool. By the end of the free wool experiment in 1898 the sheep in Texas had fallen in number to 2,520,068, and the wool clip to 16,380,442 pounds—a shrinkage of one-half in six years. An increased population and the cutting up of the large ranges into smaller agricultural holdings were responsible for a great deal of this decrease, which has now ceased. For the past ten years Texas has held its own tolerably well, the number of its sheep remaining at about 1,400,000, producing about 9,000,000 pounds of wool.

But the people of Texas are not satisfied with checking the shrinkage of their flocks. They are determined upon an increase, and as one step to that end the Texas counties have been paying bounties for the destruction of carnivorous animals that prey

upon sheep and goats. A valued Texas correspondent, Mr. B. L. Crouch, of San Antonio, the secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, has sent to us a statement of the State comptroller dated April 18, 1914, which shows that Texas has refunded to 175 of the 251 counties in the State three-fourths of the bounties paid by the counties on 8,592 lobo and gray wolves, 68,267 coyotes, 21,665 wildcats, and 10 Mexican lions killed between September 1, 1912, and April 1, 1914. In addition to these predatory animals there were killed in this period 53 panthers and 23 leopards. The total sum of bounties reimbursed was \$99,987.

This is a large sum of money, but it has been utilized to an excellent purpose, for these wolves, coyotes, and wildcats are very destructive, not only to sheep and goats but also to poultry and pigs in the farm-ranch counties. Indeed, in the extreme western and Panhandle portions of Texas the large lobo wolf attacks and kills cattle.

A clearing away of these savage animals has encouraged the Texas people to give increased attention to the raising of cattle, sheep, and goats. A large proportion of the 2,000,000 sheep, including lambs, and the 1,250,000 Angora goats in Texas are now kept in pastures enclosed with proper fences, thereby improving and increasing both the quality and quantity of the fleece and the carcass, and lessening by one-half or more the labor cost of caring for the flocks. All this is most intelligent, public-spirited service. Texas, with its vast area and favoring climate, should make an even greater success than now of cattle, sheep, and goat raising. Predatory animals are one important explanation why the number of sheep has not increased in the Rocky Mountain States as well as in Texas, as the needs of the country would require and warrant. What Texas has done toward ridding itself of these pests should be an encouragement to States further to the northward.

SULPHUR DYES FOR WOOL.

A REPORTED NEW DISCOVERY THAT MAY REMEDY A SHORTAGE IN ANILINE MATERIALS.

A VERY important discovery, if present expectations are verified, is reported by Mr. Franklin D. Hale, American Consul at Huddersfield, England, in the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports."

of December 28, 1914. Mr. Hale states that two Huddersfield investigators in the laboratory of the local technical college have succeeded in utilizing sulphur dyes for dyeing wool, silk, artificial silk, hemp, and other fabrics. These fabrics, it is stated, can be dyed either separately or in combination. Sulphur dyes have hitherto been applied only to cotton. They are cheaper than aniline dyes, and would be a most welcome substitute, particularly now that the war has made German aniline materials more or less difficult of access.

It is asserted that under the new process wool, silk, artificial silk and hemp can be dyed together in one bath, thereby saving the cost of separate processes. Moreover, under the new process wools can be dyed at a temperature of about 180 degrees, instead of at boiling point as at present.

Very little new machinery will be required, though copper machines or copper fittings cannot be utilized, as they would set up a chemical reaction. However, the elimination of copper would tend to lessen the cost of the equipment necessary. Of course, in the early stages of any new discovery what is said of its possibilities must be accepted with some caution and reservation, but if it proves true that the process produces colors that are permanent, a great advance will have been achieved in the textile world. Those who are familiar with the process state that it can be quickly mastered, and that "Any competent dyer may learn it thoroughly with less than half a day's tuition." It is understood by Consul Hale that the process is to be placed at the disposal of dyers and manufacturers on the payment of a small royalty, and that wool dyed by the new process has already been spun and woven into cloth to the order of the French government.

The use of sulphur dyes on other materials than cotton has been a favorite field for experimentation in the laboratories. One difficulty has been in securing a uniformity of shade, but the main obstacle has been in the difference in degree of affinity between animal and vegetable fibers for a given coloring material. If these difficulties have been wholly overcome by the Huddersfield investigators, theirs has been indeed a notable triumph—and at no time in the history of the textile trades could it possibly be more welcome than now.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1913.

DOMESTIC WOOLS. (GEORGE W. BENEDICT.)

	1914.			1913.
	October.	November.	December.	December.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.				
(WASHED.)				
XX and above	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	25½ @ 26
X	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	24 @ 25
Blood	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	29 @ 30
"	33 @ 33½	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	29 @ 30
"	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	34 @ 35	28 @ 29
Fine Delaine	28 @ 30	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	26 @ 27
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	23 @ 24	23 @ 24	23 @ 24	20 @ 21
Blood	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	22 @ 23
"	26 @ 27	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	22 @ 23
"	26 @ 26½	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	22 @ 23
Fine Delaine	24 @ 25	25 @ 26	25 @ 26	22 @ 22½
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, NEW YORK, ETC.				
(WASHED.)				
Fine	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	28 @ 29
Blood	32 @ 32½	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	28 @ 29
"	30 @ 31	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	28 @ 29
Fine Delaine	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	25 @ 26
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	22 @ 23	22 @ 23	22 @ 23	19 @ 20
Blood	26 @ 27	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	21 @ 22
"	26 @ 26½	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	21 @ 22
"	25 @ 25½	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	21 @ 22
Fine Delaine	23 @ 24	24 @ 25	24 @ 25	20 @ 21
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Blood	27 @ 27½	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	23 @ 23½
"	25 @ 26	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	23 @ 23½
Braid	22 @ 23	24 @ 25	25 @ 26	21 @ 22
MISSOURI, IOWA, AND ILLINOIS.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Blood	25½ @ 26	27 @ 28	28 @ 29	22 @ 22½
"	25 @ 26	26 @ 27	27 @ 28	22 @ 22½
Braid	21 @ 22	23 @ 24	24 @ 25	21 @ 22
TEXAS.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
12 months, fine and fine medium . .	58 @ 58	57 @ 58	57 @ 58	50 @ 52
6 to 8 months, fine	53 @ 55	53 @ 55	53 @ 55	46 @ 47
12 months, medium	51 @ 52	52 @ 53	53 @ 54	46 @ 47
6 to 8 months, medium	44 @ 45	45 @ 46	46 @ 47	40 @ 41
Fall, fine and fine medium	45 @ 47	45 @ 47	45 @ 47	42 @ 43
" medium	42 @ 43	43 @ 45	43 @ 45	38 @ 40
CALIFORNIA.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
Free, 12 months	53 @ 54	54 @ 55	54 @ 55	46 @ 48
" 6 to 8 months	46 @ 48	48 @ 50	48 @ 50	44 @ 45
Fall, free	45 @ 46	46 @ 48	46 @ 48	42 @ 43
" defective	38 @ 40	38 @ 40	38 @ 40	35 @ 38
TERRITORY WOOL: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, etc.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
Staple, fine and fine medium	58 @ 60	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	51 @ 53
" medium	53 @ 54	55 @ 57	55 @ 57	47 @ 48
Clothing, fine and fine medium . . .	54 @ 55	56 @ 57	56 @ 57	46 @ 48
" medium	50 @ 52	52 @ 53	53 @ 54	42 @ 44
NEW MEXICO. (Spring.)				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
No. 1	54 @ 55	57 @ 58	57 @ 58	47 @ 48
No. 2	46 @ 48	48 @ 50	50 @ 52	42 @ 43
No. 3	38 @ 40	40 @ 42	43 @ 45	37 @ 38
No. 4	35 @ 37	37 @ 39	40 @ 42	34 @ 35
GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN.				
Unwashed	24 @ 25	24 @ 25	24 @ 25	21 @ 22

DOMESTIC WOOL.

Boston, December 31, 1914.

The wool market during October, November and December has shown periods of great activity, resulting in a general advance in values, especially in medium grades and notably B supers.

The placing of the embargo by the English government in the early part of October on shipments of wools from England, Australia and New Zealand has had the effect of strengthening values of both domestic and foreign wools, but the many false rumors regarding the lifting of this embargo which have been circulated from time to time have had the effect of checking any material advance in the finer grades. Up to this writing no relief is in sight and it is doubtful whether any importations of Australian wools will be permitted in time to relieve the situation here during the coming heavy-weight season.

Many of our domestic manufacturers, during the period under review, have received large orders from abroad for the manufacture of khaki cloth, blankets, underwear, etc., for army purposes, which have greatly stimulated the demand for medium wools suitable for use in these goods.

Considerable domestic wool of the medium grades has found its way into Canada for use in Canadian mills, also for the manufacture of army goods. In addition to this, exports to Europe have been made for this purpose, which has materially depleted our stock in the market. Outside of these foreign army orders our domestic manufacturers are finding very "dry picking" and instead of the usual re-orders, which are received in November and December, manufacturers were confronted with cancellations.

The stock of territory wool remaining here is very small and with a normal demand for heavyweight requirements values are likely to remain firm, at least during the balance of the season, and many predict a substantial rise after the New Year.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT.

PULLED WOOLS. (W. A. BLANCHARD.)

	1914.			1913.
	October.	November.	December.	December.
Extra, and Fine A	53 @ 60	54 @ 62	57 @ 63	50 @ 54
A Super	48 @ 52	49 @ 53	54 @ 57	45 @ 48
B Super	42 @ 48	45 @ 51	50 @ 58	37 @ 40
C Super	34 @ 38	35 @ 40	40 @ 45	33 @ 36
Fine Combing	50 @ 53	53 @ 56	55 @ 60	45 @ 48
Medium Combing	45 @ 48	47 @ 50	50 @ 56	41 @ 44
Low Combing	40 @ 43	43 @ 46	47 @ 52	37 @ 39

PULLED WOOLS.

The first week of October found wool slow of sale and accumulating in pullers' hands. New York brushed B's were selling in a small way at 35 cents and Chicago scoured B's were bringing 42 cents. Closing transactions

the last week in December were, — 45 cents for New York B's in the grease, and 55 cents for Chicago scoured wools. This advance is unprecedented in the history of the trade and was brought about by two causes, each a consequence of the war in Europe; — the British embargo on the exportation of colonial wools October 6, followed shortly by orders for uniform-cloth and blankets for the allied armies. To fill these contracts medium and low wools' were required, and the extraordinary rise in values was confined to such grades, fine wools advancing only in a comparatively slight degree.

During October Canada was a large purchaser of B and C supers, but this transfer across the border was interrupted later by restrictions imposed by the breaking out of the hoof and mouth disease.

It must be noted that domestic business has shown no improvement during the quarter, and that mills not engaged in filling foreign orders were either shut down or else running on part time.

W. A. BLANCHARD.

FOREIGN WOOLS. (MAUGER & AVERY.)

	1914.			1913.
	October.	November.	December.	December.
Australian Combing:				
Choice	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	39 @ 40
Good	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	36 @ 38
Average	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	35 @ 36
Australian Clothing:				
Choice	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	39 @ 40
Good	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	37 @ 38
Average	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	35 @ 36
Sydney and Queensland:				
Good Clothing	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	39 @ 40
Good Combing	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	36 @ 38
Australian Crossbred:				
Choice	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	37 @ 38
Average	27 @ 29	28 @ 30	29 @ 31	35 @ 37
Australian Lambs:				
Choice	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	38 @ 39
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	35 @ 36
Good Defective	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	33 @ 34
Cape of Good Hope:				
Choice	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	31 @ 34
Average	23 @ 25	23 @ 25	23 @ 25	27 @ 28
Montevideo:				
Choice	26 @ 28	26 @ 28	26 @ 28	32 @ 34
Average	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	30 @ 32
Crossbred, Choice	27 @ 29	28 @ 30	29 @ 31	31 @ 33
English Wools:				
Sussex Fleece	34 @ 36	36 @ 38	38 @ 39	32 @ 33
Shropshire Hogs	35 @ 36	37 @ 38	38 @ 39	32 @ 33
Yorkshire Hogs	29 @ 31	30 @ 32	32 @ 34	32 @ 33
Irish Selected Fleece	30 @ 31	31 @ 32	33 @ 35	30 @ 32
Carpet Wools:				
Scotch Highland, White				20 @ 21
East India, 1st White Joria	30 @ 31	31 @ 32	33 @ 35	29 @ 30
East India, White Kandahar	25 @ 27	27 @ 31	33 @ 35	25 @ 26
Donskoi, Washed, White	25 @ 26	28 @ 29	30 @ 32	28 @ 29
Aleppo, White	26 @ 27	27 @ 30	30 @ 32	23 @ 25
China Ball, White	19 @ 20	20 @ 22	23 @ 27	21 @ 24
“ “ No. 1, Open	18 @ 20	20 @ 22	23 @ 27	22 @ 23
“ “ No. 2, Open	14 @ 16	17 @ 18	19 @ 22	15 @ 16

FOREIGN WOOLS.

After the first shock following the declaration of war in Europe wools were in but little request; but soon a demand started up for low grade Australian and other wools and exports of slipes and other descriptions suitable for manufacture of khaki goods for England, and supplies of such stock were greatly depleted. A little later, the requirements of Canadian manufacturers for similar wools practically exhausted the supply of both foreign and domestic clothing wools, and attention was given to Khorassan, Aleppo, China and similar wools. In the meantime one or two large carpet manufacturers had secured the bulk of the China in store and several million pounds to arrive, leaving the available stock for sale of carpet wool probably the smallest ever known in this country.

Merino wools have been in less demand. Purchases made for account of American consumers at Sydney and Brisbane in May or June were hard hit. Some had to pay war risks, some got into London and were stopped by the embargo and some, we are told, has been held in Australia until privilege is granted to ship to America. Stocks of merino and fine crossbreds at the close of the year are unusually light.

MAUGER & AVERY.

THE TEXTILE BUREAU.

An office in connection with the work of the Textile Bureau, to prevent the fraudulent undervaluation of imported textile manufactures, has been opened on the sixth floor of the Singer Annex, 95 Liberty Street, New York. Every instance of imported goods sold here at prices that suggest a probability of undervaluation should be immediately reported to the Bureau at the above address.

JOHN P. WOOD,
Director.

BULLETIN

OF THE

National Association of Wool Manufacturers

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL WOOL INDUSTRY.

VOL. XLV.]

BOSTON, APRIL, 1915.

[No. II.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday, February 3, 1915. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order at twelve o'clock, and at one o'clock luncheon was served to the members of the Association and the business meeting of the full Association followed. Mr. John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, the president of the Association, called the meeting to order, and spoke of the year past as one of peculiar difficulties to the woollen industry — a year of a new tariff, war, embargo, an enormous fall in the price of cotton, a rise in the price of wool, and the extraordinary spectacle of an export of woollen goods because of urgent and instant need for the armies in the field and notwithstanding higher cost of manufacture here. All grades of wools had advanced under the emergency of a war consumption for the contending armies estimated all the way from 200,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds in a year. This meant a permanent enhancement in the price of wools for the period of the war and probably for a considerable time afterward.

Fine woollen goods were reported to be coming in in considerable quantities from Great Britain, and the outlook so far as these goods were concerned was serious. British manufacturers under the embargo had been enabled to secure their material at an advantageous figure, and there was no

embargo on the export of fine goods to the United States. Indeed, the competition in fine goods was very much as if the British government had paid a bonus on the exportation because of the depreciation in prices of the wool in Great Britain and enhancement of cost of similar wool in the United States as a consequence of the embargo. Conversion cost and raw material cost were both against America. All these difficulties in the textile trade had checked the growth of wool manufacturing plants in the United States, and when the war had ended and business was resumed under a protective tariff, there would be a larger home market due to the normal growth in population, without any increase in the amount of machinery.

The president spoke further of the visit to Washington of the special committee on the British wool embargoes and of the interview with officials of the Department of State. The committee, Mr. Wood said, had kept in close touch with the situation, and he believed that it was largely due to its efforts and to its representation in Washington that some modification of the embargoes had been temporarily achieved.

As to the proposed labeling legislation, the president said that it would be a vital issue in the new Congress, and that the supporters of the movement were determined to secure the enactment of a law. Committees of textile associations were preparing briefs to prevent the passage of unfair and unworkable legislation. This was in line with a constructive policy, and some bill like the British Merchandise Marks Act, with certain necessary additions, should be advocated.

Of the work of the Textile Bureau, of which he is the Director, the president said that he had early come to the conclusion that its work must be performed through winning the confidence and securing the coöperation of officials of the government, and these officials had expressed themselves as gratified that there was hearty coöperation with the government instead of mere criticism of it. It was not practicable to give particulars of what the Bureau had done, but a statement would gladly be given to any manufacturers interested.

On the motion of Mr. Charles W. Leonard, it was voted that the president be authorized to appoint a committee of five members to consider the policy of the Association with respect to another revision of the tariff, and that an effort should be made to have the public understand actual conditions in the industry.

The Nominating Committee of the Association, consisting of Messrs. Frederic S. Clark, Chairman, James R. MacColl, Charles W. Leonard, Louis B. Goodall and Henry A. Francis, reported the following list of officers for 1915:

OFFICERS FOR 1915.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN P. WOOD Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM M. WOOD Boston, Mass.

FREDERIC S. CLARK No. Billerica, Mass.

GEORGE H. HODGSON Cleveland, Ohio.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ANDREW ADIE Boston, Mass.

CHESTER A. BRAMAN New York, N.Y.

FREDERIC C. DUMAINE Boston, Mass.

WALTER ERBEN Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK C. FLETCHER Boston, Mass.

JULIUS FORSTMANN Passaic, N.J.

HENRY A. FRANCIS Pittsfield, Mass.

LOUIS B. GOODALL Sanford, Me.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANKLIN W. HOBBS Boston, Mass.

JOHN HOPEWELL Boston, Mass.

FERDINAND KUHN Passaic, N.J.

GEORGE E. KUNHARDT Lawrence, Mass.

CHARLES W. LEONARD Boston, Mass.

JAMES R. MACCOLL Pawtucket, R.I.

WILLIAM MAXWELL	Rockville, Conn.
J. F. MAYNARD	Utica, N.Y.
JOSEPH METCALF	Holyoke, Mass.
THOMAS OAKES	Bloomfield, N.J.
WILLIAM H. SWEATT	Boston, Mass.

The president inquired if there were any other nominations to be made. None were presented, and on the motion of Mr. Granville E. Foss, Jr., it was voted that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the officers as nominated for the ensuing year. Thereupon the nominees were declared duly elected.

The report of the treasurer was read, accepted and placed on file. The report of the auditor, Mr. Frederic S. Clark, one of the vice-presidents of the Association, stated that the books and vouchers were properly kept, and that the receipts and expenditures were as had been indicated.

The report of the secretary was read, and it was voted that it should be approved and printed in the Bulletin. The report of the secretary was as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers:

As required by the by-laws of the Association, the Secretary herewith submits his report for the year ending with the last day of January, 1915.

The calendar year 1914 is the first under the reduced tariff duties of the present law, which went into effect, so far as wool manufactures are concerned, on the first day of January, 1914. The year preceding had been a period of uncertainty and embarrassment because a complete new tariff was being framed. In the year just ended the woolen industry of America has experienced substantially everything that was feared and some things that were not apprehended. It has been a period to try to the utmost the sagacity and courage of manufacturers. It has witnessed an abnormal increase in the imports of foreign woolen goods which, in

the case of cloths and dress goods, have been three times in bulk and value the imports of the year preceding. Up to the outbreak of the European war on August 1, these imports of foreign fabrics were practically four times as great as they had been under the protective tariff policy.

For some weeks the temporary breakdown of exchange and of shipping interposed a check on importations, and from Germany, Belgium and France these, of course, have not regained the vigor of the earlier months of the year, although some goods from those countries are actually coming in. But it is Great Britain which is the principal competitor of the American wool manufacture in both cloth and dress goods, and imports of British woolen fabrics in the final months of 1914 were almost as large as they were before the war began. It is a superficial assumption that the great war constitutes a "Chinese wall," prohibiting imports in the case of any important American industry.

British competition under existing conditions is keen and formidable. It could not be otherwise under a tariff for revenue only, with British mills paying one-half or less than one-half of the wages paid by American mills for spinning a pound of yarn or weaving a yard of cloth. For such a difference as this, added to the wide difference in the cost of construction and equipment of working plants, a revenue duty of 35 per cent offers no adequate compensation. American mills throughout the year have generally been forced to run at a reduced volume of production.

Emergency orders, placed in this country only after the facilities of the allied countries were exhausted, and under the pressure of an immediate need to supply the armies in the field, with little regard for the higher cost, have been welcomed by American mills as a partial and temporary relief from the general depression. But the total amount of this foreign government business has been wholly insufficient to offset the seriously lessened home demand due to increased imports of foreign goods and the stagnation of general business throughout the nation.

The Association's quarterly census of idle and active

woolen machinery showed that on December 1 last almost 28 per cent of the broad looms and 30 per cent of the narrow looms in American woolen mills were unemployed — 30 per cent of the woolen cards, 41 per cent of the worsted combs, almost 32 per cent of the woolen spindles and 33 per cent of the worsted spindles, or not far from one-third of the machinery as a whole.

The new tariff has proved a failure — unless, indeed, its actual purpose was merely to enlarge the trade and heighten the profits of European manufacturers. Foreign goods have come into the country in quantities that have displaced the products of American woolen mills, driving into idleness a large proportion of the 200,000 wage-earners of our industry. The mills have been compelled to sell their fabrics at lower prices than prevailed before, but it is the unvarying testimony that the few cents a yard, embodying in many cases the entire profits, that were taken off the price of cloth have not been reflected in any appreciably lessened cost of clothing to the people of the country. Foreign manufacturers have proved to be the sole beneficiaries of this economic experiment. The net results of the Congressional elections of last November suggest a dawning appreciation of this circumstance by the citizens of the United States.

The great war first affected the wool manufacture by a serious interruption of the supplies of raw material. Early in October the British government proclaimed an embargo on the export from the United Kingdom of wool and manufactures of wool suitable for military purposes. This embargo was a few days later extended to the British Colonies. It was a new and grave embarrassment to American mills. An immediate protest against so much of the embargo as applied to materials not required for uniform fabrics was made by the Association to the Department of State in Washington. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and a special committee, appointed by the president of the Association, went, headed by the president, to state the full case to the Department officials. This formal protest was supplemented by letters and memoranda showing the

grave consequences that would result if merino wools particularly were barred from the American market. The help of influential Senators from manufacturing States was actively enlisted, and before the end of January the Association was gratified to learn that the British embargoes were modified to permit the export of wools not required for military use, on which proper guarantee was given that these wools would not be re-exported from this country.

But the embargoes were not lifted until British manufacturers had been enabled to supply their requirements in merino wools at prices depressed through the inability of dealers in wool to export it elsewhere — thus securing to the British mills an additional competitive advantage for the coming season. Moreover, now that the embargoes have been modified, the demands of the war have so far disorganized the usual shipping facilities that much difficulty and delay will be encountered in bringing the requisite supplies of foreign wools to the United States.

Another subject that has engaged the time and attention of officers and committees of the Association has been the so-called pure wool or labeling legislation in Congress. This marks the revival of a futile agitation of a dozen years ago. Every one of the bills offered on this subject was found to be ill-considered, unjust, and ineffective. One of these bills was actually reported to the Senate without notice and without any hearings having been held. The Association, in common with other textile interests, remonstrated against this hasty action in the Senate, and asked that both in the Senate and in the House, where a proper hearing had been duly promised, no further steps should be taken until the grave defects of the proposed measures had been disclosed by competent witnesses.

In both Senate and House, we are glad to say, assurance is given that nothing will be done at this present session of Congress, and that there will be a proper opportunity for hearings and amendment if these or similar bills are reintroduced in the new Congress. A comprehensive statement of the position of the Association on this important subject is

being prepared under the direction of the president, and will be ready before any consideration of the subject is resumed.

Our Association has given its agreed support to the important work of the Textile Bureau in preventing fraudulent undervaluations of imported textile manufactures. A careful record has been kept of the actual operation of the new tariff law in its effects upon our own industry and other associated industries, and the great amount of material collected will be a valuable aid in the making of proper recommendations when a new and adequately protective tariff law is framed.

The quarterly statement of woolen machinery active and idle in the United States, which was begun last year, has been continued and has grown in value with a lengthening of the period of comparison. A new work has been the issuing of monthly statements of imports of wool and wool manufactures, which are of particular interest because of the magnitude of these imports under the present tariff law. A statement of comparative prices of representative yarns and cloths has been presented from time to time in the quarterly Bulletin, and the comparison as to cloths particularly has been extended to include more fabrics than before. It is believed that with proper coöperation from manufacturers consulted this record of prices will command increasing authority and usefulness.

A special Committee on Conditioning, after inspection of the plant of the United States Conditioning & Testing Company at New York and that of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, has reported its conclusion that a 15 per cent regain is the proper basis for the buying and selling of tops, and that in the absence of public conditioning houses the establishment of a condition basis for yarns is not advisable. This report has been duly accepted by the Executive Committee of the Association.

The annual estimate of the number of sheep and of the amount of the wool product of the United States, that was prepared for twenty-five years by this Association, was transferred this past year, at the request of our Executive Com-

mittee, to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The Department, in accepting the responsibility, was kind enough to say that it had not cared to attempt the work before because this had been so well performed under our own auspices. It is believed that the Department can fulfil this task acceptably and attain a result comparable in interest and authority with its estimates of the cotton and other crops. But because an annual review of the wool product of our own country and the world had come to be expected from the Association, this review has been prepared as usual this year, with the Department estimate of the American wool production as its basis, and the review is duly published in the current quarterly Bulletin.

An increasing demand has been made upon the Association during the past year for statistical and other information relative to our industry. Many reports have been prepared for the press, for the departments of the government and for inquiring manufacturers and merchants. This part of the work of the Association is assuming increased volume every year, and more and more the Association is becoming a clearing house, as it were, of knowledge pertaining to the industry. A special effort has been made to secure timely articles of a technical nature for the quarterly Bulletin, and there is evidence that these have been appreciated by manufacturers and those associated with them. Other technical articles of interest have been arranged for, and will be published during the year.

In closing this summarized statement of the activities of the Association, I wish to express my appreciation of the kindly coöperation of the officers and members of the Association in all our work, and to express the hope that the new year may bring some brightening of the business skies and some measure of relief from the anxieties with which the past year has been clouded.

Respectfully submitted,

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

Secretary.

THE WOOL FIBER AND CERTAIN PHASES OF
SCOURING AND LOOSE WOOL DYEING.*LOUIS JOSEPH MÁTOS, *Chemical Engineer.*

THE dyeing of loose wool, while apparently a matter of no great difficulty is, as far as results are concerned, not so easily accomplished as is generally believed. The difficulties encountered by the dyer manifest themselves principally in uneven dyeing, but more especially in an irregular taking-up of the dyestuff or coloring matter from the dyebath, as is often shown by the frequently undyed tips of the wool fibers. This peculiarity is not confined to low grade wools, which, curiously enough, are sometimes more readily dyed evenly than high grade wools; the latter almost invariably show a tendency to resist dyeing under normal conditions.

Proper dyeing always implies, besides a correct selection of the coloring matters and chemicals, well cleaned and prepared wool, without which successful dyeing results are not to be expected, consequently, what is not usually the case, thorough and efficient scouring and rinsing of the stock must be done before it is taken into the dyehouse, and will be referred to further in this article.

The wool fiber is the most complicated and delicately constructed natural fiber made use of in the arts. Examined microscopically, it is seen to consist of a central core or shaft surrounded by a sheath, the outside being covered with innumerable scales, which, in some varieties of wool, partake of the nature of irregularly-shaped shingles, as shown in Figure 1. This drawing shows the scales of the wool fiber after they have been separated from a fiber by means of sulphuric acid on the microscope slide. They are of various shapes, although they differ in the various kinds of wool from which they are removed. In other varieties of wool,

* The illustrations used in this article are original. They are made from specially prepared microscope mounts with the aid of a camera lucida. Both the mounts and the drawings are by the author.

instead of shingles, the scales assume forms similar to cups, and have the appearance of shallow bowls one in the other, but with uneven edges.

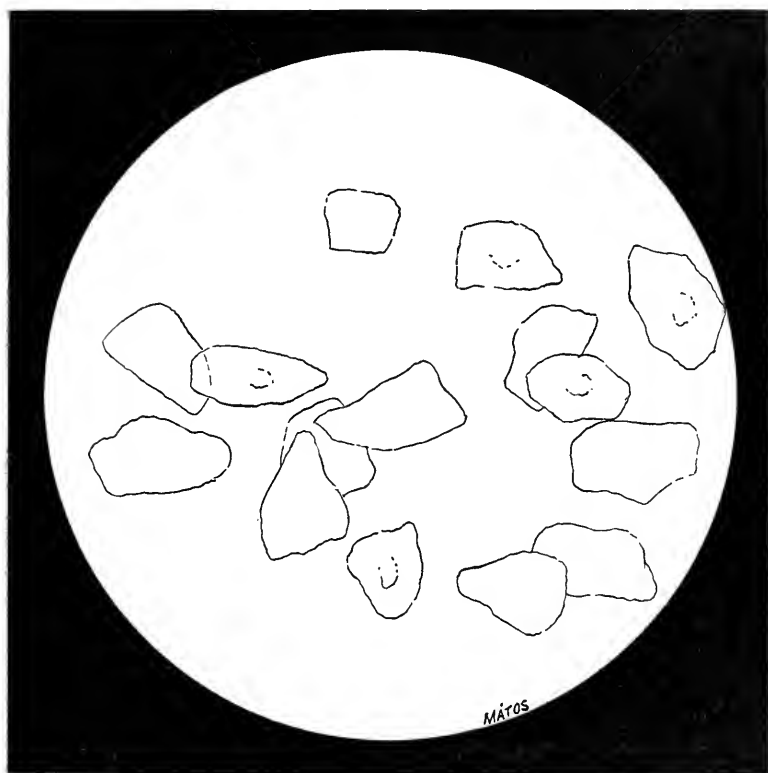


Figure 1. Isolated scales from the surface of the wool fiber.

(Magnified 330 diameters.)

In Figure 2 are shown three typical wool fibers. *A* is an undeveloped or immature fiber which gives the suggestion of being weak and unable to resist the treatment that prime wool has to stand. *B* is a fiber from prime stock, and is typical of a good clothing wool. It has every characteristic of a fine felting wool. *C* is a coarse wool, and is typical of much of the wools that are used for general manufacturing purposes. The central core shown contains a certain small

amount of coloring matter which varies in intensity according to the breed of sheep from which it is sheared.

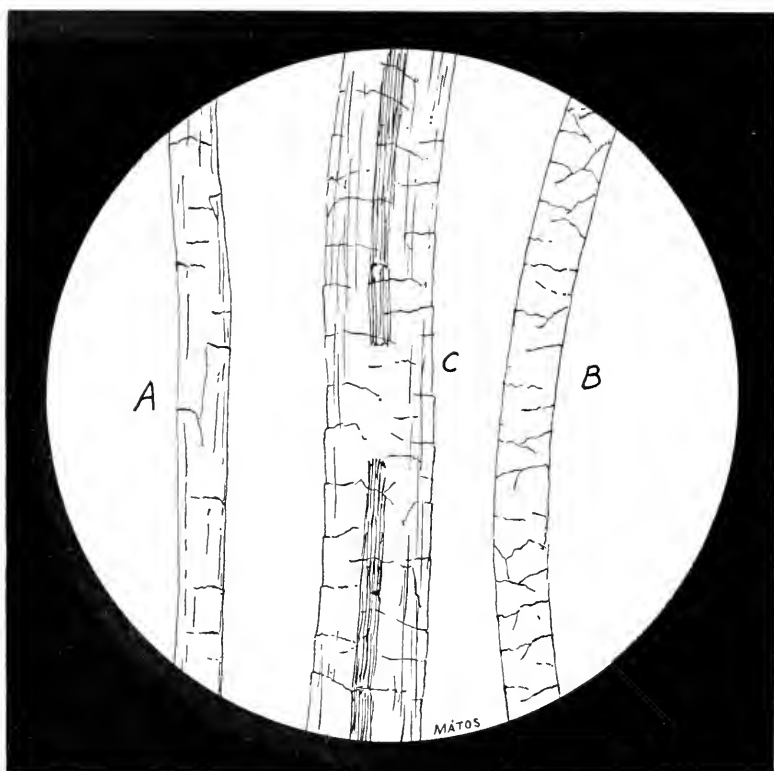


Figure 2. A — Immature wool fiber. B — Normal fiber.
C — Coarse fiber.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

The central core above alluded to is very distinct in nearly all varieties of coarse wools on account of being that portion of the fiber that carries whatever natural pigment there is present. In most wools where this pigmented core is present, the color-bearing portion is frequently seen to be non-continuous and in disconnected segments. As the grade of wool increases, this colored core becomes gradually less distinct, until in the finest grades it finally disappears.

That portion of the wool fiber between the core and the outer scales called the cortical layer, consists of bundles of elongated cells which give to the fiber its strength and elasticity, and may be shown on the microscope slide by treating a small section of wool with strong sulphuric acid, which breaks up the fiber by destroying the binding substance, and on applying slight pressure to the cover-glass, releases these cells, which then become visible. They are believed to consist of the substance, *keratine*, mentioned below. Figure 3 shows a broken end of a wool fiber under the action of sulphuric acid, and the loosened fiber cells.



Figure 3. Ultimate fiber elements. Disintegrated by means of sulphuric acid.

(Magnified 175 diameters.)

By referring to Figures 9 and 10 (pages 166 and 167), we see how these cells are "bundled" together to make the fiber. In the case of the acid in the carbonizing process, and in the case of the action of the mildew, the weak part of the fiber is seen to be the binding substance that holds these cells together and in place.

It should be remembered, however, that individual wool fibers from low and inferior bred sheep are found possessing all the properties and characteristics of wool fibers from high bred animals, and, consequently, it is not entirely safe to pass judgment upon wool qualities from a microscopic examination.

In Figure 4 are shown two fibers of cattle hair. *A* is red cow hair and much used as a filler for raw stock that is to be dyed dark colors, as its natural color aids in giving depth, besides effecting some economy in the amount of dye to be used. *B* is white cattle hair and is used for the same purpose. While not a kemp, this class of fiber is peculiarly kempy in character, and when used in mixtures, especially for the manufacture of printed tapestry carpets, causes trouble on account of it not taking up the color from the printing pastes in the same proportion as the wool fibers in the mixture.

Referring to the structure of the red hair, the central core appears to be very distinct, and filled with masses of color-bearing cells, while the body of the fiber is distinctly striated. The surface shows no indication of scales, although rudimentary ones are undoubtedly present. Red cow hair is extremely difficult to dye, and even when dyed with very heavy blacks, it comes up at best only a dark brown.

The physical properties of the wool fiber may be summarized as follows: Fibers varying from an inch to several inches in length; diameter from .0006 to .003 of an inch; scales from 900 to 2400 per inch; convolutions from 3 to 40 per inch, according to grade of sheep, and increasing in number as the breed of animal increases. The elasticity of the normal wool fiber varies with its coarseness and grade, the degree being most pronounced in the finer qualities.

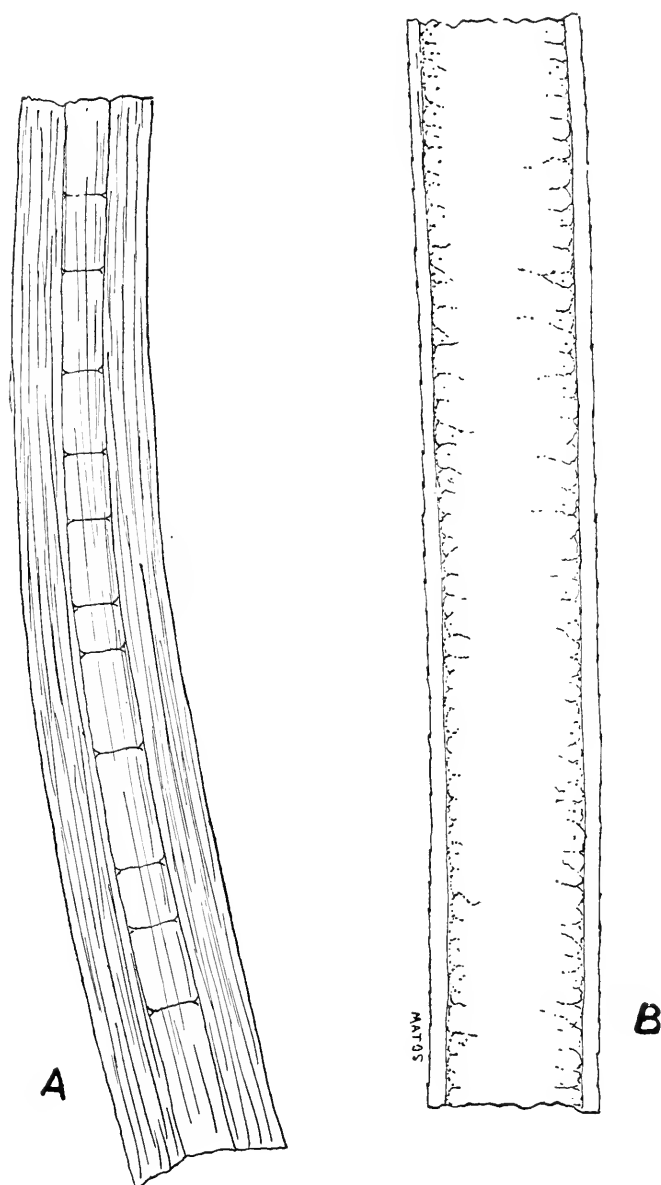


Figure 4. Cattle hairs. A is a typical red cow hair.
B is a typical white hair.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

The properties of the fiber substance are peculiar to wool, but somewhat analogous to horn and to the substance of hair. Wool resists the action of dilute mineral acids even at the boiling temperature, but is readily acted upon by caustic and carbonated alkalies, both causing the more or less complete destruction of the fiber in a relatively short time. See Figure 6.

The chemical composition of the wool fiber has been the subject of many investigations, but no definite and concordant results have been obtained so far, which prevents a correct formula being assigned to it. The fiber substance proper, *keratine*, is a nitrogenous body, and is regarded to be the same substance that constitutes the chief portion of horn, feathers, hair, etc.

The characteristic constituent of wool fiber is sulphur, which varies in amount in different wools, but it is curious to note that the particular natural sulphur-containing compound in wool is unknown, although it is probable that a close relation exists between it and lanuginic acid, a substance that can be isolated from a solution of pure wool dissolved in caustic soda solution. Lanuginic acid has the property of combining with the color bases of acid dyestuffs in acid solution, forming insoluble precipitates, and likewise of combining with the color radicals of basic dyes in neutral solution, thus manifesting the same general properties of wool itself.

The above references to keratine and lanuginic acids are made for the purpose of directing attention to the importance of accurately ascertaining the chemical composition of the wool fiber, to accomplish which much research work remains to be done.

Raw wool, as sheared, is contaminated with varying quantities of natural impurities known as "suint" and "yolk." Suint consists of wool grease and certain potassium salts, the complete removal of which is an absolutely essential prerequisite to successful dyeing, irrespective of the quality of the wool. Any attempts made to mordant or dye partially or imperfectly scoured loose wool will yield defective results.

The yolk or natural wool-grease and the potash salts constitute the two most important natural impurities that are necessary of removal (together with any mechanically adhering dirt and burrs) before wool can be regarded as clean.

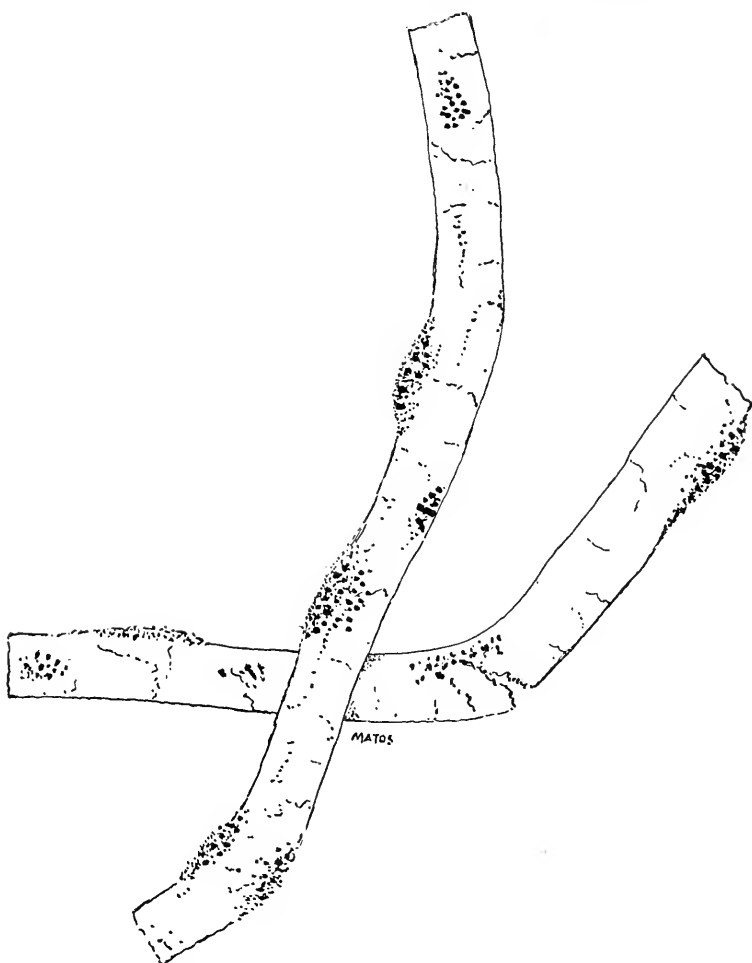


Figure 5. Typical wool fibers in the grease showing adhering dirt.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

The difficulty of scouring some grades of wool is made plain by reference to Figure 5. This drawing was made

from typical raw wool of fine grade, and shows the suint covering the surface of the fiber to such an extent that the scales of the wool are obscured. We here see irregular patches of the suint holding dirt which appears to be very fine earth, evidently ground into the fibers by the grazing of the animal. In one of the fibers a break, probably due to some mechanical cause, is plainly seen. This drawing shows what the wool scourer has to overcome in order to deliver wool that is absolutely clean. Owing to the thick incrustation of suint which imbeds itself in every possible crack and crevice on the surface of the fiber, the scouring operation becomes something more than a single passage through the soap liquors, it becomes a chemical treatment of the most thorough kind, which has for its object the complete removal of all such matters as are here shown.

Wool yolk is insoluble in warm water, but it is gradually acted upon in the scours by alkalies forming a soluble soap, while the potash salts are readily soluble in water. Wool yolk is fatty or waxy-like in its general properties, and this feature is the basis of the well-known solvent process of treatment with volatile hydrocarbons which remove the yolk, and leave the water-soluble portion — the potassium salts — to be removed later by water.

The bodies composing wool yolk are known as *cholesterin* and *ischolesterin*, either alone or in combination with oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. These substances do not easily saponify to form soluble compounds, but break away from the fibers and, under the influence of soap and heat, emulsify, and in this condition are easily removed. Owing to the structure of the wool fiber, there is no doubt but that the suint permeates through the body of the individual cells, and in consequence, its complete removal by scouring is to be regarded as problematical.

That portion of the sheep's natural exudation soluble in water is composed of potassium salts of various organic acids, besides certain inorganic potassium salts, and their removal is not a matter of difficulty.

The scouring of loose wool, by far the most important chemi-

cal operation to which the wool fiber is subjected, requires for its success three important elements, viz.: A proper volume of liquid in relation to the weight of the wool to be scoured, an amount of soap of suitable quality to remove the yolk and suint effectively, and sufficient time for the wool to remain immersed in the liquors.

The principal defect noticed in loose wool as it comes from the dyehouse is that the *tips of the fibers* have failed to take the dye properly, which causes an uneven appearance. This failure of the tips to dye is traced directly to the fact that there has been a gradual accumulation of suint on the downward hanging ends of the locks of the fleece from which, in the usual time allowed for the passage of loose wool through the scour bath, the entire quantity of yolk is not removed.

This yolk, in time, gradually hardens, probably through oxidation, and as many months frequently elapse from the time the fleece is sheared to the time of its sorting and scouring, it is obvious that it resists effectively the resolving and emulsifying action of the scour liquors.

Wools of finer grades show this peculiarity much more frequently than other grades, as the lower grades carry less suint, etc. If such wools are dyed, for example, with an acid black, using the general process with Glauber's salt and oil of vitriol, and the tips examined microscopically, it will be seen that the fiber substance at that portion of the fiber is practically *undyed*, while that of the main part of the fiber is thoroughly *dyed*.

Prolonged treatment in scouring, with slightly increased quantities of carbonated alkali, is generally effective in removing this defect, but such treatment is to be guarded against as it will surely cause a weakening of the fiber, with consequent loss of elasticity.

In Figure 6 is plainly shown the result of the action of caustic alkali upon the wool fiber. The wool scales have practically disappeared, and the fiber substance seems to have taken a peculiar solidified aspect, due to a partial gelatinizing of the cells. There is also a distinct inclination of normally straight fibers to curve. This condition is easy to

secure and observe under the microscope by subjecting the fibers to the action of dilute caustic alkali, and, at the moment when the above described change occurs, arresting the progress of the alkali by neutralizing it with dilute acid under the cover-glass.

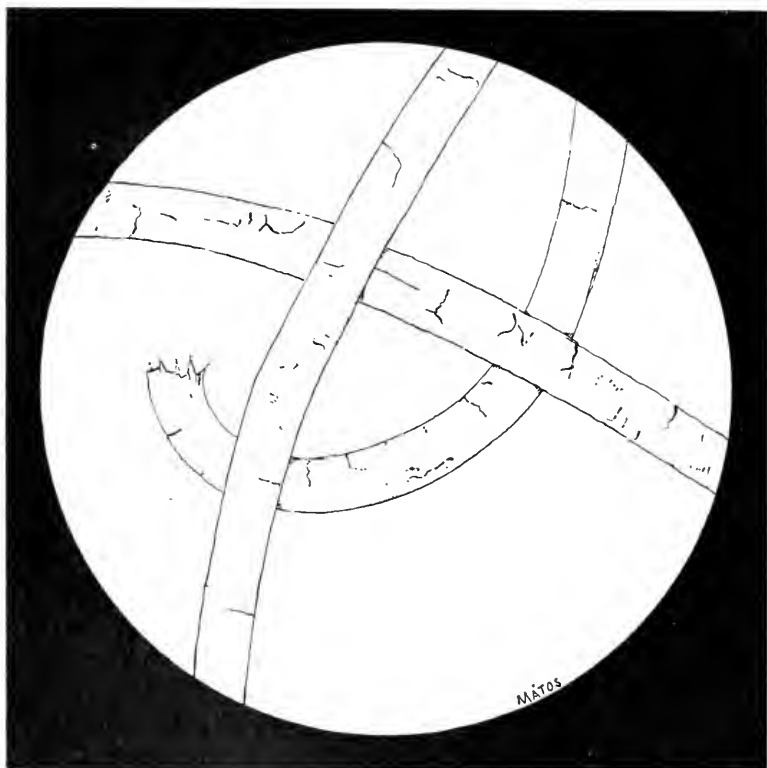


Figure 6. Action of caustic alkali on the wool fiber. The wool scales have partially disappeared, while the fibers show a tendency to curve.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

A further study of the fibers in this condition shows very readily the reason why over-scoured or "alkali-burnt" wool is destitute of any felting properties. The scales are obliterated, the fibers are made brittle, the most characteristic

property of the fiber is completely destroyed, and consequently the cloth-making value of wool so damaged is correspondingly lowered. It is curious to note, however, that wool having been treated with caustic alkali is capable of taking up a much greater amount of dyestuff than wool not so treated, and this property has been made the subject of a patented process for printing woolen fabrics with caustic soda and afterwards drying and washing, then dyeing in the ordinary manner, when the parts treated with the alkali show heavier shades than the other parts.

Alkali-burnt wool in the mill results frequently from overheating in the scours, even when only carbonated alkali is present.

The modifications of methods of wool scouring as generally carried out, necessarily depend upon the character of the wool to be scoured. The scouring treatment for any particular grade of wool is governed by the wool itself. Coarser grades of wool do not require the same general care as fine grades, for the reason that the coarser the grade the less natural impurities are to be removed, and consequently, a somewhat more fortified scour liquor can be used, while, for finer grades of wool, a greater amount of natural impurities are present, consequently a longer passage through the scour is necessary in order to effect the complete solution of the suint and also the emulsification of the yolk.

It is commonly noticed, among many grades of clothing wools rich in both yolk and suint, that even after an apparently thorough scouring, washing, and drying, the stock still retains a peculiar waxy feel, that has been frequently said to be soap that has failed of removal by rinsing, but which is in reality pronounced traces of yolk that have not been acted upon by any of the constituents of the scour liquors.

Leaving out of consideration the possible presence of lime and magnesia in the water used for the scouring, which, if present, always causes loss of soap, a first bowl liquor should be of sufficient volume to handle freely an amount of raw wool without crowding, bearing in mind that an active scour liquor should always contain an amount of soap sufficient to

maintain a light, though free lather, and as fresh raw wool is continually passed through this bowl, additional quantities of soap should be added in order that the scouring efficiency should be maintained at the maximum, or until this scour liquor has become so foul that its further use would prove detrimental to further quantities of wool passed through it.

Naturally, the greater the shrinkage value of the wool to be scoured, the greater the quantity of soap required for the scour, and this brings prominently before us the question as to what constitutes the proper make-up of the scour solution, and likewise revives the often discussed question of alkalies as aids in scouring. There is no doubt but that potash is without exception the ideal assistant to be employed in the scouring of the better and higher grades of raw wool; the use of soda, while cheaper, does not leave the fibers as free, clean, and elastic as when they have been scoured with potash. While potash or soft soaps cost more than soda soaps, some consideration should be given to the greater intrinsic value of fine wools that have been scoured with potash soaps fortified with a slight amount of pearl-ash in the liquors. Where soda or hard soaps are used, however, it is difficult to displace them, and consequently I shall consider, for the time being, the scouring process based upon their use.

In most mills, it is customary to make up a large tank full of strong soap solution, which is supposed to have a uniform strength, but it is doubtful whether such is the case. I have found that too much guesswork controls the making of stock liquors, and not enough headwork. Too often, quantities of both soap or soda are estimated instead of being weighed, with the result that liquors are bound to be irregular in composition. A good soap stock is to be made up with 2 pounds of soap per gallon of water; a stronger solution can be made but it offers no advantage.

The soda tank is generally made up to contain 1 pound of sal-soda to each gallon of water, and is quite strong enough.

The *first scour bowl*, which, in a modern layout may contain 1,300 gallons, is charged with 50 pounds of *soda ash*, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water by the aid of steam,

and to which is added from 18 to 25 gallons of the stock soap solution, the temperature being maintained at 115° F. It is very important that the temperature of the first bowl be kept at this point, for, should the temperature sink much below 115°, the dissolving of the suint and the loosening of the yolk is not thoroughly started. If the temperature is permitted to go above 120° F. in this bowl, the major portion of the suint and yolk will be removed, but the natural waviness of the fibers may be permanently lost, and perhaps other injury inflicted upon the stock.

The *second scour bowl*, usually constructed to contain from 600 to 650 gallons of liquor, is charged with 6 gallons of sal-soda solution, and from 3 to 5 gallons of soap solution. The temperature of this bowl should be maintained at 125° F. and no more. The wool entering it having been partially scoured in the first bowl, and squeezed, contains but little suint though considerable yolk, and it is in this second bowl that the effective removal of the remaining amount of these two constituents is accomplished.

The *third scour bowl*, usually of the same capacity as the second bowl, is charged with 3 gallons of sal-soda and 3 gallons of soap solution. The temperature may be permitted to reach 130° F., but under no possible circumstance should it be allowed to go over. In this connection, it may be well to caution against the general use of the hand in judging the temperature of warm or hot solutions. The average workman has an idea that he can come close to the correct point, but if a thermometer is used in connection with the hand, it will surprise many "old timers" of the scour house to see how often they are more than five degrees away from the true point. Such variations of temperature can make or unmake profits.

Reverting again to the condition of loose wool ready for dyeing, in which process we find the tips of the wool fiber undyed or nearly so, we can see the great importance of the scouring process in order that when the wool has passed through it no occasion should remain for the dyer to punish the wool in the dyehouse in order to overcome a condition

of the fiber that should have been removed (or prevented) while the stock was passing through the scours.

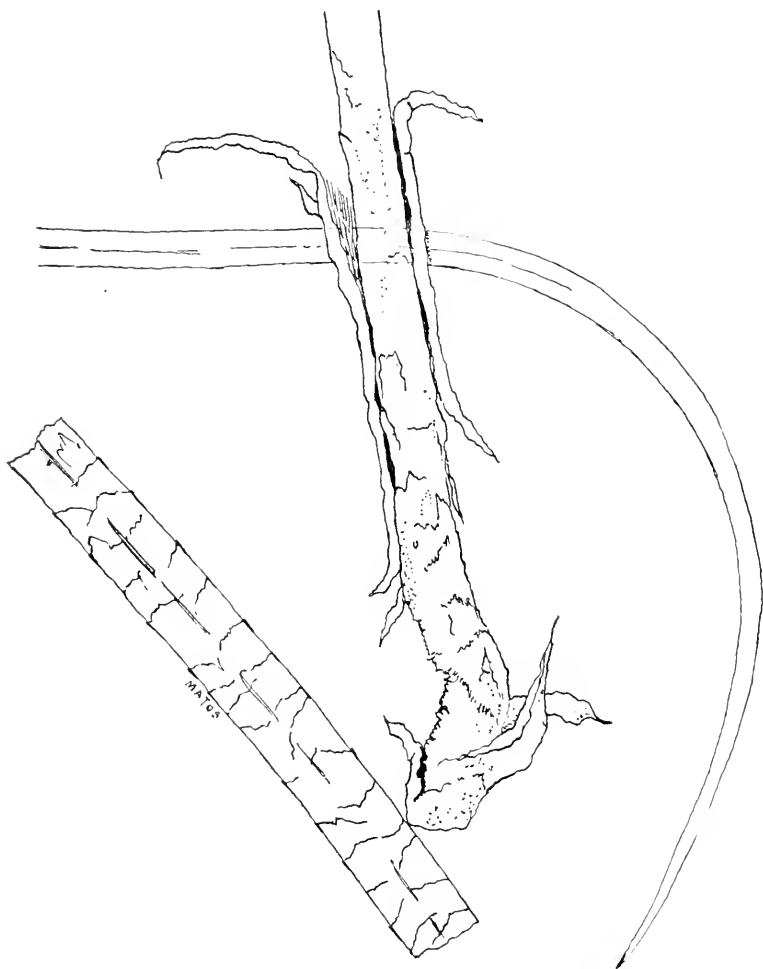


Figure 7. Typical wool fiber showing the ruptured follicle at the "root" end, body of the fiber, and the point or tip.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

In Figure 7 are shown two extremities of a wool fiber, the point, a portion of the body, and the follicle or that portion

of the fiber commonly termed the root. The point is perfectly smooth, and has no indication of any scales, which only begin to first show themselves at some little distance from the apex. In this fiber is seen the first signs of the central core as a fine line. The tips of the wool are difficult to dye satisfactorily as is explained in another part of this article.

When it is recalled that certain locks of wool clipped from the sides and bellies of sheep are particularly stained and that this staining is due to contact of the wool with the ground upon which the sheep graze (see Figure 5), it is not difficult to imagine that compounds are formed consisting of lime and the natural fatty acids that constitute part of the wool yolk, which are not even loosened by the time such wool has passed through the third scour bowl, and consequently, where such wool reaches the dye kettle, the condition of the wool is at once apparent, but it is then too late to do anything but to continue dyeing by slightly acidifying the dyebath, with the hope of forcing the color on those portions of the fiber that still contain natural impurities, which serve, under the conditions of dyeing, to resist the dyestuffs.

With lower grades of wool which necessarily are somewhat coarser, the scouring operation may become slightly more drastic, the amount of soda may be somewhat increased, the soap used may be a hard tallow soap, but the temperature must remain within the limits previously indicated.

With yet lower grades of wool, those grades that are particularly coarse, the uneven dyeing of the tips becomes less apparent, the entire mass of wool apparently taking up the color from the dyebath, if anything, more evenly but less rapidly, and this is due to the fact that the lower and coarser the grade of wool, the less quantities of natural impurities there are in it to scour out. These apparent advantages, however, are offset by the presence of kemps or so-called dead hairs, from which no wool stock is really free, although some grades of wool have greater amounts than others.

In Figure 8 are shown several fibers that are known as kemps which are of considerable trouble to the cloth manufacturer. *A* and *B* are round kemps, and are the most common kinds that one finds in masses of wool. Under microscopic examination, kemps are of an intensive ivory white appearance, although in some cases they exhibit a silvery appearance. This peculiar appearance is due to the internal structure, which differs very materially from the internal structure of the wool fiber.

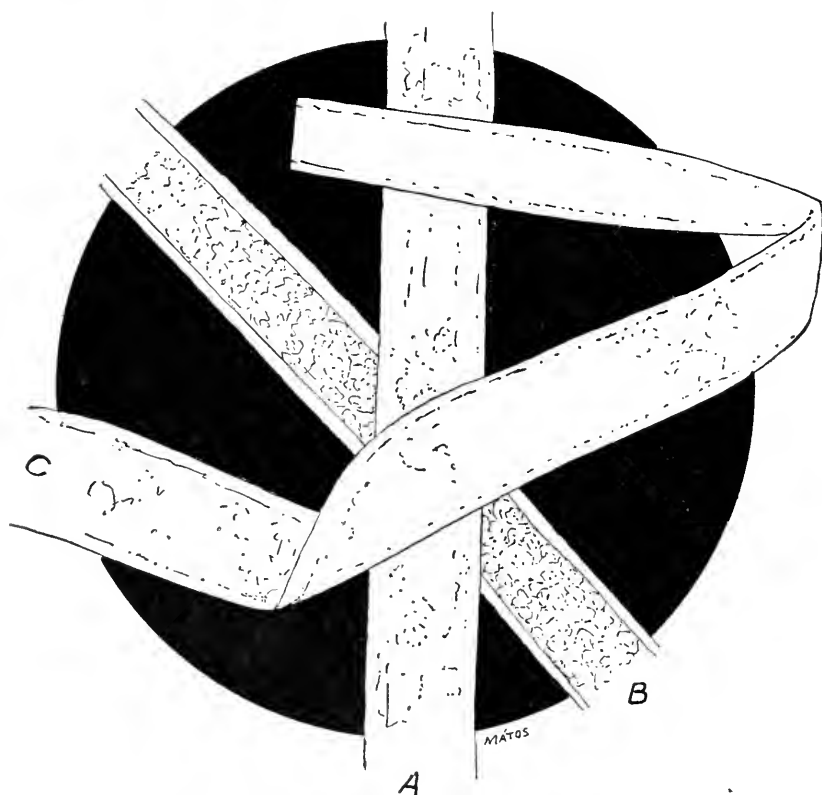


Figure 8. *A* and *B*—Round kemps. Usual form.
C—Flat kemps. Scarce.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

The nature of kemps is more that of horn than of wool, as is noted in the attempts to dye wool containing them, and

which I have mentioned in my remarks upon dyeing. *C* is a flat kemp, and such fibers are found less frequently than the round kemps, although they are noticed more frequently in low grades of coarse wools, such as are used for carpet and horse blanket manufacturing. It is in such wools that I have mostly found them. In this connection it will be interesting to compare the white hair, shown in Figure 4, which is a true hair, devoid of any peculiar feature of wool, except the external scales. This fiber, under the microscope, gives the appearance of being a kemp, and dyes in a manner similar to kemps, but it is not obtained from the sheep, while kemps are regarded as being essentially a sheep product.

Our knowledge of kemps and of their origin is very incomplete and unsatisfactory; their structure is not understood, and the cause of their formation and growth has not been thoroughly studied, although the immediate cause of a true wool follicle departing from its type in the very early stages of its growth to that of a distinctly kempy character may probably be due to parasites; the life history of many such peculiar to industrial animals has not yet been investigated.

We do know, however, that the presence of kemps in whatever grade of stock found brings a group of difficulties to the woolen and worsted manufacturer that cause considerable trouble, not the least is their peculiarity to resist both mordanting and dyeing far beyond the time usually required for normal wool fibers in the same process. In many breeds of sheep they are found in large numbers fairly evenly distributed throughout the fleece, while in some fine wool breeds kemps are found most frequently in the neck and leg portions. It seems that they appear very often where evidence is noticed of a reversion to original stock or to a lack of trueness of blood.

I have under investigation at the present time a number of wools containing both kemps and kempy fibers, the latter having a peculiar glass-like appearance, quite translucent, devoid of any markings that might be regarded as scales, but showing irregular striations throughout their length. The central core or medulla consists of a mass of minute intra-

cellular air spaces, which in reflected light show remarkably silvery in appearance.

The results of these studies, which are not quite completed, will be made public in due time.

The rational method of scouring loose wool should be based upon the principle of removing as much soluble matter from the fiber as possible by means of pure water. By such a treatment, all the soluble potash salts could be removed, leaving the wool in a condition ready for the soap scours.

This preliminary washing of the wool with water is indeed extensively carried out elsewhere than in America, whereby the potash salts of the wool are recovered. On the other hand, however, a peculiar advantage is had by not removing these salts, but allowing them to remain in the wool to perform their part in facilitating the emulsifying of the water-insoluble wool fats, and this applies with particular force in the working of fine wools where every advantage should be given to nature to do its part in making the fibers clean than by recourse to chemicals.

It has been claimed that in the scouring of wool that has not been previously washed or steeped, the scour liquors become more readily fouled, and while this is true to some extent, it is to be strongly doubted if foul scour liquors of the first bowl cause as much injury to the wool as energetic alkalies would. Proper balancing and adjustment of the nips should hold back a considerable portion of scour liquor carried mechanically by the wool into the second bowl where there should be but little trouble from dirt.

So-called "pitchy wools," those particularly rich in wool fat, fail to respond to the ordinary scouring routine, even with good soap fortified with pearl ash or one of the commercial carbonates of soda, in which case it has been found a distinct advantage to add a small amount of carbonate of ammonia, or ammonia water to the first scour. In this connection it is curious to note that the finest grades of clothing wools containing the highest amount of suint, have been scoured in a bowl containing 12 pounds of soda ash, and 3 pounds of carbonate of ammonia to each 300 gallons. Steeping for 20 min-

utes in this liquor has removed the greater portion of the suint when the stock was squeezed and entered into a second bowl containing 10 pounds of soda ash to each 300 gallons of water. The passage through this latter liquor requires about 15 minutes, the wool is squeezed again, and passed through a final clean, lukewarm rinse, the temperature of the two first bowls being kept at 100° F. Scouring on this basis permits a passage of four or five sheets of wool for each 300 gallons before running off.

The use of the carbonate of ammonia is of particular interest for pitchy wools, inasmuch as its solvent action is at once apparent in softening the hardened wool fats, and without any injurious action whatever on the wool. Ammonia is frequently used in many mills as a scouring assistant, with or without the addition of kerosene, and when both are used, as much as a quart of each in the first bowl, give excellent results.

The action of kerosene is very peculiar. While it is not saponifiable, nor does it combine with either soaps or alkalies, yet, when added to warm water containing soap, it undergoes emulsifying and in this finely divided condition acts very promptly upon the wool-fat which it aids in removing from the wool.

The use of kerosene oil in such small quantities in the first scouring bowl has no reference to the use of mineral oils in the picker house. Wool has a considerable affinity for moisture which is at once satisfied when it is immersed in the scours, which act as a repellant for mineral oils when in the same tank, but the mineral oil added to dry wool in the picker house is at once absorbed into the fiber substance, and can only with difficulty be removed in the subsequent scouring of the yarns made from such wool.

Loose wool as delivered by the scour house should be clean and free from all remaining traces of soap used in scouring; when so delivered it is dried, and during this latter simple operation it frequently occurs that excessive temperatures are employed, which, besides aiding to injure the wool, cause trouble through a breaking up of the traces of soap previously alluded to.

In some mills the dry rooms are conveniently placed near or over a battery of boilers, and it is a known fact that sulphur fumes emanating from the fire-room due to the drawing and trimming of the fires, occasionally find their way to the wool on the driers and at once decompose the soap that may be left in the stock, setting free fatty acids that in turn adhere tenaciously to the fibers, even when in the dyebath, and which resist the colors.

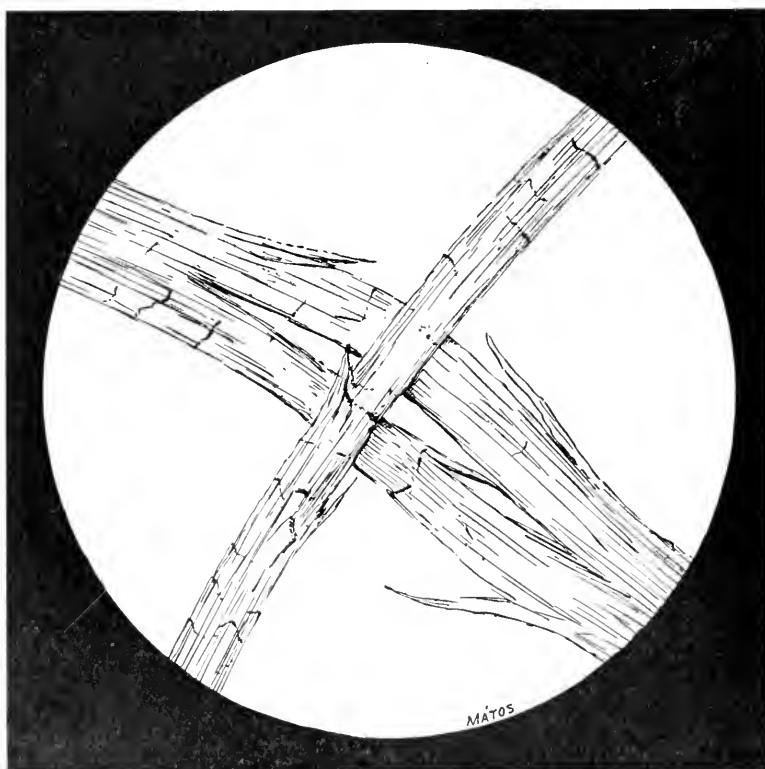


Figure 9. Destructive action of sulphuric acid on wool. This condition is sometimes observed in carbonized stock.

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

Figure 9 shows the result of the action of sulphuric acid on the wool fiber, and is sometimes observed in carbonized stock that has been baked too long in the ovens. It is

seen that the scales are almost completely destroyed and the fiber itself is commencing to break up into its component cells. Prolonged acid treatment at the carbonizing temperature has the tendency to so alter the dyeing property of the wool fibers that in some cases they are barely stained when in the dyebath. This condition is known in some localities as "acid spotting," for which there appears to be no remedy. A subsequent treatment with weak alkali has been recommended and tried, but the results do not overcome the difficulty.



Figure 10. Breaking up of wool fibers resulting from storage in warm and damp places. Commonly termed "mildew rotting."

(Magnified 110 diameters.)

The condition of wool as shown in Figure 10 is the result of storing large quantities of apparently dried wool in the bins

where there is poor ventilation. The wool keeps the heat from the dryers for a very long time, with the consequence that destructive organisms develop, chiefly of the mildew types, which extend with great rapidity through the entire mass of still warm and moist wool. These parasitic fungi thrive upon the fiber substance, sapping the vitality of it and leaving it in such a condition that it is of little value for use, as its spinning properties are completely destroyed. Fortunately, in most mills, the possibility of under drying is less than that of over drying and, therefore, damage to the extent shown in this figure is not of frequent occurrence. Keeping a sample of moist wool under a bell-glass in a warm, dark place for several weeks will develop the condition here shown.

Where wool is thoroughly dried, either on open driers or in continuous machines, and stored in open, ventilated bins, the possibility of mildew developing is very remote. Wool affected with mildew is very difficult to dye evenly, and no process appears to be known that will prepare it so that it will take the color in a satisfactory manner. The felting qualities are entirely absent.

Wool ready for dyeing should appear clean, free, and lofty, practically odorless and give every indication of having been properly scoured and rinsed, so that traces of soap, if any such remain, may not cause trouble from sulphur fumes.

The practical dyeing of loose wool is carried out at the present time under a variety of conditions. Formerly, and for a long time, loose wool was dyed in large open tubs, provided with a false bottom and heated by direct steam, the proper circulation of the dye-liquor being maintained by the laborious poling which, together with the agitation due to the steam, was responsible for more felted stock and resulting defective carding than any other cause. Where chrome mordanting was done, followed by dyeing in the same tub, it was the common experience to find frequent "pockets" of wool that had either not been reached by the mordant, or to which the dye had failed to penetrate.

After the introduction of the more modern rotary dyeing machines in which the stock is slowly moved through the dye-

liquor and in a more or less open and free condition, the dyeing results improved. There are several modifications of the rotary machine in use in American mills to-day, all turning out good work and in large volume, and it is doubted if, output and quality of dyeing considered, they are approached in efficiency by any of the continental types of machines in which a movable amount of dye-liquor is pumped through a fixed amount of wool.

In Europe, where labor is very much cheaper than in America, there is no doubt that the fixed-mass system offers advantages, but where wages are high, and output the first consideration, the American types of machines are destined to occupy the foremost position for many years.

Dyeing loose wool in American mills requires constant oversight: batch after batch must be turned out in rapid succession, each matching the other in shade, consequently any irregularity due to scouring will be at once caught by the dyer and corrected, while, if closed machines are in use, such defects cannot be as readily seen.

The writer is aware of a number of devices, some really practical, for permitting samples of the work to be withdrawn for matching during dyeing, but they do not permit of an opinion being formed as to the condition of the entire batch, and this is to be particularly emphasized when wool is dyed upon a chrome bottom, or by the after-chroming process.

It is not sufficient for the dyer to know that a definite amount of a given dyestuff will produce a certain depth of shade upon a batch of wool, as shown by a small laboratory sample, which, perhaps, is free from any possible admixture of partially cleansed wool, for at the same time the dyer may entertain misgivings as to large batches coming out in the same degree of perfection.

The method now commonly employed in dyeing loose wool with ordinary acid colors, where sufficient time is permitted for the scouring, and where the previously dissolved dyestuff is added in several portions to the dyebath, with at the same time a gradual increase in the temperature, is this: When all the dye is added, the Glauber's salt follows, and the wool

is then allowed to work in the dye-liquor for 15 or 20 minutes until every portion of it is thoroughly saturated with the boiling dye-liquor; then the necessary amount of oil of vitriol, previously diluted with water, is added to the dyebath in two or more portions, and the boiling is continued until the bath is practically exhausted of color, when the operation is over, and the "kettle" allowed to run off.

Now what is the result of the process? In the first place we have a saturation of the wool fibers with a neutral dye-liquor at a temperature near or at the boiling point. This condition alone is advantageous because it permits *all* the fibers to become soaked with the dye solution before any chemicals are added to the bath, which materially aids better penetration of individual fibers when after adding the Glauber's salt and oil of vitriol the dyeing is completed.

The advantage of this method of dyeing is particularly noticeable when coloring distinctly kempy wools and from it the kemps come out exceedingly well dyed. This method of dyeing kemps has been specifically mentioned by various observers, and it is to be regretted that raw-stock dyers have not adopted it more widely.

In the matter of dyeing wool tips, the same condition exists. The tip of the wool fiber is, in the case of first clips, the original growing tip of the wool fiber (see Figure 7). It is not as thoroughly matured as the thicker and more stocky portion of the fiber which is more fully developed — more nearly true wool, and in consequence this immature point must receive the same consideration in the dyebath as the kempy fibers.

The use of a mordant of bichromate of potash and tartar (argols) where the boiling continues for one and one-half hours in order that the wool may take up a proper amount of chromium to fix the dye yet to be applied, usually has the tendency of mordanting at the same time both tips and kemps, hence, by this process, defective dyeing results are not of common occurrence, except in instances where unclean wool is put into the chrome bath, where the presence of grease

acts as a resist to the chrome and, in consequence, uneven results are noticed.

Regarding the use of after-chrome dyes or those dyes the nature of which permits the addition of chrome to the dye-bath, the absolute necessity of using previously well scoured wool is of importance. In using those dyes, the result of employing the chrome is not that of mordanting, but of oxidizing the color after it is taken up by the wool, thus altering its chemical composition *on the fiber* so that it is thereby made fast for the ultimate purpose intended.

Frequent attempts have been made by various individuals to devise a dyeing process applicable to wool in the grease, but no successful results have ever been obtained, for the specific reasons above mentioned. It was hoped by one experimenter that both dyeing and scouring could take place at the same time, but this is not to be regarded as favorable, for the reason that any liberated wool grease would undoubtedly interfere with the actual dyeing.

In the matter of kemps, it is interesting to note that, after having been subjected to the action of oxidizing agents, such as very dilute nitric acid, chlorate of soda, sodium hypochlorite, etc., the dyeing properties of these fibers have been vastly increased, but it is also to be taken into consideration, however, that such chemical treatment has a corresponding action on normal wool fibers, which, in consequence, will take up a proportionately greater amount of color.

THE NEW TEXTILE ALLIANCE PLAN.

ARRANGEMENT BY WHICH BRITISH AND COLONIAL WOOLS
MAY BE IMPORTED UNDER LICENSE.

By WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

IN the January Bulletin the course of events relative to the British and Colonial wool embargoes was brought down to the temporary lifting of these embargoes on January 7 last, when the State Department received a dispatch from the American Consul-General at Sydney, Australia, stating that the Australian government would permit the exportation of merino wool, hides and skins to America under guarantee that neither the raw nor the manufactured product would be exported. A few days afterward the embargo was modified in a similar way as to wools from British South Africa and British India.

This was an encouraging condition, but it did not long endure. Even while the embargo was thus nominally suspended, great difficulty was encountered by American purchasers of British and Colonial wools in actually securing permission for the shipment of their property to the United States. A security of one-tenth of the value up to a maximum of £250 of every shipment was required, and intending shippers were compelled to swear that the consignee in the United States was known to them, and that assurances had been obtained against any reëxportation of the wool in question.

But on February 5 the not-unexpected news came over the Atlantic that the British government had reimposed its embargo on all wool shipments from the United Kingdom and Australia, with the exception that wools for the shipment of which permits had been given would be allowed to go forward to their destination.

It was felt that this British action had brought about a very serious situation in the wool market. Wool prices promptly advanced; there was talk of dollar wool. On a

clean basis wool was said to be bringing \$1.75 a pound in Germany.

An ostensible pretext for the reimposition of the British embargo, it was stated, was the shipment of about a thousand bags of territory wool in the steamer "Carolyn" from Boston for Bremen in December, and the shipment of 3,000,000 pounds of domestic wool in January by the steamer "J. L. Luckenbach" from Boston to Bremen. There was no secrecy about this business. The character and destination of the cargoes were well known, and it was even said that the cargo of the "Luckenbach" was loaded under the supervision of the British Consul, who wished to ascertain that the bags contained no contraband. As there was then no blockade of German ports, and as raw wool was as clearly non-contraband as raw cotton, the shipment of which to Bremen and Hamburg the British authorities had freely permitted, these exports of wool from Boston were clearly legitimate commerce, and the only question that could be raised concerning them was one of expediency. Moreover, it was affirmed on good authority that when the arrangement was made for the dispatch of German dyestuffs to the United States via Rotterdam, it had been stipulated on the German side that the American ships sent out for these dyestuffs should bring cargoes of raw cotton and wool, by way of compensation for the dyestuffs.

The State Department was promptly appealed to, when the British embargo was reimposed, to take steps to have it lifted again under proper safeguards, and the efforts of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers were reinforced by the wool embargo committee of the National Association of Clothiers, who visited Washington in turn and laid its case before officials of the Department.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW EMBARGO.

On February 5, the day on which the embargo was re-proclaimed by the British government, the following protest was addressed by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to the Secretary of State in Washington:

BOSTON, February 5, 1915.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The sudden reimposition of the Australian embargo on the export of wool is fraught with grave injury to the woolen mills of the United States. When the embargo was apparently raised last month, much Australian merino wool was purchased by American merchants and manufacturers. Because shipping facilities were disorganized by the war, relatively little of this wool has actually left Australian ports, though some wool purchased at prior dates has reached Canada and the United Kingdom en route to the United States. In at least one case and perhaps in other cases the wool purchased for American use had actually been loaded into ships which were ready to sail from Australia.

Cannot a firm remonstrance be made against the detention in Australia, in Canada or the United Kingdom of wools actually purchased by American citizens or on American account prior to the revival of the Australian embargo?

This is a matter of very grave concern to the American woolen industry. Unless the release of this Australian merino wool can be secured there will inevitably be a shortage in our supply of that particular type of material, increased idleness among the mills and an enhanced cost of the clothing of the people.

Sincerely yours,

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

Secretary.

On Friday, February 12, several cable messages reached Boston from Australia to the effect that the embargo had been so modified that merino wools could be shipped to the United States if consigned to the president of the Textile Alliance, Inc., and if proper guarantees were given against the reëxport of the wool or of tops and yarns made from it. These messages led to a lively inquiry regarding the Textile Alliance, which was not widely known in the wool trade, though its work had brought it to the notice of many manufacturers.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., was organized early in 1914 by gentlemen representing the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Asso-

ciation, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, to whose ranks the Silk Association of America was subsequently added. The Alliance was formed for the purpose of suppressing certain objectionable practices in the purchase of dyestuffs and mill supplies. Incorporation was secured in New York State. The principal office of the Alliance was established in New York City. Mr. A. M. Patterson, of Patterson & Greenough, representing the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company of Waterloo, N.Y., was elected president of the Alliance. Mr. Patterson is an active member both of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Associated with him on the directorate of the Alliance were Mr. John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, representing that Association; Mr. William A. Mitchell, representing the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Mr. Caesar Cone, representing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and Dr. August Hunziker, representing the Silk Association of America, with Mr. J. J. Nevins as secretary and treasurer.

Soon after the outbreak of the European war on August 1, 1914, the important dyestuff supply of the United States from Germany was in danger of interruption, and it was reported in this country that an embargo against the export of dyestuffs had been proclaimed by the German government.

THE TEXTILE ALLIANCE PLAN.

Officials of the Textile Alliance sailed for Europe at once with counsel, and succeeded in making an arrangement by which, with the consent of the British authorities, German dyestuffs could be shipped to the United States in American steamers sent out for the express purpose. The first of these American steamers were loaded with raw cotton for German manufacturers.

It so happened that when the British-Australian embargo was reimposed in January, 1915, representatives of the Tex-

tile Alliance were in Great Britain, and, with a desire to protect the interest of the woolen trade, these gentlemen sought an arrangement with the British government similar to that which had been concluded as to dyestuffs with Germany. The result is described as follows in a communication from the American Ambassador in London to the State Department in Washington :

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

LONDON, January 29, 1915.

THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.

SIR: Referring to my cablegram No. 1545 of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Charles Henry Burr, of Philadelphia, who brought me a letter of introduction from the Department and from Senator Simmons of North Carolina, and who has been in England for some time past on behalf of the Textile Alliance of the United States, endeavoring to make an arrangement with the British government by which the embargo on wools could be raised, so that merino and black faced wool could be exported from Great Britain to the United States, has spoken several times with me upon this subject, and has kept me informed as to his negotiations. He states that he has been in close communication with the British Board of Trade and other government bodies, and also with high officials at the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

Mr. Burr yesterday informed me that he had concluded with the Board of Trade a working arrangement through which he was satisfied the exportation of the necessary quantities of wool could be made to the United States. He left with me a copy of a Form of Agreement, which is enclosed herewith, and stated that he was sailing for America on the 30th instant, and would, upon arrival in Washington, inform the Department of the further details in connection with this arrangement.

Mr. Burr further informed me that he understands the Foreign Office will advise me as soon as the arrangements are definitely concluded, upon receipt of which information I will immediately cable the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

Accompanying this statement of the American Ambassador was a copy of the form of agreement and of the acceptance of it by the British government, as follows :

GENTLEMEN :

On behalf of the Textile Alliance, Inc., we, the undersigned Directors, in recognition of the trust reposed in us by yourselves and the Government of Great Britain do pledge ourselves to the best of our power and ability to carry out the following undertaking in respect of wool exported from Great Britain into the United States and consigned to A. M. Patterson, Esq., Chairman of the Alliance, or other the Chairman of the Alliance for the time being.

1. That neither the Textile Alliance nor any of its associated bodies nor their members nor the owners of mills for whom the wool is destined shall resell any wool so imported to any dealer or other person or persons, but that such wool shall be used in the mill or mills for their own manufacturing purposes only.

2. That no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarns made therefrom shall be reexported to any destination from the U.S.A.

3. That realizing that such imports might encourage the export of American grown wool we will so far as lies in our power endeavor to discourage the export of such wool.

4. That with the advice and consent of H.B.M. Ambassador at Washington we will take such measures with the several purchasers and importers as shall best effectuate our undertaking.

With appreciation of the confidence bestowed upon us,

We are,

&c.

GENTLEMEN :

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of _____ in which you sent out the arrangements you are prepared to make in respect of wool exported from the United Kingdom to the U.S.A. and consigned to the Chairman of your Alliance.

In reply I am to state that the Board highly appreciate the action which your Alliance are proposing to take, and that they accept on behalf of His Majesty's Government the undertaking you have given.

Having regard to this undertaking the Board will be prepared to entertain applications for licenses for the export of merino and black faced wool to the U.S.A. which are con-signed in the manner indicated in your letter.

It is, of course, understood that this arrangement must be regarded as experimental and subject to revision at any time in the light of experience of its working.

It is also to be understood that the grant of licenses must always be subject to the necessities of consumers in the United Kingdom.

I am,
&c.

THE NEW PLAN FORMALLY APPROVED.

Because the plan was a wholly new one and announced without warning to the principal purchasers and users of Australian wools, there was criticism of the expedient at first by manufacturers and merchants. To bring about a better understanding Mr. Patterson, the president of the Alliance, came to Boston on February 19 and explained the plan to officers of the Boston Wool Trade Association, stating the case thus in a letter addressed to Mr. Arthur E. Gill, the president of the association :

The terms, as far as they have been worked out, are these : Wool is to be shipped to A. M. Patterson, president of the Textile Alliance, Inc., or else to the president of the Textile Alliance, Inc., permits presumably to be granted to the nominees of the Alliance. On receipt in the United States it will be held by the Alliance, subject to the presentation of satisfactory guarantee against reëxport of the wool itself, or tops or yarns made from it. A bond may be required, but generally will not. Resales are to be permitted subject to the giving of similar guarantees by the purchaser.

There is nothing to prevent any person from obtaining licenses directly if he so desires. The Alliance will make every effort to facilitate imports through the usual channels of transportation and banking. An office will be opened in Boston as soon as the plan is confirmed. It scarcely seems necessary to say that there will be no favoritism shown by the Alliance as between dealers and manufacturers, or between large and small. But it is perhaps as well to make the statement definitely.

There is one objection to the plan that we cannot meet. It will be necessary for the Alliance to learn many things about purchases and sales that the principals would naturally prefer to keep to themselves. This is unavoidable. If not the Alliance, then some other person or body must be charged with the responsibility.

No plan can be devised that is perfect. If one better than this can be found it will have our hearty support.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held in New York on March 4 to consider the new plan of wool import through the Textile Alliance. After a full discussion of the subject it was moved and voted that a special committee be appointed to confer with officers of the Textile Alliance and agree upon terms that might be acceptable to the Association. Mr. John P. Wood, the President of the Association, thereupon appointed as members of the special committee Mr. James R. MacColl, treasurer of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R.I. (chairman), Mr. Andrew Adie of Boston, president of the United States Worsted Company, Mr. George H. Hodgson of Cleveland, Ohio, general manager of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Mr. Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, wool merchants of Boston, and Mr. John R. Munn of the American Woolen Company.

This special committee immediately went into conference with Mr. Patterson, the president of the Textile Alliance, there being present also besides the members of the committee Mr. John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and one of the directors of the Alliance, and Mr. Arthur E. Gill, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

After certain points relative to fixed charges of the new arrangement were determined, the text of the agreement between the British government and the Textile Alliance and of the undertaking arranged in consequence of it was considered by the committee. Various changes of detail in the text of the undertaking were suggested, and on this basis both agreement and undertaking were approved. It was

decided to accept the suggestion of Sir Richard F. Crawford, British Commercial Commissioner attached to the British Embassy in Washington, that the wools imported be consigned to either one of several custodian banks, and for this purpose the names of J. P. Morgan & Company, Kidder, Peabody & Company, Brown Brothers & Company, Lee, Higginson & Company, and the First National Bank of Boston were recommended.

The sense of the committee was that while reluctant to have any surveillance exercised in respect to our own business affairs, it was necessary to recognize that under the extraordinary conditions growing out of the great war in Europe, American manufacturers must comply with requirements of the British government, imposed in its interest as a condition precedent to permitting exports of wool from the British possessions, and that while earnestly desiring that these restrictions should be limited to the absolute necessities of the case, so as to involve a minimum of obstruction to the ordinary transactions of business, the manufacturers were not indisposed to accept such precautions as might be essential without being needlessly inquisitorial.

A permanent committee of five was appointed to coöperate generally with the Textile Alliance in respect to the import of British and Colonial wools under license. This committee was made up of Mr. Albert M. Patterson, chairman, Mr. John P. Wood, Mr. Andrew Adie, Mr. John R. Munn, and Mr. Arthur E. Gill. It was voted that Mr. G. Herbert Windeler, of Patterson, Wyld & Company, be recommended to the Textile Alliance as a proper representative at Boston to supervise the import of wools at that port.

TEXT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The text of the undertaking as revised by the committee to fulfil the purpose of the agreement between the British government and the Textile Alliance was as follows :

In consideration of your consent to delivery of the above importation we agree as follows :

1. That we will not sell to any dealer or other person or

persons, the said wool, tops or noils, as the case may be, nor any part thereof nor any tops or noils made therefrom, but will use the same for our own manufacturing purposes, without written consent first had and obtained from you.

2. That if sale to a manufacturer, of tops or noils made from this importation, be made by us with your written consent, we will obtain from the purchaser thereof a guarantee, in form approved by you, that the same will be used by him solely for his own manufacturing purposes.

3. That if a sale to a dealer, of tops or noils made from this importation, be made by us with your written consent, we will obtain from the purchaser thereof the same guarantee originally given by ourselves.

4. That before selling any yarn in this importation or yarn made wholly or in part from any wool, tops or noils in this importation, we will inform the purchaser of the conditions of this guarantee and satisfy ourselves of his intention to comply with same.

We will print on our invoices and order blanks notice of the conditions under which the sale is made, and, if required, will obtain from the purchaser such written guarantee as to the disposal of the yarn as the Textile Alliance, Inc., or British government may prescribe.

NOTE.—Purchasers of yarn are not required to file guarantees with the Textile Alliance, Inc., unless specially requested to do so.

5. That we will, upon request, at any and all times furnish to you detailed statements of the wool, tops, noils and yarn purchased by us since the date of this agreement and a full statement of the wool, tops, noils or yarn that have been sold since the date of this agreement.

6. That no part of the importation subject to this agreement nor any tops, noils or yarn made therefrom shall be reexported to any destination from the United States of America.

7. That if at any time the British government shall so require, we will execute and deliver a bond in the form and amount approved for the performance of our undertakings under this agreement.

8. That if the wool, tops, noils or yarn subject to this agreement be imported through any dealer, broker, bank or banker, we authorize such party to act as our agent.

9. That it is understood that this agreement shall continue in force until treaties of peace shall be signed by Great Britain with all belligerent nations.

10. That we release and hold harmless the Textile Alliance, Inc., and A. M. Patterson individually and as an officer of the Alliance, from all liability in connection with the said importation.

We enclose herewith our check for \$_____, exchange at \$4.86, being 1 per cent of the invoice value of the importation hereby requested to be delivered, to cover your services and expenses. It is understood that on the expiry of this agreement any balance of the fund created for the services and expenses of the Textile Alliance, Inc., in handling imports shall be returned pro rata.

Following the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Boston Wool Trade Association met on March 8 and voted unanimously to accept the Textile Alliance plan as modified. The Wool Trade Association adopted resolutions as follows:

The Boston Wool Trade Association extends its hearty congratulations to the Textile Alliance, Inc., and particularly to its president, A. M. Patterson, Esq., for the successful accomplishment of agreements with the British government covering the importation of merino wool into the United States.

The association appreciates the intelligent and untiring efforts of Mr. Patterson and sincerely thanks him for all that he has done in bringing about a result that is of great advantage and importance to the manufacturers and importers of wool.

Subsequently, news was received that the British government had accepted as custodian banks Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, Brown Brothers & Company, Lee, Higginson & Company and Kidder, Peabody & Company, having houses in London, and had added as custodian of wools shipped to Pacific ports the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at San Francisco.

Foreign representatives of the Textile Alliance in the matter of the wool importations were at London the Messrs. Freshfield; at Melbourne, Australia, Messrs. Nunn, Smith & Jeffreson; at Wellington, New Zealand, Messrs. Brandon,

Hislop & Brandon, and at Cape Town, South Africa, Messrs. Fairbridge, Adern & Lawton.

Mr. G. Herbert Windeler, of Patterson, Wyld & Company, was appointed the Boston agent of the Textile Alliance in charge of the Boston office and of imports at that port. His office was established at 120 Milk Street.

ACTIVE AND IDLE MACHINERY.

ONE-THIRD OR MORE OF WOOLEN MILL EQUIPMENT UNEMPLOYED ON MARCH 1.

CONTRARY to anticipations, the quarterly inquiry of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers as to the amount of woollen machinery active and idle on March 1, 1915, did not show a generally increased activity. There was more employment of woollen spindles, woollen cards and worsted combs, but the proportion of broad looms idle on March 1 was 32.7 per cent, as against 27.7 per cent on December 1, 1914, and the proportion of narrow looms unemployed was 32 per cent as against 30. Worsted spinning spindles, 33 per cent idle, showed no change. A special inquiry was made as to the amount of machinery engaged on orders for foreign governments. This disclosed only 1,106 broad looms so employed. Apparently many of the large foreign orders had been completed by March 1 and the goods delivered for shipment abroad, while some new orders placed had not yet reached the machinery.

In substance the machinery returns for March 1 showed a very unsatisfactory condition of the wool manufacturing industry in general. There was no real improvement as a result of the opening of the new heavy-weight season. Domestic demand was practically as slack as ever—reflecting the severely depressed condition of trade and industry in general in the United States.

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The comparative figures for the March returns are as follows :

MACHINERY.	Total Number Reported.	Idle.	In Opera- tion.	Per Cent of Idle to Total Reported.					Engaged on Foreign Orders, Mar. 1, 1915.
	March 1, 1915.			Mar. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1914.	June 1, 1914.	Mar. 2, 1914.	
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space,	33,612	11,967	24,645	32.7	27.7	26.	24.6	24.8	1,106
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less .	10,702	3,419	7,283	32.	30.	17.3	25.	17.7	10
Looms, carpet	3,610	1,654	1,956	45.8	43.9	38.3	28.3	24.5	. . . .
Woolen cards, sets	3,282	769	2,613	22.7	30.	22.8	19.4	19.5	250
Worsted combs .	1,601	471	1,130	29.4	41.3	21.	15.5	13.	17
Woolen spinning spindles .	1,124,418	241,425	882,993	21.5	31.6	22.5	25.8	22.2	81,941
Worsted spinning spindles	1,513,706	501,224	1,012,482	33.	33.	16.9	18.1	22.	7,436

PRICES OF YARNS AND CLOTHS.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VALUES OF CERTAIN
REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURES.

THE statement of comparative prices of yarns and cloths, after a plan initiated some months ago, is continued below — the cloth prices beginning in 1913 and the prices of yarns running back to 1905. These comparisons of prices have been received with interest, and will be continued from time to time in the Bulletin. It has been possible to extend in this new statement the scope of cloth prices, always difficult of tabulation. From time to time as fashion demands even staple fabrics are sometimes discontinued, but the following figures are given in the belief that a comprehensive line of staple goods will in its entirety fairly represent the course of prices from year to year.

PRICES FOR WOOLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.

Discounts deducted to reduce as nearly as practicable to a uniform net basis for 30-day terms. *

The fabrics included in this list are all of good quality and pure wool.

Prices are per linear yard, except for blankets.

CLOTH PRICES.

No.	Trade Names. Quality, Weight per Linear Yard, Width.	1913.		1914.		1915.
		First 6 Months.	Last 6 Months.	First 6 Months.	Last 6 Months.	First 6 Months.
1.	Clay diagonal. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 12 oz., 56 inches.	\$1.24	\$1.10	\$1.06	\$1.10	\$1.17
2.	Clay diagonal. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 14 oz., 56 inches.	1.35	1.19	1.13	1.19	1.26
3.	Clay diagonal. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 16 oz., 56 inches.	1.46	1.28	1.24	1.33	1.40
4.	Serge. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 11 oz., 56 inches.	1.07	.95	1.08	.....	.....
5.	Serge. $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 14 oz., 56 inches.	1.00	.90	1.00	.....	.....
6.	Flannel, blue. 14 oz.	.....	1.17	1.17	.....	.....
7.	Flannel, white. 36 inches.	.70	.70	.70	.....	.....
8.	Thibet. 12 oz., 56 inches.	.88	.79	.79	.79	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.	Venetian. 14 oz., 56 inches.	1.20	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.24
10.	Kersey. 30 oz., 54 inches.	2.20	2.25	Discontinued.		.....
11.	Kersey. 26 oz., 54 inches.	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.25	2.25
12.	Covert. 16 oz., 56 inches.	2.48	2.48	2.30	2.48	2.59
13.	Kersey. 28 oz., 54 inches.	2.50	2.25	2.38	2.38	2.38
14.	Kersey. 24 oz., 54 inches.	2.25	2.00	2.13	2.13	2.13
15.	Broadcloth. XXX wool, 54 inches.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
16.	Worsted coating. 16 oz., 54/56 inches.	1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Worsted coating. 12 oz., 54/56 inches.	1.55	1.40	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	1.40
18.	Worsted coating. 12 oz., 54/56 inches.	1.35	1.20	1.15	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26
19.	Broadcloth. XX wool, 54 inches.	.....	1.68	.....	.....	1.68
20.	Flannel, blue. 14 oz.	.....	.....	1.08	1.08	1.08
GOVERNMENT GOODS:						
(Army):						
21.	Olive drab Melton. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 54/56 inches.	Feb., .99	July, .87	.....	.88	.948
22.	Melton. $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 56/58 inches.	May, .93	.....	.....	.992	1.15
23.	Melton. $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 56/58 inches.	.....	July, 1.28	.....	1.20	1.18
24.	Melton. $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 30 oz., 56/58 inches.	.....	.....	.....	1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
(Marine Corps):						
30.	Shirting flannel (khaki). $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 54 inches.	Jan., 1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	May, .912	Aug., .824	.....
31.	Flannel, winterfield. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 13/14 oz., 54 inches.	Jan., 1.18	Aug., 1.13	.....	.....	.....
32.	Jacket cloth, dark blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 14 oz., 54 inches.	Jan., 1.45	.....	.....	.....	Feb., 1.444
33.	Coat cloth, dark blue. $\frac{3}{8}$ and full blood, 20 oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.	Kersey, winterfield. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 14/15 oz., 54 inches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.	Kersey, winterfield. $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 22 oz., 54 inches.	Jan., 1.74	Aug., 1.49	.....	.....	.....
40.	Blanket, winterfield. $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 46/51 ozs. each.	.....	Aug., 2.94 each.	Mar., 2.84 each.	.....	Feb., 3.32 each.

PRICES FOR CERTAIN STANDARD WORSTED YARNS.

Below are Boston market quotations on certain standard worsted yarns from January 1, 1905, to April 1, 1915:

	2/24—3.	2/32—4.	2/40—X.	2/50—XX.
Jan. 1, 1905	\$0.79	\$0.90	\$1.04	\$1.24
April 1, 1905 .....	.77	.86	1.04	1.24
July 1, 1905 .....	.81	.90	1.09	1.31
Oct. 1, 1905 .....	.84	.94	1.18	1.38
Jan. 1, 1906 .....	.84	.97	1.20	1.37
April 1, 1906 .....	.84	.97	1.20	1.37
July 1, 1906 .....	.84	.97	1.20	1.37
Oct. 1, 1906 .....	.83	.97	1.20	1.34
Jan. 1, 1907 .....	.83	.96	1.18	1.34
April 1, 1907 .....	.85	.99	1.20	1.35
July 1, 1907 .....	.84	.99	1.20	1.35
Oct. 1, 1907 .....	.83	.95	1.18	1.33
Jan. 1, 1908 .....	.83	.95	1.18	1.33
April 1, 1908 .....	.74	.84	1.08	1.28
July 1, 1908 .....	.72	.82	1.00	1.24
Oct. 1, 1908 .....	.72	.82	1.00	1.24
Jan. 1, 1909 .....	.78	.90	1.15	1.37
April 1, 1909 .....	.82	.96	1.18	1.38
July 1, 1909 .....	.82	.96	1.22	1.40
Oct. 1, 1909 .....	.96	1.06	1.32	1.50
Jan. 1, 1910 .....	.94	1.08	1.32	1.50
April 1, 1910 .....	.88	1.02	1.25	1.40
July 1, 1910 .....	.83	.95	1.10	1.30
Oct. 1, 1910 .....	.78	.93	1.05	1.30
Jan. 1, 1911 .....	.80	.92	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30
April 1, 1911 .....	.75	.86	1.05	1.22
July 1, 1911 .....	.73	.86	1.00	1.18
Oct. 1, 1911 .....	.73	.86	1.00	1.18
Jan. 1, 1912 .....	.74	.86	1.00	1.17
April 1, 1912 .....	.76	.90	1.05	1.22
July 1, 1912 .....	.78	.90	1.08	1.25
Oct. 1, 1912 .....	.84	.98	1.15	1.32
Jan. 1, 1913 .....	.84	.98	1.15	1.32
April 1, 1913 .....	.81	.93	1.10	1.25
July 1, 1913 .....	.73	.82	1.00	1.18
Oct. 1, 1913 .....	.71	.82	1.00	1.18
Jan. 1, 1914 .....	.59	.70	.90	1.05
April 1, 1914 .....	.64	.72	.97	1.11
July 1, 1914 .....	.65	.73	1.00	1.13
Oct. 1, 1914 .....	.58	.71	1.00	1.12
Jan. 1, 1915 .....	.58	.80	1.02	1.14
April 1, 1915 .....	.77	.91	1.12	1.22

NOTE.

3 = 1/4 Blood Stock.

4 = 3/8 " "

X = 1/2 " "

XX = Fine Medium Stock.

NELSON W. ALDRICH.

As this issue of the Bulletin is being committed to the press, the sorrowful news comes of the sudden death of ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. Recent events in the United States have tended to give the entire country a very much more just appreciation of the value of the services of one of the ablest public men of his generation. A comprehensive sketch of the life and work of Mr. Aldrich will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin from the pen of one who knew him well. Mr. Aldrich has made a deep and lasting impress on the legislative and industrial history of America. He was one of the many business men who in our time, both in America and in Great Britain, have won conspicuous success in the field of statesmanship. Not only the wool manufacture and the cotton manufacture, but all the great national industries of this country, owe to Mr. Aldrich a vast debt of gratitude. It was inevitable that the development of these great industries, and the enactment of national legislation requisite to that development, should arouse sharp antagonism from those here and in Europe who were interested to maintain the order of things previously existing. No man could do the work which Senator Aldrich did, which President McKinley did, which Governor Dingley did, which Senator Sherman, which Senator Morrill, and others helped to do, without at least temporarily making enemies. But the passage of the years enables the forming of a clearer perspective and a fairer judgment, and the great work of rendering the country broadly prosperous and industrially independent, which engaged the best energies of Senator Aldrich, came to be better understood before his death by the American people, who had temporarily lost, through the brief ascendancy of other men and other policies, a large part of that prosperity and independence.

Obituary.

HON. CURTIS GUILD. (*With portrait.*)

HON. CURTIS GUILD, of Boston, formerly Governor of Massachusetts and formerly Ambassador to Russia, died at his home after a brief illness on April 6, 1915. Mr. Guild was well known and highly regarded in the Boston wool and woolen trade because of his long connection with the Boston Commercial Bulletin, of which his father, Curtis Guild, Sr., was the founder in 1859, and of which he himself was subsequently the active editor and publisher.

Mr. Guild was born in Boston in 1860, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1881. He joined the staff of the Commercial Bulletin and acquired a thorough mastery of the business. He quickly became a great favorite with the wool merchants whom he met in his weekly rounds, and it was largely due to his own personality that the Commercial Bulletin commanded so much authority in the wool trade. One of his last public speeches was that delivered a few weeks ago at the annual dinner of the Boston Wool Trade Association, where he was a guest of honor.

Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts in 1897 appointed Mr. Guild Inspector General of rifle practice in the Massachusetts militia. He had previously served in the National Lancers, and had become a commissioned officer of that famous cavalry command. When the war with Spain broke out he was the first volunteer in Massachusetts. Resigning his commission as Inspector General, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. He was soon promoted, without solicitation or effort on his part, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector General in the Seventh Army Corps under Major General Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia. His service in Cuba as Inspector General and Chief of the Secret Service and in other administrative capacities was versatile and brilliant.

Mr. Guild had from his youth taken a very active interest in politics. He was not only a gifted and forceful writer, but a most eloquent and effective orator. In 1902 Mr. Guild was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and was

reelected in 1903 and 1904. In the following year he was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and was elected that year and in the two years following, receiving in 1907 a plurality of 105,000.

In the year 1908 Governor Guild received much support for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination. In 1910 he served as special Ambassador to Mexico, and in 1911 he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, holding the post until June, 1913, when he resigned and returned to Boston, giving thereafter his chief attention to the editing and publishing of the *Commercial Bulletin*.

Governor Guild in 1892 married Miss Charlotte P. Johnson, daughter of Mr. E. C. Johnson of the C. F. Hovey Company. He was a member of the Algonquin, Exchange, Tavern and University clubs, and was president of the Puritan Club. He was also a conspicuous member of the Masonic Order.

Throughout his active life, so untimely ended, Governor Guild, by his genial personality as well as by his very great intellectual abilities, commanded the admiration and affection of all sorts and conditions of men. He was an untiring worker, always vigorously engaged in some form of public service. No citizen of Massachusetts had a wider acquaintance among the people of the State, and few will be so missed.

CORNELIUS A. COLEMAN.

ONE of the ablest and most successful of woolen manufacturers in New England, Mr. Cornelius Ambrose Coleman, the treasurer of the Hamilton Woolen Company at Southbridge, Mass., died at the age of sixty-four on February 19, 1915, at his home in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Coleman was a native of Boston, the son of John and Ellen (Corbett) Coleman. He was educated in the Boston grammar and Latin schools, and began his business life as a boy in 1865, in the Boston office of the Salisbury Mills, a large woolen concern of the time. After six months in that employ, he entered the office of the Hamilton Woolen Company with which he has ever since been connected.

Mr. Coleman was first an office clerk. His unusual ability won steady advancement for him until he became the clerk of the corporation, the assistant treasurer and in April, 1885, the treasurer. Thus Mr. Coleman had been treasurer and principal

executive officer of the Hamilton Woolen Company for a period of almost thirty years. He was also a director in the corporation. Though this was his principal connection, Mr. Coleman was also active for a long time in banking and other interests as a director of the Columbian National Bank of Boston, the Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and other corporations. He was a member of the Algonquin Club, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Country Club. Mr. Coleman was married on October 14, 1879, to Henrietta Sargent Gray of Boston. There are two sons, Mr. Francis H. Coleman, assistant treasurer of the Hamilton Woolen Company, and Mr. Harold Coleman.

EDWIN FARNELL.

MR. EDWIN FARNELL, the president of the Woonsocket Worsted Mills, Woonsocket, R.I., and senior member of the corporation, died on Sunday, February 21, at his residence, No. 49 Very Street, Woonsocket, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Farnell was a native of Queensbury, Yorkshire, England. After securing an education he took up the spinning of worsted yarns, and made rapid progress in the business through the various grades until he reached the post of superintendent. His business career in England was uniformly successful, and in 1879 he came to the United States, located first in Philadelphia and afterward in Rhode Island, where for two years he was superintendent of the Providence Worsted Mills of Providence. Leaving that post he assumed the superintendency of the worsted department of the Washington Mills of Lawrence, the original plant of the American Woolen Company.

Mr. Farnell, twenty-nine years ago, established his home in Woonsocket, and in association with Mr. William R. Cordingley, with Mr. Edwin Wilcock and others purchased the old Enterprise Mills on River Street, which were remodelled into a first-class yarn mill for spinning worsted yarns on the Bradford system. Under able management the business has been successfully conducted and considerably enlarged, and now gives employment to three hundred and fifty people.

Mr. Farnell leaves one son, Alonzo, who is agent and general manager of the Woonsocket Worsted Mills and has been elected to succeed his father as president of the corporation, and two

daughters, Mrs. Joseph Bense and Mrs. Edith Brooks, all residents of Woonsocket. Outside of his mill interests and his family, Mr. Farnell devoted most of his time to golf. He was one of the founders and for several years the president of the Winnesuket Country Club, and took an active personal interest in the affairs of the organization.

THOMAS F. BARRY.

MR. THOMAS F. BARRY, of Philadelphia, long associated with the well-known house of John & James Dobson, Inc., manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods, carpets, plushes, etc., died March 24, 1915, after a brief illness. Mr. Barry was born in Philadelphia sixty-three years ago, educated in the public schools and closely identified throughout a busy life with the industrial activities of the city. Soon after leaving school he entered the Dobson employ, and had been connected with that one house for almost half a century. His father, Mr. Patrick Barry, was confidential bookkeeper for John & James Dobson. The son succeeded to his responsibilities, and in 1913, when the firm was incorporated, following the death of Mr. John Dobson, Mr. Barry was elected treasurer.

Mr. Barry was an executor and trustee of the estate of John Dobson, treasurer of the People's Railroad Company of Wilmington, Del., and treasurer of the Hygienic Fleeced Underwear Company of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Manufacturers' Club and of the Order of Elks. He leaves a widow, one son, Mr. Richard F. Barry, and a daughter.

CHARLES D. OWEN.

MR. CHARLES D. OWEN, treasurer of the Beacon Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, who had for a long time been conspicuously identified with New England textile manufacturing, died in Providence on Wednesday, March 24, 1915, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Owen was a native of Providence, and was educated in the local schools. He entered first the jewelry business with his father, but subsequently engaged in the wool brokerage business. This led to his connection with the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, and later with the Atlantic Mills of Providence, of which he and his brother were proprietors. When these mills were transferred to A. D.

Juilliard & Company, Mr. Owen remained for several years associated with their management. Eleven years ago he became connected with the Beacon Manufacturing Company. He had held large positions of responsibility throughout his business life.

Mr. Owen leaves a wife and three sons, Mr. Charles D. Owen, Jr., of Providence, and Mr. Evan B. Owen, of New York, both connected with the Beacon Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Thomas B. Owen, of San Francisco.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, for many years a prominent merchant and financier of Boston, died on March 15, 1915, at his home in Brookline, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Williams entered the woolen business as a jobber, and later became a mill owner and manufacturer. He had operated the Vassalboro Woolen Mills of North Vassalboro, Maine, the Phoenix Worsted Mills of East Greenwich, R.I., and the Byfield Felt & Blanket Mills of Byfield, Mass. In his later life Mr. Williams was a large factor in financial affairs, and he held the high regard of his associates. He was a member of the Harvard Street Congregational Church of Brookline, and he leaves a wife, a daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Paige, and a son, Mr. Alfred S. Williams.

Editorial and Industrial Miscellany.

RELIEF FROM THE EMBARGOES.

THE NEW PLAN FOR PROCURING BRITISH AND COLONIAL WOOLS IN OPERATION.

At this writing the *modus vivendi* arranged between the Textile Alliance, Inc., and the British government is in actual operation, and British and Colonial wools are being imported into the United States consigned either to Mr. A. M. Patterson, the president of the Textile Alliance, Inc., or to one of the custodian banks — J. P. Morgan & Company, Kidder, Peabody & Company, Brown Brothers & Company, Lee, Higginson & Company, and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — which hold the wools subject to release by the Alliance.

The completion of the new plan has been attended with much difficulty because of the novelty of its provisions and of the necessarily hasty manner in which the new arrangement was completed. Much credit is due for whatever progress has been made to the courtesy and patience of Mr. Patterson, who is an active member both of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and is, of course, well known personally to the wool and woolen trade.

The new arrangement happened rather than was deliberately planned for. Mr. Charles H. Burr of Philadelphia, counsel for the Textile Alliance, Inc., was in London intent on dyestuff matters, and incidentally took up the subject of the British wool embargoes with officials of the British government. From this, with the consent of President Patterson of the Alliance, the new plan resulted, and events moved so rapidly at the last that it was not practicable for Mr. Patterson to consult with many of his fellow-manufacturers. Indeed, the plan was informally made known through cable messages from Australia before Mr. Patterson was prepared to make a formal announcement, and, indeed, before he had completed his understanding with the British authorities in London and the Embassy in Washington.

However, all that is of the past. The new plan has been con-

firmed by the British government, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Association of Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers and the Boston Wool Trade Association. Applicants in the United Kingdom and British Colonial markets for permission to export wool to the United States are referred by British officials to the Textile Alliance, and some progress has been made in securing an approved list of manufacturers and merchants who have undertaken to receive the wools on conditions prescribed by the British government.

A full account of the development of the Textile Alliance plan is published in other pages of this Bulletin. It is something new in the history of the wool and woollen trade of the United States, but we are living in unusual times, and a great war makes as well as breaks trade precedents. The British government has entrusted its own participation in the agreement to the immediate control in this country of an experienced and capable officer, Sir Richard F. Crawford, acting under the British Ambassador in Washington. Sir Richard Crawford has made a most favorable impression on manufacturers and merchants with whom he has conferred. He has other responsibilities, but is in close touch with the wool situation, and in constant conference with Mr. Patterson and the Textile Alliance.

The new plan owes its existence to the desire of the British government to prevent British and Colonial wools, so important for military use, from falling into the hands of enemies. It is for this purpose that the agreement and the undertaking have been drawn up, under which American manufacturers and merchants are required to make proper guarantees that wools and the tops and yarns made from them will not be exported to any destination. There was very little risk that they would be exported anyway, and what risk there was has been rendered practically nil by the action of the British government in making wool, tops, yarns, etc., contraband of war.

This greatly simplifies the situation, but as an additional safeguard the British government insists on the enforcement of the Textile Alliance plan, by which all who receive British and Australian wools bind themselves in a rigid agreement not merely to refrain from exportation to Germany, but from exportation to any foreign country. There can be no question that the agreement will be honorably kept. Those wool shipments to Germany in December and January last, of which so much has been said,

were sent openly and in good faith before wool had been declared contraband and before any suggestion had appeared from any quarter that American wools — for that is what these wools all were — should not be sold to German purchasers.

It has been agreed on the part of the British Embassy here that there shall be no discrimination or vindictiveness on account of past events. On this the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was insistent. All manufacturing concerns established in this country are American concerns, entitled to equality of treatment, exactly as our national law and policy admit of no discrimination among American citizens, regardless of their birthplace.

Our earnest counsel to all American manufacturers and merchants who require British or Colonial wools is to make prompt application to the Textile Alliance, Inc., and to subscribe unreservedly to the terms of the undertaking. It is a case in which it has taken two to make a bargain, and the unusual character of the agreement is explainable by the extraordinary conditions that have arisen in the great world-shaking war.

OUR THREATENED DYESTUFF SUPPLY.

WILL THE BRITISH PROCLAMATION WHOLLY CUT OFF THESE ESSENTIAL MATERIALS?

THE dyestuff problem, so serious since the opening of the European war, assumed an acute phase early in March through the proclamation of a sweeping embargo on German commerce by the British and allied governments. This proclamation virtually made contraband all goods and merchandise of German ownership, origin or destination, even when conveyed in neutral ships. It was explained that German products would not necessarily be confiscated, but that they would be "detained." The result would be practically the same to American purchasers of German dyestuffs if these were sent to Rotterdam and loaded there on an American or other neutral steamer, only to be seized on the high seas, taken into British harbors and unloaded. It would not make very much difference to American textile mills, compelled to shut down because of a lack of dyestuffs, whether this merchandise was confiscated by the British government or merely "detained" until the end of the war.

The British ban falls alike on German goods and on American merchandise, like cotton, destined for Germany. When the German government consented to facilitate the dispatch of dyestuffs to the United States on the pledge that they would not be reëxported, it was stipulated that American vessels sent for dyestuff cargoes should bring to Germany cargoes of raw cotton or wool. But under the new British proclamation this American export trade, either directly to Germany or indirectly to Germany through neutral ports like Rotterdam, becomes prohibited and unlawful, and, therefore, the entire mutual arrangement, so laboriously achieved, by which we have been shipping American cotton and receiving in return German dyestuffs, falls to the ground.

Once more, as in the original British embargoes, the textile industries of America are peculiarly the victims of this European war. An effort will, of course, be made to persuade the British government to except dyestuffs from its sweeping policy, so destructive to the interests of neutrals, and the importance of an exemption of this kind will be impressed upon the State Department in Washington. But the effort is complicated by the fact that British manufacturers need German dyestuffs quite as keenly as manufacturers in the United States.

Out of \$10,000,000 worth of dyestuffs annually used in British textile industries, whose output represents a value of \$1,000,000,000 a year—industries employing 1,500,000 people—only about one-tenth is produced in the United Kingdom. Germany has controlled the dyestuff supply of Great Britain as securely as that of the United States. Since the war began the dyestuff famine has consequently been even keener in the British than in the American textile industry, for there have been practically no receipts of German dyestuffs, such commerce being contraband as “trading with the enemy.”

Several months ago the situation gave such sharp concern to the British government and British manufacturers that the government proposed to furnish \$7,500,000 of capital for the establishment of a native dyestuff industry on condition that a similar sum was subscribed by interested manufacturers. Even with this generous proposed government subsidy, the scheme has made slow progress, British manufacturers holding that the subsidy itself is not sufficient, and that the plan cannot be carried out without the further aid of a protective tariff. The Asso-

ciated Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom insists that in order to persuade British manufacturers to join in the undertaking to provide one-half of the requisite capital of \$15,000,000, there must be assurance that the dyestuff industry will be protected by a high duty against the competition of German dyestuffs after the war — protected by a duty guaranteed for a long period. This view of the question is sustained by the manufacturers of the great British textile communities, and it is even stated that a protective tariff has been promised by Lord Rosebery himself, formerly Prime Minister, “speaking on behalf of the Liberal government.”

It is proposed to utilize the existing plant of Read, Holliday & Sons of Huddersfield, the largest dyestuff manufacturers in the United Kingdom, whose works already cover an area of 150 acres and provide employment for 750 men. The firm was established in 1830, but has not been able to make any great recent progress against the powerful competition of German manufacturers.

It has been asserted by Hon. Herman A. Metz and others not unfamiliar with the German policy that if the new British blockade is enforced no exports of dyestuffs will be permitted by the German government, which is, of course, desirous of keeping these indispensable materials out of the hands of its enemies. If German dyestuffs conveyed in American or other neutral steamers and destined for the United States are subject to seizure and detention as goods of “German origin,” there would be nothing to prevent their sale in British ports and their utilization by British manufacturers — the American owners or consignees being granted a sufficient compensation. It is scarcely to be expected that the British authorities, under their new proclamation, will easily consent to pass German dyestuffs along to the United States while their own people are unable to secure them.

Therefore the outlook for a continued supply of these indispensable materials is very dark indeed. This circumstance strongly emphasizes the un wisdom of depending upon foreign sources, as the American textile industries long have done, for such an essential element of successful manufacturing. When a government devoted to free trade and hostile to protection can take such a step as the British government has taken, and offer one-half of the capital requested to establish a native dyestuff

industry, an even more vigorous and effective policy ought to be adopted by the United States. Dyestuff-making has been an inadequately protected industry — many dyestuffs, indeed, are on the free list. This has proved a short-sighted expedient — a very costly blunder. It may be that at the next session of Congress an emphatic demand from the united textile industries of this country will be made for an adequate protective tariff on dyestuffs and chemicals, of which Germany has been allowed to retain a monopoly. If this demand is rejected by Congress on the insistence of the President, the case can be remitted to the American people in the national election of 1916.

STORE AND FACTORY.

WAGES OF SHOP-GIRLS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND SOME FIGURES FROM THE MILLS.

A DEEP impression has been produced in some quarters by a report of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission on the wages of girls employed in department and other retail stores in the principal cities of Massachusetts. It is disclosed in this report, which is soon to be fully published, that out of 9,465 girls in these retail establishments, 1,384, or about one-seventh, actually receive a wage of less than \$100 a year. Of course, it is impossible to live on a pittance of less than \$2 a week — and it is easy to imagine the outcry that would arise if such a wage were paid to any workers in New England factories.

This Massachusetts report shows further that of the 9,465 girls considered, one-third receive less than \$6 weekly, one-third from \$6 to \$8, and one-third \$8 or more. These records of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission bear out a contention that was made by Massachusetts textile manufacturers during the great Lawrence strike of 1912, when some of the Boston newspapers called the mills to account for their low wage scale, that it was a fact that Italian girls just off the gangplank were in many cases receiving more money in the Lawrence mills than American girls in the department stores of Boston — and that, at the same time, the American girls were required to dress far more expensively and to pay more for food and shelter.

This answer did not command any very considerable space in the Boston press — in fact, one or two metropolitan journals

refused to publish it. But it was true at the time; it is truer now, because all textile wages have been markedly advanced, and it is officially demonstrated by a Massachusetts commission.

This Massachusetts report on the wages of shop-girls shows, as has been said, that one-third of them receive a wage of less than \$6 weekly. The report of the Federal Bureau of Labor on the strike of the textile workers in Lawrence states (page 72) that the average pay of girls under eighteen in the Lawrence mills was \$6.02 a week and of girls eighteen years and over \$7.67, and that 60 per cent of the older girls were earning upwards of \$7 a week. According to this Massachusetts report, two-thirds, or more than 60 per cent, of the Massachusetts shop-girls were earning less than \$8.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the girls in shops and stores, particularly in the large department stores of cities, are expected and practically compelled to wear clothes which cost a considerable portion of their income. The girl in the factory can wear a plain, cheap working dress, and usually does so. Most, if not all, living expenses are greater in a city like Boston or Worcester than in a typical mill town. Rooms and rents are higher, and so is food.

The way to cure the conditions disclosed in these Massachusetts shops and stores is not by a minimum wage—that, as experience has amply proved, would aggravate the evil. But it is only reasonable to expect, in the light of this Massachusetts report, that if another strike occurs in the textile communities of Massachusetts there will be no pharisaical expressions of surprise and disapproval, and protestations that these things were done better at home, from some of the merchants and the newspapers of Boston.

The truth is that as conditions are now, a great many of these American girls, toiling as practically unskilled labor in shops and stores, would be far better off if they were developing skill in the technical processes of woolen or cotton manufacturing. There would be better wages for them, no more fatigue, and greatly improved opportunities for advancement. It is just as unwise and unfair for the girls in shops and stores to look down upon the better-paid, more skilful and efficient girls in mills and factories as it is for the young male clerk, earning \$5 or \$10 a week and keeping his hands clean, to look down on the skilled and prosperous mechanic.

THE BRADFORD WOOL MANUFACTURE.

THE YORKSHIRE REVIEW OF THE MOMENTOUS YEAR 1914.

It is well understood that Bradford, with its surrounding towns, has become the foremost center of the wool manufacture of Great Britain, and that the annual review of the Bradford trade published by the "Yorkshire Observer" is a most comprehensive statement of the year's conditions and history, so far as the woolen and worsted industry of that great workshop is concerned.

No apology would be necessary, if space sufficient were available, for reproducing the "Observer's" report in full. That being out of the question, copious extracts containing some of the salient points are here given, so that those of our readers who are not in a position to see the review in question may have opportunity to become acquainted with the principal features of the year's business in Worstedopolis, particularly in view of the great and grave problems so unexpectedly forced on all the world by the outbreak of the European war:

The pivot on which turn all reviews of the trade of the past year is the war. "Since the outbreak of war" and similar phrases recur repeatedly in these columns like motto themes in a piece of music. Never since commerce reached its present development has an event affected its course so profoundly or over so wide an area. In the main the effect has been catastrophic. Half Europe is devoting its energies to slaughter and destruction, and the trade of the whole world is paralyzed. It would take a volume to recount all that has happened and another volume to explain the reasons, but in substance they can be reduced to this, that international trade relationships are so closely entangled and interlocked that it is impossible to disturb some without disturbing all.

The Lancashire cotton trade is largely an export trade, and one of its most important markets is China. China cannot buy cotton goods because she cannot export her own produce to pay for them. Germany, one of her best customers, might have been removed to another planet for all the possibility there is now of getting goods thither, and even if there were other countries willing to take the goods that China has usually sent to Germany, there are no German ships to carry them, and English ships are too busily engaged in the work of transporting troops. Because China and other countries similarly circumstanced cannot buy Lancashire cotton goods Lancashire does not need her accustomed quantity of raw cotton from the United States, and the planters,

with almost a record crop on their hands, stand to lose millions. Because of the loss on the cotton crop the American cotton planters have no money to spend on the luxurious adornment of their women folk. Furs and ostrich feathers fall to half their former value, and the Kimberley diamond mines are closed, throwing out of work thousands of Europeans and tens of thousands of natives. A further series of reactions is thereby set in motion, and so the circle widens from country to country and trade to trade until it embraces all. New countries which have depended on European capital for the development of their resources suddenly find supplies cut off; development work stops, and they are driven to a fury of retrenchment.

As regards this country the first effects of the war have not been wholly calamitous. Those trades which are concerned with the supply of munitions of war and with the victualling and equipment of the fighting forces have been thrown into a state of tremendous activity. To clothe in a few months an army of two million men is a big enough task in itself, and on top of that the wool industry of this country has been called upon to provide a large part of the clothing needed by the armies of its allies. Hence the night spectacle so common now in the West Riding of many-windowed mills blazing with light and humming with the noise of machinery at hours when they are usually dark and silent; hence a rise in the price of certain classes of wool of a steepness and rapidity seldom paralleled; and hence an embargo on exports, reviving a restriction which has frequently been inflicted on the wool trade in the course of its history, but which was thought to have been swept away forever with the repeal, a century ago, of the then already long obsolete statute of Charles II. — the same statute that required every Englishman to be buried in a woolen shroud. . . .

It is one of the peculiarities of the situation created by the war that boom and depression may co-exist in the same trade. For the export section of the Bradford trade the war has been disastrous. The complicated web of causation has been glanced at above in reference to the Lancashire cotton trade. In the same meshes the Bradford export piece merchants are caught. They contrived to clear out large stocks of blankets, serges, and heavy woollens, for which War Office buyers were scouring the country a few months ago, but that is all the good war has done them. The case of the export yarn merchants is capable of simpler explanation. More than half their trade is with Germany and Austria, the countries with which we are at war; and what little trade might have been maintained with allied and neutral countries has been cut off by the embargo.

WOOL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATE.

For Twelve Months ended November (in 1,000 pounds).

	Import Wool Retained.	Home- grown Retained.	Deduct for Export.		Net Balance.
			Tops, etc.	Yarn.	
1898	398,798	123,970	56,072	81,670	385,026
1899	370,357	119,416	62,072	87,690	340,011
1900	348,584	115,447	48,105	72,122	339,805
1901	400,812	118,379	62,607	56,956	399,628
1902	352,984	101,238	84,716	60,872	308,634
1903	314,176	97,385	89,729	70,442	251,390
1904	304,503	97,194	91,291	63,004	247,402
1905	340,146	91,932	99,276	45,152	287,659
1906	374,453	103,092	101,213	55,205	321,127
1907	429,386	97,883	103,827	63,522	359,920
1908	411,562	101,485	86,934	57,032	369,081
1909	399,536	79,998	107,667	68,177	303,690
1910	471,832	103,185	110,287	81,780	382,956
1911	477,121	105,343	105,463	78,926	398,075
1912	471,101	84,954	117,148	66,538	372,369
1913	512,648	97,230	125,127	45,706	439,045
1914	370,069	79,709	111,362	40,124	298,292

The "net balance" column represents the weight of wool left for manufacturing.

Reference has already been made to the embargo on the export of wool. It was imposed for reasons of military necessity, and as far as crossbred wool is concerned it is still imperative that it should be maintained, but as regards merinos and certain classes of noils, wastes, and yarns, the time has come when it might be removed without in any way jeopardizing the manufacture of military cloth and with great advantage to export traders, to wool growers in the colonies, and to wool users in neutral countries, upon whom it presses with peculiar harshness. With France and Germany eliminated as purchasers merino wool was bound to fall in value, but there can be little doubt that the fall has been considerably accentuated by the operation of the embargo and the kindred measures adopted in the colonies.

Another serious difficulty that has arisen is in connection with the supply of dyestuffs, about 80 per cent of which have come from Germany. Supplies have been obtainable so regularly that it has never been necessary for users to carry large stocks, and when they were suddenly cut off at the source users were soon in difficulties. Vat dyeing of cottons—the method which yields the highest obtainable degree of fastness to light and washing—came to a stop very early, and the stocks of alizarine dyes for wool are rapidly approaching exhaustion. Prices of dyewares

have risen from 100 to 400 per cent, and there have been serious advances in many other chemicals essential to the industry.

As is now well known, the Government have come forward with a proposal for the establishment of an English dyeware industry, to which they offer assistance on terms. With a view to protecting the industry after the war it is stipulated that the dyeware users, besides contributing the greater part of the ordinary capital, shall bind themselves to buy exclusively from the new company for a period of five years. Now it is not to be expected that an industry newly starting will in five years — much less in two years, if the war should be over by then — attain the efficiency and economy of production attained by the German industry after forty. But as soon as peace comes Continental manufacturers using German dyes will be competing again in our home market and in the export markets. What then will be the position of our dyers who have bound themselves to the English company? The probability is that new dyeing establishments will be brought into existence to work the German dyes, and in the interests of the others a demand will be raised for protective duties — a contingency which the five years' pledge seems to have been designed to avert. It is even possible that goods may be sent abroad to be dyed. This is an aspect of the dyewares problem to which the advocates of the national scheme have not given the attention it deserves, but it is bound to weigh seriously with those who are asked to put their money into it and surrender the trader's right to buy in the best market into the bargain.

As regards the future it is possible only to take short views. As long as the war lasts the demand for Army clothing is likely to be continuous and heavy. Were the war to end soon the leeway that there would be to make up in the ordinary trade would doubtless tide us over that period in comparative comfort, but the longer the war lasts the more time will there be for machinery to catch up with the demand. Machinery will be gradually being freed from the claims of military work as the end of the war approaches, and if when the last of it is released export trade has not recovered the position may be very bad. The time it takes to expel the enemy from Northern France, and the position of French manufacturers as regards plant and labor afterwards, must also have an important influence on the future of the wool trade here.

THE ENGLISH WOOL CLIP.

Our estimate of the English clip shows a reduction as compared with last year of 3,922,000 pounds, equivalent to 16,300 packs, or (say) 11,900 colonial bales. Since 1909 there has been a steady decline in the number of sheep kept in this country, and while it is too early yet to be alarmed about the English wool production, the downward trend of the figures for the past few

years is something to be noted, and it would be interesting to inquire to what extent it is due to the growth of the trade in fat lambs. Exports of English wool this year have been more than half as large again as those of last year, and there can be little doubt that but for the war they would have exceeded the big total of 1912. The United States has taken nearly three times as much as last year; Russia, France, and Holland have all bought liberally, and Germany, whose account was closed at the end of July, was the only country whose takings at that time did not come up to last year's figures.

MOHAIR, ETC.

It is probable that but for the war the mohair trade would have had an exceptionally good year, but as the bulk of the mohair consumed in this country is made into yarns for export to Germany and Russia the trade has been more severely hit by the war than any other. There has been no decided mohair fashion in-dress goods. Single-warp fabrics—usually known as “permos”—have enjoyed a certain vogue both in this country and abroad, but for these manufacturers wanted only the finest Turkey and Cape kids. The biggest consumption has been in Cape Winter and mixed hair, which has been used for making cheap plush yarns for the Continent. Turkey average and Cape firsts, considering that they constitute the bulk of the supplies, may be said without much exaggeration to have been neglected.

PRICES OF MOHAIR AND ALPACA.

1914.	Fair Average Angora Turkey.	Cape Firsts.	Arequipa Fleece Fair Average Alpaca.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January	15 —15½	13 —14	16¼—16½
February	15 —15½	13 —14	16½—17
March	15 —15¼	13 —14	17 —17½
April	15	13 —14	17½
May	14½—15	12¾—14¼	17½
June	15	12 —13	17½—17¾
July	14½—15	12 —13	17¾
August	*14½—15	No sales.	17
September	14½—15	No sales.	16½
October	14½—15	11 —12½	16½—17
November	14 —15	11 —12	17 —17½
December	14 —15	11 —12	18

* Nominal from August onward.

For the twelve months ended December 15 imports of Turkey mohair amounted to 43,586 bags, as against 54,658 bags in the

previous year. It is estimated there are at present 30,000 bags at Constantinople and in Asia Minor. Imports of Cape for the twelve months were 31,608 bales, as against 37,702 bales last year.

ALPACA.

As regards alpaca the year was not a fortnight old before there was a brisk movement on the Liverpool market, with sales amounting to over 2,500 bales, of which the greater number were fleece. Average fleece was taken freely at $16\frac{1}{4}$ d.- $16\frac{1}{2}$ d., showing a firm to a rather dearer market, and extra Arequipa sold up to $17\frac{1}{2}$ d. These sales reduced the stock to below 1,000 bales, and as only small arrivals were in sight for several months ahead the statistical position became very strong. Thereafter there were no transactions of importance in fleece until May, when business was resumed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair average, and in the following month the price advanced another farthing.

At the beginning of the war the stock at Liverpool amounted to about 3,500 bales, of which about 600 bales were inferiors. No business was done in fleece during August, but in September average Arequipa was sold at $16\frac{1}{2}$ d. At the same time inferiors came into demand for military purposes, and by the middle of October the stock had been cleared, and thenceforward consignments advised as on the water were sold before arrival. Imports of alpaca for the twelve months have totalled 20,960 bales, including 10,929 bales fleece and 10,031 bales inferiors.

There has been a fair trade in camel's hair, and since the beginning of the war prices have hardened slightly. Cashmere, which is a Russian specialty, has been untouched for months, and prices are merely nominal.

YARNS.

In the yarn trade the cardinal facts of the year are the annihilation of export business by the war and the present tremendous occupation of machinery with the yarns needed for military clothing of various kinds. So much of the yarn produced in this neighborhood is sold for export in normal times that if the demand for army clothing had not arisen, or if it had been no greater, say, than at the time of the South African War, the position of spinners would have been desperate. As it is all machinery suitable for the spinning of thick crossbred yarns — and this includes much that was never intended for the purpose — is being driven at the highest possible pressure. Many Botany spinners even are spinning either khaki or military hosiery yarns, and the machinery not so engaged is kept fully employed by the home trade.

The export merchants, of course, have suffered and are suffering horribly. Not only has their trade come to a standstill, but

they are unable to collect the debts owing to them by foreign customers, which in the case of some of the merchants must amount to more than the capital engaged in their businesses. Until the embargo was declared export houses were contriving very successfully to extend their connections in neutral countries, but since then their opportunities have been limited to the home trade, by which their stocks are gradually being absorbed. . . .

In the pre-war period the export trade in worsted yarns was in a slightly worse state than in the previous years, which was reckoned a distinctly bad one. During the seven months ended with July the quantity of worsted yarns exported showed a reduction of 1 per cent. In itself this appears a trifling matter, but its meaning will be better realized when it is recalled that exports last year were 11 per cent less than in 1911 and 16 per cent less than in 1912. The takings of Germany during the seven months fell from 17,736,000 pounds to 16,629,000 pounds, a decline of 1,107,000 pounds, or 6 per cent. In dealing with the causes of last year's decline we enumerated among others the influence of fashion, the smaller yardage required for a dress, the suppression of the underskirt, the diminished use of braids, and the low state to which the Eastern European markets had been reduced by the Balkan wars. Most of these causes were still operative during the first half of this year, some of them rather more actively than last year. Probably the fact that prices were high had also something to do with the reduction in Germany's purchases of yarns, although prices were quite as high in 1910, the biggest year the export yarn trade has ever known. Trade with Russia showed a decided improvement on last year, and since the lowering of the tariff a very decent business has developed with the United States, which bids fair to become our most important customer after Germany.

EXPORTS OF YARNS.

Woolen, Worsted, and Mohair Yarns.	Eleven Months ended November 30.			
	Quantities.		Value.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Lb.	Lb.	£	£
Woolen Yarn	4,496,400	3,311,000	431,707	368,635
Worsted Yarn :				
Russia.....	1,339,500	1,582,600	168,931	177,445
Sweden.....	1,130,100	714,400	121,876	83,427
Norway	1,403,400	948,300	144,509	99,648
Denmark	1,776,400	1,636,000	182,405	167,995
Germany	27,421,600	17,534,900	2,572,509	1,662,196
Netherlands.....	1,406,800	560,600	136,096	57,947
Belgium	1,287,900	1,058,500	116,077	96,188
France	1,300,000	720,600	133,064	72,964
United States	58,600	1,965,400	6,864	253,272
Other Countries ...	8,930,900	6,305,600	1,013,758	710,306
Total	46,055,200	33,026,900	4,596,089	3,381,388
Yarn, Alpaca, and Mohair (includ- ing Cashmere Yarns) :				
Russia.....	1,157,500	1,284,700	242,865	228,235
Germany	11,912,400	7,247,700	1,417,162	926,221
Belgium	521,200	418,900	62,658	51,782
France	925,700	519,000	110,663	64,614
Other Countries...	1,327,200	1,606,000	154,810	202,743
Total.....	15,844,000	11,076,300	1,988,158	1,473,595
Yarn, Hair or Wool, unenumerated...	7,790,600	5,448,300	373,938	259,738

A NEW MARKET.

The reduction of the United States tariff on worsted yarns from a prohibitive 80 per cent to the comparatively reasonable figure of 18 per cent brought a large number of trial orders to Bradford, and, as the figures cited above show, some bulk orders as well. But a great many of the trial orders came to nothing because on this side there was not a proper understanding of the American requirements and on the other side there was a corresponding want of comprehension of the conditions obtaining here. American spinners know their business and American manufacturers are accustomed to first-class yarns, so that when an attempt was made to get a footing in the American market with the ordinary yarns of the Bradford export trade it only

ended in disappointment.* On the other hand, good connections were established by those who made a careful study of the new market and were able to supply the right thing, and though the trade was cut off by the outbreak of war and the subsequent embargo on exports, it will doubtless be resumed when circumstances permit, and ought to be capable of considerable expansion. The counts in which most business was done were twofold 32's and 40's crossbred and 48's to 60's Botany.

YARN PRICES.

Worsted.

1914.	2/32's Worsted, per pound.	2/40's Worsted, per pound.	30's Super Luster, per Gross.	30's Super Demi, per Gross.	36's Super Demi, per Gross.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	1 8	1 10½	8 6	7 9	7 3
February	1 9	2 0	8 9	8 4½	7 6
March	1 9½	2 0½	9 0	8 9	7 9
April	1 9½	2 0½	9 0	8 9	7 9
May	1 9½	2 0½	8 9	8 9	7 9
June	1 9½	2 0½	8 9	8 9	7 9
July	1 9	2 0	8 9	8 9	7 9
August	1 8½	1 11½	8 6	8 6	7 6
September	1 8½	1 11½	8 6	8 6	7 6
October	1 10½	2 1½	8 9	8 9	8 0
November	1 11½	2 2½	9 0	9 0	8 3
December	2 0	2 3½	9 6	9 6	8 6

Worsted — (Continued).

1914.	1/60's Botany, per Gross. ¹	2/48's Botany, per Pound.	2/60's Botany White, per Pound.	1914.	1/60's Botany, per Gross. ¹	2/48's Botany, per Pound.	2/60's Botany White, per Pound.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	7 6	3 0	3 3	July ...	8 0	3 3	3 6
Feb.	7 7½	3 1	3 4	August..	7 9	3 3	3 6
March ...	7 7½	3 0½	3 3½	Sept.	7 9	3 1½	3 4½
April	8 0	3 2½	3 5½	Oct.	7 9	3 1	3 4
May	8 0	3 3	3 6	Nov.	7 9	3 4	3 7
June	8 0	3 3	3 6	Dec.	7 9	3 3½	3 6½

¹ Super 1/60's, 3d. per gross more.

* It is interesting to notice this indirect testimony to the quality and worth of American-made fabrics. It should have some influence in dispelling the glamor attaching to the word "imported" as applied to competing foreign fabrics.

Mohairs and Alpacas.

1914.	2/32's Mohair Plush, per Pound.		2/32's Mohair Low Quality, per Pound.		2/40's Mohair Medium, per Pound.		1/28's Alpaca, per Gross.		1/28's Alpaca Low, per Gross.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	3	11	6	10	3
February	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	33	3	11	6	10	3
March	12	8	12	4	33	3	11	6	10	3
April	12	8	12	4	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	6	10	3
May	12	8	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	10	3
June	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	10	3
July	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	10	3
August	12	8	Nominal.		33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nominal.		Nominal.	
September	12	8			33	5				
October	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			33	4				
November	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			33	4				
December	12	7			33	4				

Cottons.

1914.	Warp.					Weft.		
	2/40's American.	40's Egyptian Super Combed.	50's Egyptian Combed.	2/100's Plain Super Combed.	2/80's Soft Gassed Super Combed.	3/30's American.	2/30's Super American.	2/60's Super Egyptian.
January	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	3/0	2/6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
March	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
April	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	17	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
May	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
June	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5	12	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
September	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/11	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
November	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/10	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
December	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	18	2/10	2/3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17

BOTANY YARNS.

Botany spinners have again had the best of the regular trade so far as demand goes, although it was an uphill struggle in the

early months to repair the mistake of the cheap selling that was done in the autumn of last year. Tops kept well ahead of yarn prices all along, and it is only quite recently that the old margins have been recovered. . . .

For the handful of mule spinners in this country the last few months have been a royal time. The Leicester hosiery manufacturers soon realized that however slack they might be they would not be able to count upon normal supplies of yarn from the Continent, and the consequence was that by the middle of August mule spinners in this country had already booked orders enough to make overtime necessary, although cap spinners were then barely able to run thirty hours a week.

Moreover, when the German armies got to Roubaix it appeared that French supplies were going to be cut off as well as German, and as the English mule spinners could not possibly supply the deficiency a furious sampling was begun of Bradford cap-spun yarns.

The result is that Bradford has obtained such a footing in Leicester as it has never had before, and a footing which ought to be held. There cannot be two opinions about the superior wearing properties of a cap-spun as compared with a mule-spun yarn. It only needed demonstrating that the cap frame was capable of spinning a yarn in every respect as suitable as the product of the mule for hosiery purposes, and if cap spinners are not able to furnish that demonstration with this unique opportunity open to them it will be their own fault.

KHAKI YARNS.

The khaki trade began to be of importance early in September, and since then it has become for Bradford crossbred spinners the all-important trade. It has consumed, and is still consuming, an enormous weight of wool, because of the thick counts wanted. In many mills the drawing plant has been incapable of keeping more than half the spindles running, and yet the normal output has been trebled. The great trade has been in twofold 24's mixtures for khaki warps. Two or three qualities have been made, but by far the largest production has been of yarn spun from wool of about 40's quality. Under emergency pressure, the Government's requirements have been relaxed considerably as far as shade goes, but on the point of strength there has been little if any giving way.

When woolen weft yarns could no longer be obtained in adequate quantities khaki began to be made entirely of worsted, and a demand arose for single 6's weft yarns. These were selling at the end of September at 1s. 10½d., and have since risen to 2s. 4½d. Woolen wefts have gone up from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.

There is a wider difference in price between woolen and worsted than is shown by the figures, for whereas the former will contain probably 15 per cent of oil, the oil contents of the latter will not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Of still more recent development is the trade in blue-gray mixtures for French army cloths. Originally these were required to be made of two-fold yarn both ways in 12's or 13's count. Apparently the intention was to follow exactly the specification of the cloth as made in France, without allowing for the difference between mule spinning and frame spinning. But presently it was found that not only were single weft yarns cheaper in worsteds, but that they bedded better than two-folds and the cloth milled more like a woolen. Consequently a great many more blue-grays are being made now with single weft than with two-fold. The counts used are 6's or 7's. In the two-fold yarns two qualities have been in demand — one out of 44's - 46's, and the other out of a rather low 56's quality. . . .

PIECES.

For the Bradford dress trade the year just closing has turned out tolerably well. In the early months the opening of the American market brought about an expansion of business which more than counterbalanced the losses suffered in some of the other export markets, and in the home trade the spring and summer seasons were good if not exactly brilliant. With the outbreak of war there was, of course, a period of stagnation and painful anxiety, but confidence quickly returned, and as soon as it became apparent that France and Belgium, as well as Germany and Austria, were disabled as competitors Bradford manufacturers realized that they were in for a good time.

Before this the prospects of the spring season were considered rather dubious, for the French were again to the fore with cloths against which it would have been exceedingly difficult for Bradford to compete. But with the enemy in possession of their manufacturing towns the French were, of course, put completely out of the running, and Bradford has now the home trade entirely to itself, as well as all the export trade that remains. Even the competition of Holland in cheap serges, which of late years has become rather serious, is suspended for the present, for in consequence of the embargo which military necessities caused to be placed on the export of wool, manufacturers in Holland find themselves short of raw material. . . .

Yarns have been getting dearer week by week, and the shortage of dyewares has made dyeing more expensive. . . . It has also been necessary to economize dyewares, and by trade agreement a range of standard shades has been fixed upon to which manufacturers will endeavor to conform as closely as possible. But apart from these unavoidable difficulties the spring trade is being done with a minimum of trouble—one might

almost say it is doing itself. No expensive ranges of patterns are being prepared, in the hope that a few out of the many will find favor in the eyes of buyers. On the contrary, buyers are expected to take what they can get, and for once in a way they are glad to do it.

The war is curiously affecting fashion. Next season's colors will certainly be of somber tone, and styles will probably tend to be plain and inconspicuous. . . . It would appear that the choice of black for mourning is no longer felt to be imperative. Though blacks take a leading place in the preparations that are now being made, for one piece that is dyed black three are dyed navy blue. Grays, too, will be popular in melanges and mixtures, as well as piece-dyed goods, and a run is expected on browns, especially a dark shade called "nigger" brown.

EXPORTS WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.

For Twelve Months ended November — in £1,000's.

	Woolens.			Worsted.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Sweden	£53	£63	£49	£38	£45	£35
Norway	32	33	39	20	21	19
Denmark	133	125	119	42	20	36
Germany	1,842	1,516	1,166	328	468	246
Netherlands	534	505	376	43	27	19
Belgium	570	648	316	91	108	52
France	1,506	1,488	912	168	183	120
Portugal.	25	29	23	6	5	5
Spain	72	80	73	18	16	13
Italy	319	340	337	163	156	127
Greece	102	202	262	34	32	38
Turkey	347	230	266	171	111	118
Egypt	89	70	60	116	68	78
China	628	539	393	351	281	207
Japan	481	765	625	234	324	227
United States	455	450	1,343	561	509	2,110
Mexico	75	84	12	40	35	6
Peru	124	122	112	32	27	29
Chili	389	397	277	240	203	126
Brazil	269	286	147	137	94	40
Uruguay	105	123	74	64	58	27
Argentina	823	1,089	573	419	502	353
South Africa	202	212	193	181	176	148
East Indies	502	708	451	334	399	250
Australia	1,117	956	924	678	673	834
New Zealand	268	234	190	109	137	135
Canada	1,361	1,704	1,355	1,667	1,117	536
Other countries	1,583	1,448	1,257	452	397	313
Total	£14,007	£14,441	£11,932	£6,736	£6,181	£6,443

IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES.

For Twelve Months ended November—in 1,000 Yards and £1,000.

	Cloths. Yards.	Stuffs. Yards.	Carpets.	Hosiery.	Unenumer- ated.	Value all Fabrics.
1898...	5,984	73,125	£406	—	£3,433	£9,930
1899...	5,253	71,823	529	—	3,641	9,983
1900...	4,134	62,569	564	—	3,708	9,107
1901...	4,295	69,289	474	—	3,741	9,725
1902...	5,100	71,681	483	—	4,340	10,683
1903...	4,875	69,897	565	—	2,728	9,113
1904...	4,461	76,879	478	—	2,361	9,048
1905...	4,066	89,636	532	£512	1,540	9,819
1906...	3,948	91,282	578	403	1,177	9,343
1907...	3,320	75,383	598	388	1,019	8,152
1908...	2,863	68,951	459	400	814	7,221
1909...	2,736	69,297	563	453	462	7,440
1910...	2,598	61,668	623	554	428	7,070
1911...	2,250	61,425	658	510	450	6,744
1912...	1,181	64,973	690	513	448	6,923
1913...	2,651	62,757	691	477	491	6,994
1914...	3,702	49,966	533	327	329	5,967

NOTE.—The value of the cloths imported in the twelve months ending with November, 1914, has been £559,000, against £422,000 in 1913 and £295,000 in 1912. The value of the stuffs imported in 1914 has been £4,219,000, against £4,933,000 in 1913, and £4,975,000 in 1912. The re-exports of imported wool fabrics have been—in 1914 £1,204,000; in 1913, £1,207, and in 1912, £1,249,000; and these amounts have, of course, to be deducted from the imports in order to obtain the value of the imported wool fabrics consumed in this country.

Including the period before the war, the trade of the past year has been done mainly in plain goods. The prevailing taste has been for all-wool cloths of a serge-like character—that is to say, fine twills with a plain finish. Botanies have preponderated, although the fashionable materials have been extensively copied in crossbreds for the lower-class trade. Milled finished goods have been scarcely in demand at all for ladies' dresses and costumes. Eight-quarter coatings for tailor-made costumes have been turned out in larger quantities than ever. Navy blue serges and coating serges were a big trade before the war, and since the war the run upon them has been enormous. The trade in gaberdines for cravenetting and in paramattas for rubber-proofing has also been exceedingly good, and thanks to the wet weather of the autumn it has kept up well to the end of the year. Cashmeres have fared badly, and since the war many cotton-warp cashmeres in the gray have been dyed khaki to be made up into soldiers' shirts.

OVERSEA MARKETS.

As regards the oversea markets, the one bright spot has been the United States, in which remarkable progress has been made since the lowering of the tariff. For the eleven months ended

November the value of worsted tissues exported to the United States was over two million pounds, as compared with less than a half of a million last year and the year before. The American demand has been fairly general. It has embraced Botany and crossbred coatings, serges, and other fine dress goods, linings (principally lusters), gaberdines, and cotton poplins. Very large quantities of serges have been sent to America, both broad and narrow. With the exception of permos mohairs have not been much wanted.

The Canadian trade has been poor all the year, and has been badly affected by the war. The big retail stores are holding up their heads fairly well, but the makers-up and the wholesale distributors are having a bad time. Australia is buying less at present, but has done better than last year in the main. South Africa, on the other hand, has been a poor market both for fabrics and ready-made clothing.

In China the year appeared to start with considerable promise, and but for the war China merchants would probably have had little to complain of, for while exports of both woollens and worsteds were smaller than last year, up to July there was a substantial increase in cottons. But even if there had been no war shipments would inevitably have declined in the latter part of this year because of the fall in the exchange.

As regards the Hong Kong market the difficulties of the situation have been increased by the action of the Governor in expelling the representatives of the German houses and appointing liquidators at the expense of shippers on this side. The result of this will probably be that contracts which showed a profit will ultimately be cleared at a considerable loss.

In the case of Japan there was a considerable falling off in the pre-war period in exports of both worsteds and woollens, which is attributed to the fact that Japan is yearly becoming more able to supply her own needs. At present Japan is buying absolutely nothing. There may be a trade shortly in tops and yarns diverted to Bradford from the Continent, but there is not much prospect of business in piece goods, as prices are practically prohibitive for the class of materials that Japan buys here.

India was not an active market in the earlier part of the year, but crops were good and a considerable improvement was expected in the later months, all prospect of which has, of course, been dashed by the war. The Straits Settlements and Dutch Indies, which take little but cottons, have likewise been in a poor state all the year.

In South America the conditions are even worse, if possible, than in the Far East. All markets were depressed before war broke out. Since then the exchanges have gone to pieces, moratoria have been declared and repeatedly extended, and it is impossible to obtain remittances for goods sold months ago, not to speak of getting dependable new business.

WOOL PURCHASED AND ON HAND.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE OFFICIAL FIGURES BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

At the taking over by the Department of Agriculture of the work of estimating the annual wool production of the United States, the Department also decided to attempt to secure data to show the purchases of wool by manufacturers during a given period and the stocks of wool remaining in their hands at a specified date, as is being done for the cotton manufacture. To this effort the National Association of Wool Manufacturers gave its hearty approval and support. The facts if obtained, it was believed, would be valuable additions to the statistics of the wool business, and would enable growers, dealers and manufacturers to form more satisfactory judgments of market conditions and probabilities than have thus far been possible.

The first result of this effort appears in the following report, which condenses the information received by the Department covering the calendar year 1914:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 3, 1915.

The first inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture, of stocks of wool held by manufacturers on January 1, resulted in replies from manufacturers whose total purchases in 1914 amounted to 158,169,000 pounds of wool (raw equivalent). Their stocks on January 1 amounted to 39,995,000 pounds, which equals 25.3 per cent of their purchases last year. Their stocks on January 1, 1914, were 22,933,000 pounds. The manufacturers reporting therefore had, in the aggregate, nearly 75 per cent more wool on January 1, 1915, than on January 1, 1914.

Although this is as much, perhaps, as could be expected of the first attempt to obtain such data, it is to be regretted that the returns are so limited. The total purchases of the mills reporting, 158,167,000 pounds, are less than the quantity used in the Massachusetts mills alone, 168,560,215 pounds, as given in the Federal census of 1910.

In that year the wool manufacture of the country consumed 488,368,690 pounds of wool, to which should be added 7,296,885 pounds used by the hosiery and knit goods and shoddy industries,

making a total of 495,675,575 pounds consumed in 1910. It has been generally understood that the normal consumption of wool in the mills of the United States is easily 500,000,000 pounds; an opinion that is confirmed by the census figures. It will be seen that the report accounts for the purchase of less than one-third of the annual consumption, thus leaving altogether too large a margin between the purchases and the quantity consumed, for the information to be of much practical value. The stock of wool reported as held by the mills on January 1 must also be correspondingly below the true amount and several times the 40,000,000 pounds reported by the Department.

It is hoped that as manufacturers become accustomed to making such reports, the returns will become more numerous, and, therefore, present more clearly the actual conditions. For a first attempt the inquiry appears to be fairly successful, but it will be much more valuable as it becomes more complete and furnishes data for comparison of conditions from year to year.

The Boston Wool Trade Association obtains from the wool dealers in Boston a sworn statement of the stocks of wool in their hands at the close of each year. If a similar statement can be secured from other large wool centers, such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, and all these reported in conjunction with the stocks held by manufacturers, the value of the report will be greatly enhanced.

CORRIEDALES FOR AMERICA.

A FAMOUS NEW ZEALAND SHEEP VALUABLE EITHER FOR WOOL OR FOR MUTTON.

A FAVORABLE report has been brought back by Mr. Marshall of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. King of Laramie, Wyo., who went last July to New Zealand to look over the famous Corriedale sheep of Canterbury Plain in the South Island of New Zealand, for the benefit of American wool growers. Mr. King presents in the "National Wool Grower" for February a brief account of the inquiry which he and Mr. Marshall made. These Corriedale sheep are crossbreds of merino-Lincoln origin, carefully selected and interbred for generations. "At the Canterbury show," says Mr. King, "I saw some 200 Corriedale sheep, representing about ten flocks, that for uniformity of type,

evenness and quality of fleece and mutton conformation were the equal of any breed I have seen anywhere. Each flock showed certain characteristics as do those of any breed, but no one could deny that there were here assembled a new type of sheep that was in every respect the ideal of those Western or Eastern sheepmen who wished to have a sheep that would shear a long staple medium wool, of good large frame with legs set right and of good herding propensity, that was fitted to raise a lamb that would mature quickly and make good mutton."

"Canterbury lambs" from these Corriedale flocks are quoted at a higher price than any other brand on the London market, and these lambs fatten in the shortest time, at the least cost. The Corriedale wool is characterized by a marked luster, even crimp, and dense fleece.

Mr. King thus unqualifiedly commends the Corriedale to Western growers:

There is now in the United States an imperative demand arising for just such a ewe as this Corriedale, a ewe with a large frame, good flocking tendency, capable of producing a lamb that is hardy and will fatten cheaply, and herself producing a paying fleece, one that will protect her during the winter, with density to exclude our cold winds and the dirt they carry, and also of sufficient length of staple to make it always in demand at top prices.

A Corriedale is a sheep that while fitted to be used on the flocks of those who cannot themselves go into scientific breeding, and will even there yield good results, yet in the hands of a flock-master who knows what he has in view and works to that end culling and selecting to obtain the best results, will in my opinion return a large interest on the investment and become one of the great wealth producers of the West.

It is manifest that the Corriedale is well qualified to meet the present Western demand for a sheep that while producing good and valuable wool can at the same time be of value for food purposes.

WHAT ARE CROSSBRED WOOLS?

THE SIGNIFICATION OF "QUALITY" NUMBERS AS UNDERSTOOD IN THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

IN this country the commonly understood terms applied to wool are those based upon our former tariff classification, as "Class I, clothing," which includes all wool from sheep having any merino blood; "Class II" wools from sheep of English and similar blood, formerly known distinctively as combing wools because of their special adaptability from their length and strength of fiber to the combing process as formerly conducted, and "Class III," which comprises all other wools; these because of their coarse character, while usually unfit for the manufacture of high-grade fabrics, are particularly suited for use in the carpet and low-grade blanket industries.

Improved machines and processes of manufacture have to a considerable extent removed the distinction between our tariff classes Nos. I and II, although it is the fact that the Class I merino wools are adapted to the manufacture of certain fabrics while they cannot be used to advantage in others, and that Class II wools are not usable in the production of broadcloths and similar goods.

The possibility of combing shorter fibered wools has brought about many changes in the market designation of wools which are now largely known and sold by their spinning qualities, and these lines of demarcation are by no means too well known.

There is so much said, at this time, about merino and crossbred wools that it is well that manufacturers and others interested should understand the meaning of the terms as used in the English market, where the demand for crossbred wools has outstripped the call for merinos, as is shown by the following tables taken from Helmuth Schwartze & Company's annual reports:

PRICES PER POUND CLEAN OF A FEW REPRESENTATIVE DESCRIPTIONS IN 1895,
AND DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS :

	Pt. Phillip, Good.	Adelaide, Average.	B. Ayres, Average.	Cape Short Washing.	Australian Crossbred.			
					Fine (Super).	Fairly Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
Dec. 1895.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
“ 1899.....	20½	17½	14½	13½	17½	15	15	14½
“ 1900.....	33½	31	26½	24	25	20	16	12½
“ 1901.....	19½	17	14½	13½	15	12½	11½	9½
“ 1902.....	21	18½	15½	14	16	11	8	6½
“ 1903.....	27½	23½	19	17½	19½	15	11½	9
“ 1904.....	25	22	19½	17½	20	16	14	11
“ 1905.....	27	24	20½	19	22	19	17½	16
“ 1906.....	28	25	21	20½	24	20½	18½	16
“ 1907.....	28½	25½	22	21	25½	21	19	17
“ 1908.....	27	24	21	20	24	18½	15½	13½
“ 1909.....	26½	23	19½	17½	21½	16½	13½	10½
“ 1910.....	28½	25½	22	20½	26	21	17½	13½
“ 1911.....	27½	25	22	20½	23	19½	16½	13½
“ 1912.....	26½	24	20½	19	22	18	15	13
“ 1913.....	29	26	22½	20½	24	20	17	15
“ 1914.....	28½	25	22	21	22½	18½	15½	14½
“ 1914.....	26½	22	20	18	28	24	21½	18½

This table shows that Port Phillip good (merino) advanced in the period from 20½d. to 26½d., and fine (super), the highest grade of Australian crossbred, rose from 17½d. to 28d., the advance in the one case equalling 29.2 per cent and in the other 60 per cent. At the same time the production of crossbreds largely increased.

Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Company formerly published in their annual market reports a statement of the total and relative quantities of merino and crossbred wools imported, which they have discontinued since 1909.

From the last report they made, the following statement is compiled :

Imports for the Seasons in Pounds of Clean Wool.

Year.	Total.	Merino.	Crossbred.	Per Cent of Crossbred.
1895.....	580,000,000	396,000,000	184,000,000	31.7
1900.....	503,000,000	248,000,000	255,000,000	50.7
1905.....	553,000,000	281,000,000	272,000,000	49.2
1909.....	718,000,000	379,000,000	339,000,000	47.2

From this table it appears that while the total imports increased 138,000,000 pounds, the crossbreds increased 155,000,000 pounds, or from 31.7 to 47.2 per cent of the total, and that the importation of merinos decreased 17,000,000 pounds.

Unfortunately there are now no available statistics showing the relative proportions in more recent years, although there is no doubt that the percentage of crossbreds has increased.

The most recent and the best explanation of the meaning of the term "crossbred" that has come to our notice is furnished by the "Wool Record" of Bradford in a recent issue, from which the following is quoted :

MERINO AND CROSSBRED.

With the multiplication of qualities the trade has found it necessary and expedient to adopt a kind of dividing line, and the wools of the world broadly speaking are classed under two heads, namely, merinos and crossbreds. Anything ranging from 60's and upwards comes under the category of merinos, and everything below 60's is reckoned in the trade as crossbreds. Of course, the dividing line is a somewhat vague one, for what some men will call 60's quality others will call 58's, or more often strong 60's. There is to-day being grown a merino sheep whose wool cannot be called more than 60's, if that, but that wool is of a most useful character, and is largely used for the production of long-warp 60's tops. In the majority of cases this wool is mixed or blended with other wools a trifle finer, and in that way a very respectable and salable top is obtained. At the same time it may be said that a bare 60's is a good 58's, but an essentially 58's cannot be called a merino wool. Crossbreds really begin at that count and range all the way down to 28's.

The reader will, therefore, see that crossbred wools cover a very wide field, hence it is customary in the trade to subdivide these under three heads, namely, coarse, medium, and fine crossbreds. This the trade has found to be very useful. In the case of coarse crossbreds anything below 36's is really English, but is broadly understood to come under the category of crossbred, though in the trade the term crossbreds is merely applied to Colonial and River Plate fleeces that have descended from the English sire. This has grown to be a colossal trade, and because of that fact the numerous qualities that are produced come under the designation of coarse, medium and fine. Really speaking, coarse descriptions range from 36's to 40's quality, and some would include even 44's. Medium crossbreds comprise wool with a spinning capacity of from 44's to 48's quality, and then fine includes from 50's to 58's, which are usually half-bred wools, or really the first cross between a merino ewe and an English mutton sire. This gives the reader

a very comprehensive idea of what qualities are found in crossbred wool. If one wants the dictionary meaning of the word "crossbred," it may be said to describe the progeny from parents of different breeds, but the wool produced in this way is good, sound, and useful.

QUALITY NUMBERS.

Perhaps some reader is now asking, What is the actual meaning of the terms 40's, 46's, 50's, 56's, and 60's quality of wool, for experience has shown that there are very few wool growers indeed who can tell one quality from another; 40's quality means that the wool in question will spin 40 hanks of yarn, each hank measuring 560 yards, or 22,400 yards to the pound. This may seem a great length, and no doubt it is, but if the wool is well grown and sound, a clean pound weight of top, *i.e.*, combed wool, should produce when spun the number of yards already indicated. In the case of 60's quality the meaning is that from every clean pound of top there can be spun into a yarn or thread sixty times 560, or say, 33,600 yards of material. The reader will, therefore, see that the quality of all crossbred and merino wool is decided by the standard already outlined.

It is impossible by mere words to show what is 40's or 50's wool, although if any one interested who cannot tell one quality from another will take the trouble to get a dozen samples, draw out one staple from another, and lay them on a board side by side, he will see the difference in the fineness of the fiber, and if he starts with a full crossbred, or say, Lincoln, he is certain to have 36's to 40's; a Leicester should run from 40's to 44's, a Romney 46's to 48's, while the first cross between any of these breeds with a merino ewe will produce half-bred wool ranging from 50's to 56's quality. At every important wool growing center in the world there should be in the public library a case showing the various standard qualities of wool, and these could then always be consulted by any one wanting to gain an intelligent idea of wool qualities. Crossbred wools are exceedingly useful, and with the wants of the world vastly increasing it is hard to see how they could be supplied without the wide range of qualities we know to-day. During the last ten years manufacturers have found out better methods of handling these wools, and producing as they do some high-class fabrics, their use is fully assured for the future.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913 AND 1914.

GROSS IMPORTS.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Quantities for Twelve Months ending December 31.		Values for Twelve Months ending December 31.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED—				
Class 1—Clothing—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Imported from—				
Belgium	83,261	7,544,422	\$24,627	\$2,184,408
United Kingdom	19,025,997	52,257,198	4,736,262	13,850,302
Argentina	18,708,432	33,109,723	4,105,686	7,219,186
Uruguay	2,285,335	7,874,574	548,875	1,828,599
Australia and Tasmania	5,800,477	28,130,476	1,548,959	7,094,206
New Zealand	6,087,424	4,642,500	1,460,795	1,014,539
Other countries	721,259	12,778,624	147,591	3,316,293
Total	52,712,185	146,337,517	\$12,572,795	\$36,507,533
Class 2—Combing—				
Imported from—				
Turkey in Europe	1,528,067	58,543	\$374,076	\$13,052
United Kingdom	7,544,437	15,533,850	2,132,148	4,227,311
Canada	1,177,448	6,097,792	268,963	1,359,782
South America	575,776	675,881	164,235	142,699
Other countries	355,236	2,514,982	96,476	356,555
Total	11,180,964	24,881,048	\$3,035,948	\$6,099,399
Class 3—Carpet—				
Imported from—				
Russian Empire	16,396,657	16,158,607	\$2,389,971	\$2,626,719
United Kingdom	14,025,824	19,806,606	2,579,119	3,682,272
Other Europe	8,121,576	7,088,470	1,276,251	1,394,728
Argentina	2,915,259	4,054,167	408,618	632,642
China	37,630,730	29,108,390	5,085,631	4,382,914
East Indies	2,067,682	2,609,885	265,684	466,277
Turkey in Asia	5,337,534	3,656,486	951,005	695,716
Other countries	1,192,998	2,828,149	145,075	517,713
Total	87,688,260	85,310,760	\$13,101,354	\$14,398,981
Hair of the Angora goat, etc. . .	¹ 232,294	3,663,566	¹ \$66,177	\$1,299,665
Total unmanufactured . .	151,813,703	260,192,391	\$28,776,274	\$58,305,578
MANUFACTURES OF—				
Carpets and carpeting—	<i>Sq. Yards.</i>	<i>Sq. Yards.</i>		
Imported from—				
Turkey in Europe	170,834	127,307	\$888,919	\$649,053
United Kingdom	142,586	474,379	465,096	928,040
Asia	609,933	497,501	2,552,694	2,235,532
Other countries	87,628	103,658	432,155	359,293
Total	1,010,981	1,202,845	\$4,338,864	\$4,171,918

¹ After December 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL, Etc.

GROSS IMPORTS. — *Continued.*

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Quantities for Twelve Months ending December 31.		Values for Twelve Months ending December 31.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
CLOTHS —	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Imported from—				
Belgium	524,618	701,247	\$595,312	\$838,764
Germany	1,325,369	2,863,967	1,376,759	3,156,343
United Kingdom	2,442,318	11,128,073	2,879,470	10,029,924
Other countries	565,479	1,559,883	718,309	1,790,953
Total	4,857,784	16,253,170	\$5,569,850	\$15,815,984
DRESS GOODS, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S —	<i>Sq. Yards.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Imported from—				
France	3,783,508	3,116,564	\$1,052,871	\$3,278,814
Germany	2,748,475	1,453,975	744,535	1,670,852
United Kingdom	9,637,711	5,343,610	2,037,788	4,409,206
Other countries	98,510	302,198	39,892	219,565
Total	16,268,204	10,216,347	\$3,875,086	\$9,578,437

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL, Etc. — *Concluded.*

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

FOREIGN.				
ARTICLES.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Values.	Values.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED—				
Class 1—Clothing (dutiable), lbs.	2,447,938	.....	\$556,291	.....
Class 2—Combing “ “	138,163	.....	30,221	.....
Class 3—Carpet “ “	1,270,247	.....	152,426	.....
Total unmanufactured (dutiable)	3,856,288	.....	\$738,938	.....
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, and other like animals:				
Class 1—Clothing (free) lbs.	.....	5,180,092	.....	\$1,453,905
Class 2—Combing “ “	1,592	128,335	\$399	33,272
Class 3—Carpet “ “	2,049	1,033,938	525	178,189
Total (free)	3,641	6,342,365	\$924	\$1,665,366
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals (dutiable), lbs.				
	.....	83,557	.....	25,762
Total unmanufactured . . .	3,859,929	6,425,922	\$739,862	\$1,691,125
MANUFACTURES OF—				
Carpets and carpeting, sq. yds. (dutiable)	9,138	5,139	\$73,619	\$27,099
Cloths, pounds (dutiable)	36,042	62,510	34,008	57,116
Dress goods, women's and children's (dutiable):				
Lbs. . . . .	.....	103,799	.....	86,706
Sq. yds.	477,058	.....	81,861	.....
Wearing apparel (dutiable) . . . .	.....	.....	14,659	10,985
Wool wastes, pounds (free) . . . .	.....	.....	.....	83,263
All other (dutiable) . . . . .	.....	.....	31,137	172,974
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc., manufactures of (dutiable) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	68,957
Total manufactures of . . . .	.....	.....	\$235,284	\$507,100
DOMESTIC.				
WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Wearing apparel . . . . .	.....	.....	\$2,297,171	\$4,676,424
Woolen rags, pounds	27,701,730	29,438,019	968,456	1,335,043
All other . . . . .	.....	.....	1,324,269	6,468,065
Total manufactures . . . . .	.....	.....	\$4,589,896	\$12,479,532

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL REMAINING IN BONDED
WAREHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1913 AND 1914.

ARTICLES.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Values.	Values.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED —				
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, lbs. . . .	2,257,505	1,092,457	\$685,365	\$363,862
MANUFACTURES OF —				
Carpets and carpeting, sq. yds. . .	447,264	187,083	\$1,144,638	\$871,781
Cloths:				
Lbs.		1,639,500		} 1,599,778
Sq. yds.	1,803,988	3,581,532	2,006,877	
Dress goods, women's and chil- dren's:				
Lbs.		2,202,981		} 1,682,348
Sq. yds.	11,359,121	8,342,581	2,430,831	
Wearing apparel			398,463	259,572
All other			858,301	718,565
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc., manufactures of				444,531
Total manufactures of			\$6,839,110	\$5,576,575

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1915, AND MARCH, 1914.

DOMESTIC WOOLS. (GEORGE W. BENEDICT.)

	1915.			1914.
	January.	February.	March.	March.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.				
(WASHED.)				
XX and above	30 @ 31	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	26 @ 26½
X	29 @ 30	30 @ 31	31 @ 32	24 @ 25
¾ Blood	36 @ 37	38 @ 39	39 @ 40	29 @ 30
¾ "	36 @ 37	38 @ 39	39 @ 40	29 @ 30
¾ "	35 @ 36	37 @ 38	38 @ 39	28 @ 29
Fine Delaine	31 @ 32	35 @ 36	36 @ 37	27½ @ 28
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	24 @ 25	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	21 @ 22
¾ Blood	30 @ 31	34 @ 35	36 @ 37	23 @ 24
¾ "	30 @ 31	36 @ 37	37 @ 38	23 @ 24
¾ "	30 @ 31	36 @ 37	37 @ 38	22½ @ 23
Fine Delaine	26 @ 27	30 @ 31	32 @ 33	23 @ 23½
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, NEW YORK, ETC.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	23 @ 24	26 @ 27	26 @ 27	20 @ 21
¾ Blood	29 @ 30	32 @ 33	34 @ 35	22 @ 23
¾ "	29 @ 30	34 @ 35	36 @ 37	22 @ 23
¾ "	29 @ 30	34 @ 35	36 @ 37	22 @ 22½
Fine Delaine	25 @ 26	28 @ 29	30 @ 31	22 @ 23
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.				
(UNWASHED.)				
¾ Blood	30 @ 31	35 @ 36	37 @ 38	23 @ 24
¾ "	30 @ 31	35 @ 36	37 @ 38	23 @ 23½
Braid	25 @ 26	30 @ 31	31 @ 32	20 @ 21
MISSOURI, IOWA, AND ILLINOIS.				
(UNWASHED.)				
¾ Blood	29 @ 30	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	22 @ 22½
¾ "	29 @ 30	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	22 @ 22½
Braid	24 @ 25	29 @ 30	30 @ 31	20 @ 21
TEXAS.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
12 months, fine, and fine medium . .	58 @ 60	70 @ 72	70 @ 72	53 @ 54
Spring, fine and fine medium	55 @ 57	63 @ 65	63 @ 65	47 @ 48
Fall, fine and fine medium	48 @ 50	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	43 @ 44
CALIFORNIA.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
12 months, fine	55 @ 57	67 @ 68	67 @ 68	47 @ 49
Spring, fine	54 @ 56	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	45 @ 46
Fall, fine	48 @ 50	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	43 @ 44
TERRITORY WOOL: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, etc.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
Staple, fine and fine medium	62 @ 64	72 @ 74	72 @ 74	56 @ 57
Clothing, fine and fine medium . . .	57 @ 59	68 @ 70	68 @ 70	48 @ 50
¾ Blood	57 @ 59	68 @ 70	68 @ 70	46 @ 48
¾ "	55 @ 57	65 @ 67	65 @ 67	45 @ 47
¾ "	53 @ 55	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	40 @ 42
NEW MEXICO.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
No. 1	58 @ 60	68 @ 70	68 @ 70	49 @ 50
No. 2	56 @ 58	65 @ 67	65 @ 67	43 @ 44
No. 3	52 @ 54	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	38 @ 40
GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN.				
Unwashed	25 @ 26	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	21 @ 22

DOMESTIC WOOL.

March 31, 1915.

The first quarter of the new year has been marked by unusual activity in the wool market and steadily advancing values in all grades.

Fine territory wools, which up to the first of the year had been comparatively neglected, have now had their turn and have advanced during this period about ten cents per scoured pound or from 60 to 70 cents, and at this writing the supply of same is practically exhausted. Fine fleeces have also advanced correspondingly.

Medium grades of fleeces have met with very ready sale, having advanced by leaps and bounds from a grease basis of 28 to 30 cents in December to 35 to 37 cents in March, representing an appreciation of about 25 per cent. Medium territory wools have also been in demand, having shown steady gain in values, and are now in very limited supply.

Of course these almost unprecedented conditions have been caused by the European war and not from any great activity of our mills, which, on the contrary, have been generally quiet with the exception of those working on army contracts for Europe and using mostly medium grades.

At this writing there seems to be a little more life to the goods market and our domestic mills are now taking fair-sized orders for the heavyweight season.

The Underwood Tariff Bill has now been in operation for a little more than a year and it is fair to say has proved most discouraging to American manufacturers, and had it not been for the foreign war orders above mentioned the textile industry of the country would have undoubtedly been in a very depressed condition.

The early country markets are now opening and a few clips have been purchased in Arizona at prices which indicate that the wools must be in excellent condition this season.

Some contracting has been done in Utah and Montana, but this practice has not been followed nearly as extensively as last year, partly owing to the fact that growers are holding at such extreme figures dealers hesitate to operate.

After this period of activity there is now noted a decided tendency on the part of dealers to call a halt and take counsel before going into the country and paying for the new clip prices which are admitted to be on a very speculative basis.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT.

NOTE. — Beginning with this report, the quotations on washed Michigan wool will be discontinued owing to the fact that practically all of the wools from that State are now shorn unwashed. Other changes are also noted in the classification of certain grades of territory wools to correspond more closely with the terms now generally used in the trade.

PULLED WOOLS. (W. A. BLANCHARD.)

	1915.			1914.
	January.	February.	March.	March.
Extra, and Fine A	63 @ 68	68 @ 72	67 @ 72	53 @ 57
A Super	55 @ 62	62 @ 70	65 @ 70	48 @ 50
B Super	52 @ 60	62 @ 70	62 @ 70	40 @ 43
C Super	45 @ 50	50 @ 57	50 @ 55	35 @ 37
Fine Combing	60 @ 65	65 @ 72	67 @ 72	48 @ 50
Medium Combing	57 @ 62	62 @ 68	63 @ 68	43 @ 45
Low Combing	50 @ 55	55 @ 62	55 @ 62	38 @ 40

PULLED WOOLS.

For the first half of the quarter the market showed constant activity and an uninterrupted advance in values consequent upon the continuance of foreign orders for army goods. The rise was accelerated by daily transactions between dealers, and the final advance to the high level of mid-February was mainly the result of this speculative movement.

A dull and intermittent business gradually approaching stagnation marked the remainder of the quarter and prices sagged, particularly in the case of supers. In fact, a reversal in the range of quotations specified for March would more accurately indicate the course of the market. Fine wools were in better demand than the others and their values were fairly well maintained.

W. A. BLANCHARD.

FOREIGN WOOLS. (MAUGER & AVERY.)

	1915.			1914.
	January.	February.	March.	March.
Australian Combing:				
Choice	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	36 @ 37
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	35 @ 36
Average	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 32	33 @ 34
Australian Clothing:				
Choice	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 33	34 @ 36
Good	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 32	33 @ 35
Average	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	29 @ 31	33 @ 34
Sydney and Queensland:				
Good Clothing	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 33	35 @ 36
Good Combing	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	32 @ 33	33 @ 34
Australian Crossbred:*				
Choice * . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	34 @ 35
Average * . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	28 @ 30
Australian Lambs:				
Choice	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	35 @ 37
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 33	31 @ 32	34 @ 35
Good Defective	29 @ 30	29 @ 31	30 @ 31	32 @ 33
Cape of Good Hope:				
Choice	25 @ 27	26 @ 28	27 @ 28	28 @ 31
Average	23 @ 25	21 @ 24	20 @ 24	26 @ 28
Montevideo:				
Choice	28 @ 30	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	29 @ 31
Average	26 @ 28	27 @ 28	28 @ 30	27 @ 29
Crossbred, Choice	33 @ 34	33 @ 35	36 @ 37	28 @ 30
English Wools:*				
Sussex Fleece * . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 @ 32
Shropshire Hogs* . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 @ 32
Yorkshire Hogs* . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	29 @ 31
Irish Selected Fleece * . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 @ 31
Carpet Wools:				
Scotch Highland, White . . . . .	.. .. *	.. .. *	23 @ 24	18 @ 19
East India, 1st White Joria . . . . .	.. .. *	.. .. *	.. .. *	29 @ 31
East India, White Kandahar . . . . .	.. .. *	.. .. *	.. .. *	24 @ 25
Donskoi, Washed, White	31 @ 33	.. .. *	.. .. *	24 @ 26
Aleppo, White	32 @ 35	35 @ 45	.. .. *	25 @ 26
China Ball, White	25 @ 30	28 @ 33	30 @ 33	20 @ 22
“ “ No. 1, Open	26 @ 30	28 @ 33	29 @ 31	18 @ 21
“ “ No. 2, Open	20 @ 23	22 @ 26	23 @ 25	15 @ 16

* Out of market.

FOREIGN WOOLS.

BOSTON, March 24, 1915.

The past three months has been a very interesting period in the market for foreign wools. Owing to the large volume of foreign orders for army goods, especially blankets, the supply of domestic growth was quickly used up and carpet wools of various descriptions were used in large volume at steadily increasing costs.

These wools were sold in the scoured state and used to blend with noils and other short fibers in order to reduce the cost of the yarns.

The edict against the shipment of crossbred wools from English colonies directed the demand from American consumers to the South American markets, and very large orders were sent for crossbred wools, both to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Owing to the falling off in the foreign demand, merino wools were also available for this market to a larger extent than usual. The uncertainty as to the enforcement of the embargoes against shipments of wool in Australia and England prevented purchases in these markets previous to the first of January to any great extent, but after the holidays, owing to the expectation that restrictions would be removed, large orders were sent from America, and the direct shipments are just beginning to arrive in this market, meeting with strong demand from manufacturers, who appear to be eager to cover on wool, in view of the extreme prices held by growers.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,
Of Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers,
published quarterly at 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.,
required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, WINTHROP L. MARVIN, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Publisher, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Owners, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. (The National Association of Wool Manufacturers is a voluntary association, not a corporation under the law. It has no stockholders, but members regularly elected.)

Its principal executive officers are :

President, John P. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Presidents, William M. Wood, Boston, Mass.; Frederic S. Clark, North Billerica, Mass.; George H. Hodgson, Cleveland, O.

Secretary and Treasurer, Winthrop L. Marvin, Boston, Mass.

There are no bonds, mortgages or securities of any kind.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1915.

JAMES G. HILL,
Notary Public.

(*My commission expires March 25, 1921.*)

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values, Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties.
Under the Acts of 1909 and 1913.

Compiled from Reports, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Note: Under the Act of October 3, 1913, wool became free of duty December 1, 1913. The new duties on manufactures of wool became effective January 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.				1914.			
		Quantities.	Foreign values.	Duties.	Average. Value per unit of quantity. Ad valorem rate of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity. Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals:									
Class 1—Merino, mestizo, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, etc., and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three —									
Unwashed wool —									
On the skin (pounds)	10 cents per pound,	1,554,922.00	261,247.00	Dollars. 155,402.20	Dolls. <i>Pr. cl.</i> 1.08 59.48	1,481.09	147.00	Dollars. 148.10	Dolls <i>Pr. cl.</i> .099 100.75
Not on the skin (pounds)	11 cents per pound,	60,403,631.13	13,063,902.00	6,644,619.42	.216 50.86	9,939,985.00	2,342,542.00	1,093,398.55	.236 46.68
Unwashed	Free . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	155,460,828.11	36,863,457.00	. . . . .	.237
Washed wool —									
On the skin (pounds)	21 cents per pound,	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,264.80	.104 210.70	111.00	21.00	23.31	.189 111.00
Not on the skin (pounds)	22 cents per pound,	64,840.00	6,771.00	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,692.00	622.00	585.64	.257 92.66
Washed wool	Free . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,450,792.00	1,563,681.00	. . . . .	.351
Scoured wool (pounds)	33 cents per pound,	2,089.20	931.00	688.15	.446 73.92	25.00	19.00	8.25	.700 43.42
Ditto	Free . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,588,561.00	557,933.00	. . . . .	.351
Total (pounds)	Free	62,926,578.33	13,352,851.00	6,814,974.57	. . . . .	161,500,181.11	38,985,071.00	1,094,163.65	.241
Total (pounds)	Dutiable . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.215 51.11	9,944,264.00	2,343,561.00	1,094,163.65	.236 46.69
Total, Class 1 (pounds) . . . . .	. . . . .	62,926,578.33	13,352,851.00	6,814,974.57	.215 51.11	171,444,445.11	41,328,432.00	1,094,163.65	.241

Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool, entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values, Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties. — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.					1914.				
		Quantities.	Foreign values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
Wools, hair of the camel, etc. — <i>Continued.</i>											
Class 3 — Doniskoi, etc. — <i>Continued.</i>											
Valued over 12 cents per pound —											
Wool, washed and unwashed —											
On the skin (pounds)	6 cents per pound,	350.00	58.00	Dollars. 21.00	Dolls. .168	36.20					
Not on the skin (pounds)	7 cents per pound,	30,183,392.00	5,882,940.00	2,112,837.43	.195	35.91					
Scoured (pounds)	21 cents per pound,	6.00	1.00	1.25	.167	126.00	7,276,263.00	1,249,306.00	509,338.41	.185	37.75
Camel's hair, Russian, washed and unwashed (pounds)	7 cents per pound,	3,672,908.00	614,272.00	257,107.75	.167	41.86	760,933.00	132,555.00	53,265.31	.174	40.18
Wool, washed and unwashed	Free						106,676,797.00	17,919,335.00		.168	
Scoured (pounds)	Free						36,338.00	9,275.00		.255	
Camel's hair, Russian, washed and unwashed (pounds)	Free						2,933,976.00	536,445.00		.183	
Total (pounds)	Free	95,933,319.50	13,455,094.00	5,008,764.07	.140	37.67	109,647,111.00	18,465,055.00	1,077,833.57	.168	
Total (pounds)	Dutiable	95,933,319.50	13,455,094.00	5,008,764.07	.140	37.67	21,123,123.50	2,925,469.00	1,077,833.57	.158	36.84
Total, Class 3 (pounds)		95,933,319.50	13,455,094.00	5,008,764.07	.140	37.67	130,770,234.50	21,390,524.00	1,077,833.57	.164	
Total wools, etc., unmanufactured	Free	171,591,159.99	30,266,019.00	13,519,981.94	.176	44.67	291,183,066.61	62,431,087.14		.214	
Total wools, etc., unmanufactured	Dutiable	171,591,159.99	30,266,019.00	13,519,981.94	.176	44.67	36,237,723.50	6,851,216.00	2,589,235.02	.189	37.79
Total wools, etc., unmanufactured		171,591,159.99	30,266,019.00	13,519,981.94	.176	44.67	327,420,790.11	69,282,303.14	2,589,235.02	.212	

Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals— Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed and scoured condition, not especially provided for— Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds) Valued over 70 cents per pound (pounds) Wool and hair advanced, etc.									
33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	66.00	43.01	4.33	65.17	145.82	22,441.00	25,080.00	222.00	152
44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	66.00	43.01	4.33	65.17	22,441.00	22,441.00	25,080.00	222.00	152
8 per cent.	66.00	43.01	4.33	65.17	22,441.00	22,441.00	25,080.00	222.00	152
Total advanced	15.25	43.01	4.33	65.17	22,441.00	22,441.00	25,080.00	222.00	152
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste									
Mungo (pounds)	112.00	11.20	.179	56.00	112.00	4,900.00	20.00	20.00	179
Ditto	183,240.00	36,648.00	.565	33.63	1,118,756.00	329,173.00	7,355.00	331	30.24
Noils (pounds)	108,962.00	11,025.20	.266	37.60	3,889,470.00	294,800.00	36,575.00	405	156
Ditto, carbonized or others (pounds)	29,324.00	11,025.20	.266	37.60	3,889,470.00	294,800.00	36,575.00	405	156
Rags and flocks (pounds)	110,252.00	11,025.20	.266	37.60	3,889,470.00	294,800.00	36,575.00	405	156
Shoddies	51,757.00	10,351.40	.474	42.20	923.00	309.00	184.80	335	59.74
Wastes—	51,757.00	10,351.40	.474	42.20	923.00	309.00	184.80	335	59.74
Slubbing, ring and garnetted (pounds)	30 cents per pound	162,848.00	.471	35.64	6,797,287.00	1,049,716.00	55,091.00	154	33.00
Top and roving (pounds)	30 cents per pound	162,848.00	.471	35.64	6,797,287.00	1,049,716.00	55,091.00	154	33.00
Ditto, and card (pounds)	30 cents per pound	162,848.00	.471	35.64	6,797,287.00	1,049,716.00	55,091.00	154	33.00
Yarn, thread, and all other wastes and wool extract (pounds)	20 cents per pound	24,531.00	.474	42.20	923.00	309.00	184.80	335	59.74
Ditto, and carbonized wool and wool extract	20 cents per pound	24,531.00	.474	42.20	923.00	309.00	184.80	335	59.74
Total rags, mungo, flocks, noils, wastes, etc. (pounds)	Dutiable	58,045.70	.471	35.64	6,797,287.00	1,049,716.00	55,091.00	154	33.00
Total rags, mungo, etc. (pounds)	Free	58,045.70	.471	35.64	6,797,287.00	1,049,716.00	55,091.00	154	33.00
Combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair— Valued at more than 20 cents per pound (pounds) Made from hair of the Angora goat, etc. (pounds) Roving or roping (pounds) Total combed wool or tops, etc. (pounds)	36¢ cents per pound and 30 per cent. { 8 per cent. 20 per cent. 8 per cent. Total combed wool or tops, etc. (pounds)	273.83 287.00 512.00 512.00	.561 95.41 273.83 273.83	95.41 95.41 95.41 95.41	4,630.05 3,228,257.00 67,337.00 3,301,056.05	2,093.00 1,453,287.00 11,556.00 1,467,110.00	2,325.59 116,262.96 2,271.20 120,889.67	452 45 169 439	111.11 8.00 20.00 8.00

*Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool, entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values,
Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties. — Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.				1914.			
		Quantities.	Foreign values.	Duties.	Average.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit.	Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
Wools, hair of the camel, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Yarns, made wholly or in part of wool — Valued not more than 30 cents per pound (pounds) Valued more than 30 cents per pound (pounds) Made wholly or in chief value of wool (pounds) Made of hair of Angora goat, etc. (pounds) Total yarns. Blankets — Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds) Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound (pounds) Valued at more than 50 cents per pound (pounds) Ditto (for construction and equipment of vessels)	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent. 38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent. 18 per cent 25 per cent 22 cents per pound and 30 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 35 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 40 per cent. Free	4,542.00 195,196.15 199,738.15 . 2,518.86 1,914.24 38,253.39 . 							

More than 3 yards in length — Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds)	645.50	170.00	298.02	.263	175.31	598.50	197.00	296.01	.329	150.26
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	6,802.87	4,108.00	5,047.26	.904	122.86	179.00	109.00	133.26	.609	122.26
Valued more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	26,192.41	21,870.15	23,553.25	.835	107.70	3,382.50	3,167.00	3,230.15	.936	101.99
Blankets composed wholly or in chief value of wool (pounds) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	55,118.95	42,074.40	10,518.61	.763	25.00
Total blankets	76,327.27	74,722.80	62,016.13	.979	82.99	84,384.38	71,284.16	30,976.14	.855	44.39
Carpets and carpeting — Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets (square yards)	24,790.63	67,625.00	41,929.78	2.73	62.00	14,178.37	43,304.00	25,837.42	3.05	59.65
Ditto (duty remitted)	1,215.00	3,365.00	..	2.77	..	23,532.00	43,921.00	15,372.35	1.87	35.00
Brussels carpets (square yards)	2,643.40	3,783.00	2,676.30	1.43	70.75	1,434.49	1,992.00	1,427.98	1.39	71.69
Carpets woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and other similar rugs (square yards)	833,284.79	4,048,320.55	2,360,284.40	4.86	38.55	383,142.60	1,909,802.90	1,108,749.56	4.98	58.06
Ditto (duty remitted)	110.00	355.00	..	3.23	..	610,238.47	2,527,447.00	1,263,738.50	4.14	50.00
Druggets and bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise (square yards)	20,916.00	17,010.00	11,405.52	.813	67.05	2,361.00	1,822.00	1,248.22	.772	68.51
Felt carpeting (square yards)	3.00	10.00	5.00	3.33	50.00	24,158.00	16,813.00	3,362.60	.696	20.00
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay vel- vet carpets, square yards	11,069.38	22,791.00	15,758.03	2.06	69.14	710.00	1,277.00	638.50	1.80	50.00
	..	..	..	..	..	4,657.00	7,071.00	1,414.20	1.52	20.00
	..	..	..	..	..	6,003.75	13,029.00	8,813.85	2.17	67.65
	..	..	..	..	..	28,603.00	51,822.00	15,546.00	1.81	30.00

Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool, entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values, Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties. — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.					1914.				
		Quantities.	Foreign Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average rate of duty.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Pr. ct.			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Pr. ct.	
Wools, hair of the camel, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Carpets and carpeting — <i>Continued.</i>	{ 25 cents per sq. yd. and 40 per cent. { 20 per cent.	214.75	90.00	96.13	.419 106.81		882.00 7,848.25	474.00 6,609.00	436.56 1,321.80	.537 .842	92.10 20.00
	{ 22 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent. { 20 per cent.	7,809.00	7,521.00	4,739.58	.956 63.02		758.00 8,432.00	853.00 9,449.00	507.96 1,889.80	1.13 1.12	59.55 20.00
Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise (square yards)	{ 40 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent. { 20 per cent.	32,627.06	68,058.00	40,274.02	2.09 59.18		17,865.50 23,602.50	37,665.00 50,355.00	22,212.20 13,115.30	2.11 2.13	58.97 30.00
	{ 18 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent. { 20 per cent.	449.00	474.00	270.42	1.06 57.05		18.75 164.00	31.00 148.00	15.78 29.60	1.65 .902	50.90 20.00
Carpets and carpeting of wool, and flax or cotton, not especially provided for (square yards)	{ 50 per cent. and 20 per cent.	15,768.44	24,579.26	12,289.63	1.56 50.00		14,402.21 10,255.00	23,662.44 15,893.40	11,831.22 3,178.08	1.64 1.55	50.00 20.00
Total carpets and carpeting		940,909.45	4,263,931.81	2,498,728.81	4.63 58.60		1,188,004.89	4,769,768.74	2,501,298.38	4.78	52.50

Cloths, woollen and worsted — Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds)	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	4,265.95	1,417.50	2,116.53	.332	149.31	5,034.75	1,664.00	2,493.47	.331	149.85
Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	303,943.38	186,975.69	227,222.94	.615	121.52	148,179.38	91,703.12	111,050.45	.619	121.10
Valued above 70 cents per pound (pounds)	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	3,725,252.20	4,454,296.21	4,088,973.99	1.20	91.80	1,831,475.39	2,205,398.29	2,018,818.20	1.20	91.54
Wholly or in chief value of wool (pounds)	35 per cent.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,474,626.10	9,725,041.83	3,403,764.64	1.03	35.00
Made of hair of Angora goat, etc. (pounds)	40 per cent.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	920,865.75	953,518.00	381,407.20	1.04	40.00
Made in chief value of cattle or horse hair, u.s.p.f. (pounds) . . .	25 per cent.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	339,857.00	87,306.00	21,841.50	.257	25.00
Total cloths, etc. (pounds)		4,633,461.53	4,642,689.40	4,318,313.46	1.15	93.01	12,720,032.37	13,004,691.24	5,939,375.49	1.03	45.46
Dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description — The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric com- posed wholly or in part of wool — Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard —											
Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard and not above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	7 cents per sq. yd. and 50 per cent. . .	2,720,746.80	375,474.00	378,186.27	.138	100.72	418,811.00	57,908.00	57,920.77	.140	100.02
Above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	7 cents per sq. yd. and 55 per cent. . .	900,004.00	131,787.00	135,483.13	.145	102.80	102,559.00	24,470.00	24,865.63	.150	101.62
Valued above 15 cents per square yard and not above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	8 cents per sq. yd. and 50 per cent. . .	133,559.50	21,987.00	21,678.26	.165	98.59	9,949.00	1,612.00	1,601.92	.162	99.37
Above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	8 cents per sq. yd. and 55 per cent. . .	3,311,275.45	661,553.51	628,756.49	.200	95.04	489,130.00	104,709.00	96,720.31	.214	93.37
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard											
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds)	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent. less 5 per cent. . .	798.00	260.00	373.67	.323	143.72	6,733.00	4,086.00	4,755.25	.306	116.38

Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool, entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values, Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties. — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.					1914.				
		Quantities.	Foreign values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Average.	Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit of quantity.	Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
Wools, hair of the camel, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Dress goods, women's and children's, etc. — <i>Continued.</i> Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds), 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent. less 5 per cent. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent. less 5 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent. less 5 per cent. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent. less 5 per cent.	27,925.50 184,993.20	Dollars. 16,647.00	Dollars. 19,380.19	Dolls. Pr. ct. .596 117.62		15,920.63	Dollars. 13,656.60	Dollars. 13,790.09	Dolls. Pr. ct. .858 100.98	
Composed wholly or in part of wool — Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard — Valued not above 70 cents per pound (square yards) Valued above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	11 cents per sq. yd. and 50 per cent. 11 cents per sq. yd. and 55 per cent.	14,280.00 3,258,124.17	2,269.00 780,761.59	2,705.30 787,812.58	.159 119.23 .240 100.90		4,745.00 2,015,200.84	835.00 527,745.80	939.45 511,932.28	.176 112.51 .262 97.00	
Weighting over 4 ounces per square yard — Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds) Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds) Valued more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent. 44 cents per pound, and 50 per cent. 44 c. p. lb. & 55 p. c.	1,151.00 140,848.00 718,142.69	355.00 84,885.00 770,172.75	557.33 104,415.62 739,577.82	.308 137.00 .603 123.01 1.07 96.03		5,987,628.08	5,532,112.00 6,907,167.75	1,836,239.29 3,223,144.92	.924 35.00	35.00 46.66
Dress goods, etc. (pounds)			3,014,846.85	2,954,600.15	. . . 99.00						
Total dress goods			123,854.79	118,325.81	1.24 95.54		25,232.00 63,632.00	31,567.00 74,057.00	30,042.28 25,919.95	1.25 1.16	95.17 35.00
Felts not woven (pounds)											
Total felts		100,029.40	123,854.79	118,325.81	1.24 95.54		88,864.00	105,624.00	55,962.23	1.19	52.98

Flannels for underwear — Valued at not more than 40 cts. per pound (pounds)	13.00	3.20	3.84	.246	120.00	419.00	137.00	133.28	.327	97.28
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound (pounds)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	159.00	77.00	79.42	.484	103.14
Valued above 70 cents per pound (square yards)	38,021.50	17,407.50	13,756.49	.458	79.03	15,653.00	6,897.00	5,515.18	.441	79.96
Weighting over 4 ounces per square yard —										
Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds),	998.00	642.00	760.12	.643	118.40	152.00	103.00	118.38	.678	114.93
Valued more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	78,521.13	79,135.25	78,073.69	1.01	98.66	37,580.00	37,650.00	37,242.70	1.02	98.92
Wholly or in chief value of wool —										
Valued at not above 50 cents per pound (pounds) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	53,048.00	16,449.00	4,112.25	.310	25.00
Valued at above 50 cents per pound (pounds) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	140,174.00	144,219.00	43,265.70	1.03	30.00
Total flannels, etc. . . . .	. . . . .	97,187.50	92,594.14	. . . . .	95.28	. . . . .	205,532.00	90,466.91	. . . . .	44.02
Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel) —										
Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	315.00	71.00	139.45	.225	196.41
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds),	370.00	228.00	276.80	.616	121.40	864.00	545.00	652.66	.631	119.75
Valued above 70 cents per pound (pounds)	8,091.52	9,004.78	8,513.00	1.11	94.54	8,747.25	10,321.00	9,525.34	1.18	92.29
Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,740.00	3,986.00	1,395.10	1.07	35.00
Total knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)	8,461.52	9,232.78	8,789.80	1.09	95.20	13,666.25	14,923.00	11,712.55	1.09	78.49

*Imports of Wool and Manufactures of Wool, entered for Consumption, Years ending June 30, 1913 and 1914. Quantities, Values,
Rates of Duty, and Accruing Duties. — Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	1913.					1914.				
		Quantities.	Foreign values.	Duties.	Average.		Quantities.	Values.	Duties.	Value per unit.	Actual and computed ad valorem rate.
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.					
Wools, hair of the camel, etc. — <i>Continued.</i>											
Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc. — <i>Continued.</i>											
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, band-ings, beltings, bindings, braids, edgings, fringes, gimps, cords, and other trimmings, etc. (pounds)	{ 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent. { 35 per cent.	42,071.49	Dollars. 90,761.50	Dollars. 75,492.68	Dolls. 2.16	Pc. ct. 83.18	12,796.61	Dollars. 31,415.80 4,505.00	Dollars. 25,247.57 1,576.75	Dolla. 2.46 ...	Pc. ct. 80.37 35.00
Braids, loom woven or made by hand and ornamented, composed of wool	60 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	355.00	213.00	...	60.00
All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool — Valued not more than 40 cents per pound (pounds)	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	12,044.18	4,370.00	6,159.59	.563	140.95	8,416.39	3,144.00	4,346.38	.374	138.34
Valued more than 40 cents per pound and not more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	48,138.50	27,171.50	34,766.69	.564	127.95	15,754.91	8,515.00	11,180.86	.541	131.31
Duty remitted. Panama Act		1,641.00	1,050.00	...	.640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valued more than 70 cents per pound (pounds)	44 cts. per pound and 55 per cent.	172,443.49	264,689.18	221,454.27	1.53	83.67	87,318.82	154,628.97	123,631.22	1.77	79.80
Duty remitted. Panama Act		1,528.75	2,319.00	...	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...

All other — wholly or in chief value of wool	35 per cent. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	604,933.20	211,726.62	. . . . .	35.00
Of the hair of the Angora goat, etc.,	40 per cent. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	53,404.00	21,361.60	. . . . .	40.00
Total manufactures of wool	Free . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,115,160.00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total manufactures of wool	Dutiable . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	32,404,639.04	14,387,241.33	. . . . .	44.40
Total manufactures of wool . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33,519,799.04	14,387,241.33	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total wool and manufactures of	Free . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	63,546,247.14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total wool and manufactures of	Dutiable . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	39,255,835.04	16,976,476.35	. . . . .	43.25
Total wool and manufactures of . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	102,802,102.18	16,976,476.35	. . . . .	. . . . .

THE TEXTILE BUREAU.

An office in connection with the work of the Textile Bureau, to prevent the fraudulent undervaluation of imported textile manufactures, has been opened on the sixth floor of the Singer Annex, 95 Liberty Street, New York. Every instance of imported goods sold here at prices that suggest a probability of undervaluation should be immediately reported to the Bureau at the above address.

JOHN P. WOOD,
Director.

BULLETIN

OF THE

National Association of Wool Manufacturers

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL WOOL INDUSTRY.

VOL. XLV.]

BOSTON, JULY, 1915.

[No. III.]

"LABELING" BILLS IN CONGRESS.

MEMORIAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AGAINST ANY UNJUST OR IMPRACTICABLE LAW.

In the late Congress a considerable flock of bills appeared, ostensibly modeled after the pure food law, and assuming to apply that principle to textile fabrics and other manufactures. The woolen industry was singled out for particular attention in these hastily prepared proposals. A hearing was requested before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which the bills were submitted in the House, but in the Senate the so-called Myers bill was reported without a hearing and without opportunity for protest. However, this was met with immediate remonstrance, and no further action was had in the Senate. The session ended with the understanding that the whole subject would be taken up anew in the next Congress, the first regular session of which opens on the first Monday in December, 1915.

In view of the importance of the subject a brief, dealing with the proposed measures, was prepared on behalf of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. This argument is as follows :

The bills to which reference is made are :

Senate 646.	Introduced by Mr. Myers, of Montana.
H.R. 16.	" " " Murdock, of Kansas.
" 45.	" " " Palmer, of Pennsylvania.
" 2970.	" " " Campbell, of Kansas.
" 3402.	" " " Johnson, of Utah.
" 4981.	" " " Lindquist, of Michigan.
" 7939.	" " " Pepper, of Iowa.
" 10080.	" " " Lindquist, of Michigan (revised).
" 11518.	" " " Raker, of California.
" 19739.	" " " Lindquist, of Michigan (revised).

We wish to say at the outset, and with the utmost emphasis, that we are heartily in favor of an honest and effective law which, without blundering and injustice, will prevent misrepresentation in the sale of any goods. But we object to all of these pending measures because they are the fruits of zeal rather than of sober knowledge, and if enacted in their present form would wholly fail of their ostensible purpose.

At least six or seven of these proposed bills bear a somewhat close family resemblance—the bills of Mr. Murdock, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Lindquist, and Senator Myers. The bill of Mr. Campbell is simpler and more concise. It requires that not textile fabrics only, but all products of manufacture entering into interstate and foreign commerce, shall be marked with the materials of which they are made and the address of the manufacturer.

The bill of Mr. Palmer applies only to manufactures wholly or in part of wool.

The bills of Mr. Murdock, Mr. Johnson, and Senator Myers apply only to textile fabrics or articles made therefrom.

The bills of Mr. Pepper and Mr. Lindquist apply not only to wool, cotton, silk, linen, and other fiber fabrics and articles made from them, but to leather and articles made therefrom.

All the proposed bills are substantially alike in requiring the labeling or tagging of all fabrics and articles with their constituent materials precisely stated, and heavy penalties are provided for misbranding. It is stipulated in most of the bills that they shall be carried into effect by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce, and that the examination of samples shall be made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

Several of the bills specifically require that if any material other than new wool, silk, linen, etc., as the case may be, enters into a given fabric, the fabric shall be labeled "mixed goods." This is a feature borrowed from the Grosvenor bill of 1902, which was briefly considered by committees of Congress and dismissed as unjust and unworkable.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS STATED.

Our objections to the proposed measures are :

1. A just and equitable enforcement of the labeling requirements is impracticable, because the labeling required would place the stigma of inferiority upon many superior kinds of goods, while many inferior and almost worthless kinds would be given a certificate of character by the same requirement. This can be convincingly shown by typical exhibits which accompany this statement, these being but a few of countless examples that could be produced :

A. Is a sample of cloth for men's suitings. It is made wholly of pure new fleece wool, and could be labeled as absolutely pure. Yet it is so poorly constructed and so flimsy as to be practically worthless.

B. Is a sample of men's wear cloth ; the threads running lengthwise are all cotton ; those running crosswise are of pure new wool. Such goods are known in the market as cotton worsteds. The cloth is strong, durable, gives excellent service, and admits of tasteful designing and coloring. Such goods are largely sold and the purchasers receive full value. A suit or pair of trousers made from this cloth would be infinitely superior to garments made of cloth like Exhibit A. Yet this must be labeled "Mixed goods ; half cotton," while utterly worthless clothes of the "A" cloth could be "guaranteed pure wool under a United States Pure Fabric law."

Nor could it be hoped that in time the public would learn the merit of such a cloth made of half cotton, for very inferior goods could also be labeled "Mixed, half cotton," the wool component being wool of the poorest quality. Such a fabric is illustrated by —

C. Composed of about 31 per cent cotton and 69 per cent of short stapled wool stocks, the different fibers being thoroughly intermixed before spinning. This cloth lacks strength and would give very unsatisfactory service.

No such fabrics as "A" and "C" could be found in the stock of any reputable merchant with a regular established place of business.

- D. Represents a fine quality of worsted cloth which has a mixture effect, to produce which a small quantity of a very fine cotton thread is used. The manner of its manufacture is this: Before the cloth is woven certain of its threads of pure fine wool have twisted with them this cotton thread of much smaller size. These twisted threads and others of wool *only* are then woven together to form the cloth. The dyeing is not done until after the cloth has been made. When dyed a process is employed which will dye the wool, but which the cotton will not take, so that when done the cotton stands out undyed, white against the background of the black wool. All that you find of black in this cloth is wool and the infinite little dots of white are the cotton thread, as can readily be seen by dissecting and unraveling them. This cotton yarn is used not as an adulterant, but solely to produce the mixture effect. The proportion by weight which it bears to the whole fabric is but $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent, and on account of its fineness and the superior quality of cotton which must be used to spin so fine a yarn, it costs as much and sometimes more per pound than the fine worsted yarn of which the body of the cloth is made.

Now this excellent cloth would have to be labeled "Mixed goods; part cotton." To be sure, the percentage of cotton stated on the label would be very small; but what purchaser at retail, unfamiliar with the technicalities of manufacture, could be persuaded that the mention of cotton as one of the constituents did not imply inferiority, if not unworthiness; and what retail salesman could have the expert knowledge of cloth manufacture even to undertake the educational task?

- E. This cloth is made in a similar manner to the last one exhibited, except that instead of a cotton thread a much finer filament of *silk* is employed.

In this piece the sparkling little specks of white are silk and the body of the cloth wool. The silk does not add anything to the wearing qualities of the fabric. The chief reason for its employment is because it can be spun to a very much thinner thread than the finest cotton; consequently when it is used the white dots are smaller and the mixture effect finer. It is also more lustrous than the cotton, but the principal reason for its use is its smaller size. This silk yarn costs about ten times as much per pound as the pure wool in the cloth. But this cloth would have to be labeled "Mixed goods." It is true the components would be wool and silk, but as mixed goods it must be mentally associated with the most inferior kinds of cloth that are similarly classified.

Even the would-be discriminating buyer in comparing the labeled descriptions of "D" and "E" would derive a very erroneous impression as to their relative worthiness.

Before leaving the two mixture samples, attention is invited to the fact that such goods are made in a great variety of patterns which differ from each other principally in the amount of the mixture effect, some patterns having but a few, others many, of the double twist threads. The makers of such goods would have accurately to compute the percentages of components for each style, although the variations in the proportion of cotton or silk would be quite trifling.

- F. A sort of chinchilla cloth used for women's cloaks or jackets. A stout, durable sort, capable of excellent service and well worth its cost. Not mixed goods, but pure *shoddy*; 100 per cent shoddy. With the popular misconception of the meaning of shoddy, how many coats made of this material do you think the public would buy if labeled "All Shoddy"?

There is psychology in such matters and until the people can all be thoroughly educated in respect to trade technicalities, the details are misleading, instead of informing.

This last sample naturally leads to some consideration as to what is shoddy and what is wool. The subject is most interesting. We submit a few exhibits which will illustrate some of the contrasts which the public does not understand, and has neither opportunity, time, nor inclination to learn about:

- G. First is a specimen of the shoddy of which "F" was made; and
- H. The material from which the shoddy of Exhibit "G" was made.
- I. Sample of thread waste, being the broken short ends accumulated in the manufacture of worsted yarn.
- J. Garnetted waste made by resolving "I" into its original fibers; from this it will appear that worsted yarn *can be* unscrambled. This material is comparable with much of the best wool in the market, and is far superior to many kinds of new wool.
- K. Broken tops.
- L., M. Fine shoddies of commerce. These are prepared by a mill engaged in the business of compounding various kinds of reworked stock for sale. It is a large and important industry, in which success depends upon skill and experience in blending different materials in such a manner as to give the best possible value at any given price. To require the producer of these stocks to specify the percentage of each component in a blend would oblige him to give to his competitor the benefit of his better knowledge and skill. The manufacturer who buys these stocks does not need, and does not ask for, any such bill of particulars. He is quite satisfied to know that the blend is equal to or better than any other he can buy for the same price. As these samples were procured in the open market, we do not ourselves know the composition, but as to their excellence there can be no doubt. In whatever manufactured products they can be advantageously employed, they will give no cause for dissatisfaction. But they are shoddy.

N. Roving waste. According to some of the proposed bills, these materials would have to be classed as shoddy—for they have been once manufactured into articles of commerce—though as a matter of fact they are really pure wool refined to the highest stage for manufacture. There has been no deterioration in any particular, the wool being in its most perfect state, freed of all the impurities, foreign matter, and natural grease.

O., P. Worsted noils. In the manufacture of wool by the worsted process the raw material is combed for the purpose, in part, of separating the shortest fibers from the main body of the wool. These short wool fibers are known as noils. They are a very useful kind of stock, and in the manufacture of some varieties of cloth they are essential to the production of the required finish. But so far as strength and durability are concerned, noils such as these are inferior to many sorts of shoddy. They are, though, pure new wool, never having been manufactured, but merely separated from the longer and better wool of the fleeces from which they came.

In contrast with these various specimens of shoddy, and what would have to be classed as shoddy, we now present samples of some of the stocks which could be classed as genuine new wool; for they have all come directly from the sheep and have never been through any manufacturing process.

Q. Shearlings. These come from the skins of sheep slaughtered for mutton within a short time after shearing and before a new growth of long wool has developed. The fibers are so short as to make them of much less value than even a poor grade of shoddy. But this is new wool.

R. Tag locks. The ends of the wool fibers in parts of the fleece are thoroughly matted with dirt and filth so that they cannot be used with the good wool. These are cut off and sold separately at very low prices. By intensive scouring the short bits of wool can be recovered from the mass

of dirt and used in some kinds of product. But when thus reclaimed, they are of such short staple and so poor in quality as to be distinctly inferior to shoddy. But this, too, must be reckoned with as new wool.

- S. Paint locks. Some sheepmen mark their sheep for identification with paint which cannot be washed out. The ends of the wool to which the paint adheres must be cut from the good fleece. These discarded bits are sold for a trifle to those who by special treatment can recover the wool. But like the tags, the wool thus obtained is short and very inferior. Nevertheless, it is pure, new wool.

In submitting these exhibits we have, as already stated, merely chosen a few of many types to illustrate by the contrast of good reworked stock and poor wool how impossible it would be to indicate the quality or the worth of the finished product by an enumeration of its constituent parts.

It is also to be noted in passing that the specification of cotton as one of the components of a fabric would have little significance unless the label described the kind of cotton, and the purchaser was sufficiently familiar with cotton grades rightly to understand the suitability of the kind described for that particular fabric. Some fine cotton yarns actually command a higher price than some woollen yarns, and in many light-weight worsted fabrics the use of cotton is indispensable. The finest fibered pure cotton sells for more than new wool; the lowest grade by itself, unmixed with some fiber of better staple, is unspinnable. Between these extremes are a great variety of kinds and grades. Recognizing this fact, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture in its report to the Senate Committee upon this subject said:

“The protection that the public needs with reference to cotton would not be furnished by preventing mixture of fibers, but would need to guard against the substitution of short, inferior fiber in fabrics that should be made of long-staple cotton. There is no agricultural reason why an

adequate supply of long-staple cotton should not be grown. The present careless methods of cotton farming are very largely the result of a commercial development which conflicts with the interest of the consumer as well as with those of the producer."—*Senate Report No. 818; 63d Congress; 2d Session.*

AS APPLIED TO A SUIT OF CLOTHING.

1. The impracticability of labeling as required in the proposed bills ought to be sufficient in itself to condemn these measures. Apparently this is something which the authors of the proposals have not even faintly understood. Let us take as an example a suit of men's woolen clothing—coat, vest and trousers—and apply the proposed requirements to it.

There is first the exterior woolen cloth of which the garments are chiefly made. This cloth is made of woolen yarn which may be and often is spun in a different mill from that in which the cloth is woven. For some fancy cloths the different yarns required may be the products of three or four different establishments, each of which would have to certify the composition of its particular yarn to the cloth manufacturer. The cloth-maker in tagging his product must, therefore, incorporate in his label the certificates of the various yarn spinners as to the composition of their respective stocks—and this composition may in some cases include percentages of half a dozen or more materials.

Some of the proposed bills exempt from labeling a part or all of the linings and trimmings of a finished garment. But under some of these bills these linings and trimmings would also have to be marked with their constituents. Let us assume that the coat lining, for example, is an Italian cloth, the cotton yarns for which have been spun by one establishment and woven into the plain cloth by another establishment, which sells it to the converter, who dyes and finishes it. Who has not frequently owned a coat the lining of which has worn out long before the outer garment, a new lining being supplied and in turn being worn out before the garment is discarded? Must it not then be as important to

inform purchasers about the composition of the coat lining as of the outer cloth, which commonly is the more enduring of the two?

Then there are the sleeve linings, which because of the desired lightness and smoothness are usually the frailest part of all. Is this material made of plain cotton, silk, near-silk, imitation silk, mercerized cotton, or of two or more of these materials? Is it weighted or sized? If so, to what extent? A quite different material from the coat lining, the sleeve lining is also likely to be the product of two or more independent industries, certificates from both of which it must bear.

The interlining of the coat will probably require at least two descriptive labels, one of them a composite of two ancestral tags. Next is the padding, the product of another industry requiring its own particular label or labels.

We have yet to consider the stiffening used within the roll of the lapels. Is it right that the purchaser should be left in ignorance as to whether this unseen but necessary member is real haircloth, imitation haircloth, canvas or paper, and whichever it is of what quality, purity and goodness? How much of its resiliency is natural and permanent, and how much due to mere starch or sizing?

The vest will have a lining of a yet different material requiring a separate descriptive label, with probably one to three antecedent labels embodied in it.

The trousers have interior facings of two different materials, each differing from the other linings already mentioned. Here again is room for preference as between silk, cotton, mercerized cotton, artificial silk or combinations of these.

Consider, then, for a moment the kind of a tag that must be attached to a completed suit. A Welsh genealogy or the complete pedigree of a Kentucky thoroughbred would be a brief and simple document by comparison. Consider, too, the state of mind of the purchaser of a suit confronted with such a certificate of character, and expected to derive from it any useful information to guide him in determining which suit he should buy — particularly when in spite of this wealth

of technical information his choice would be dictated chiefly by his fancy in respect to design, coloring and pattern.

Complicated as the task must be to label the constituents of a suit of men's clothing, how infinitely more arduous would be the effort to recite the various components of women's ready-to-wear costumes, in the construction of which nearly every branch and sub-division of the multitudinous textile industry may have a part. The illustration which we have chosen is far from being an unusual or extreme case. The entire time of a hearing might easily be consumed in explaining other and different cases that would be even more fantastic. Men's clothing affords an appropriate example because it is this which is most frequently referred to by advocates of labeling legislation.

It is not only the manufacturers of cloth who object to the proposed legislation as impracticable and unjust. The clothing manufacturers of the country, who are our customers, are making a vigorous remonstrance from their own standpoint. The National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, at a meeting on January 22, 1914, registered strong opposition also, and urged the adoption of a measure along the lines of the British Merchandise Marks Act.

NOT PROOF AGAINST FRAUD.

2. A second objection to the proposed measures is that they would utterly fail to accomplish the intended purpose of protecting the public against imposition. This is readily demonstrated by referring to the sample "A," described above — made entirely of new wool, qualified to be labeled as such, meeting all the requirements of the proposed law, and yet so wretchedly constructed as to be almost worthless for clothing. On the other hand, consider the sample "F" — all shoddy, and yet a warm and durable fabric. It is manifest from these exhibits that the proposed bills were prepared without the slightest knowledge of the textile arts, on the part of their authors, who, moreover, wholly neglected the easy and natural expedient of consulting practical manufacturers.

One of several fundamental misconceptions upon this subject is that the kind or quality of the component materials alone determines the measure of excellence of the finished product, whereas the components are not even the chief factor of worthiness. That which is of much greater importance is the workmanship, the knowledge and the skill of the craftsman, of which this proposed legislation takes no account whatever.

A thoroughly competent cook can prepare wholesome, nourishing and exceedingly palatable food from the by-products and wastes of the kitchen, while the unskilled can render the choicest of fresh materials unfit for human food. That the skill of the designer and artisan is just as paramount in the production of textiles will be apparent from a comparison of our exhibits marked "A" and "F." The former, made entirely of good strong new wool, is without merit, possessing neither warmth, durability nor attractive appearance, while "F." though composed of nothing but good shoddy, is, because of its excellence of construction, strong, durable, and sightly. If a Federal statute is to put the seal of purity on so worthless a product as the first, and require the second to be stamped with the popular symbol of inferiority, that law will be worse than useless, for it will itself perpetrate a fraud upon the public, inducing unskilled purchasers to accept utterly worthless things as good, merely because labeled pure, while condemning and rejecting articles of real excellence because of popular misconception regarding their component materials.

The more thoroughly this subject is investigated the more evident will it become that a law framed upon the theory underlying the bills we are considering will defeat the very purpose for which it is designed, and prove harmful to those whose interest it is intended to serve.

WOULD INCREASE THE COST OF CLOTHING.

3. The proposed bills, as has been shown, would not tend to improve the quality of the clothing of the American people. They would, however, tend very greatly to increase

the cost of this clothing, thus adding heavily to the cost of living, without any practical benefit whatever to the purchasers and consumers of the articles. It has been assumed in the examples above that the exact proportion by weight of all fibers in a given fabric or article can be stated, but, as a matter of fact, this is something which right down to an exact per cent cannot possibly be done. Manufacturers may know the weight of the various materials that are originally used to make a certain fabric. But, as is well known in the manufacturing industry, the waste or shrinkage of different materials in the processes of manufacture varies widely, so that not the most skilled manufacturers in the country could be sure of the percentage of weight of the various materials in the finished product. These proposed bills, therefore, require something that is absolutely impossible of fulfilment, and make manufacturers liable to heavy penalties for failing to do something which cannot be done. The mere attempt to do this, however, in the additional work and the additional number of employees that would be required, would, as has been said, add heavily to the cost of production of the fabrics themselves and, therefore, of the finished garments. This cannot be a result which the framers of these measures have intended.

In the report on the Myers bill much emphasis is laid upon the subject of shoddy, and it is asserted that the amount of shoddy in woolen fabrics can readily be determined. The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture is quoted in confirmation of this proposition. But the Bureau of Chemistry can have had but relatively slight experience in such investigations, and its quoted opinion is contrary to the expert judgment of trained textile authorities the world over. The chairman of the Testing Commission for the Textile Industry in Germany in a recent report said:

“We have found up to the present time no reliable means to determine by specific observation the presence of small quantities of shoddy. Opinions to the contrary, whether

private or official, are wholly without foundation. There is only one reliable method to determine whether shoddy has or has not been used in the manufacture of a fabric — namely, the production of the spinners' lot books and the sworn testimony of the persons who made the record."

But even this record would not and could not show the exact percentage of shoddy in the finished fabric — it would show only the proportion that went into the original stock mixture.

THE USE OF SUBSTITUTES DECREASING.

As a matter of fact, the use of substitutes for wool in the manufacture of clothing has not been increasing, as some members of Congress apparently infer, but has very markedly been decreasing in America. The Bureau of the Census, in its decennial report for 1910, showed that the amount of wool consumed in condition purchased in the woolen mills of this country, exclusive of carpet, felt and knitting mills, increased from 330,179,000 pounds in 1899 to 474,751,000 pounds in 1900 — a gain of 44 per cent in a decade, or, reckoned on a scoured wool basis, a gain of 50 per cent. In the same decade the quantity of raw cotton consumed in the woolen and worsted mills fell off from 40,245,000 pounds to 20,055,000 pounds, a decrease of 50 per cent, while the amount of cotton yarn purchased increased only from 35,343,000 pounds to 39,169,000 pounds, or 11 per cent. "The net result," declared the Census Bureau, "is a decided decrease in the amount of cotton used as a material by wool manufacturers."

As to shoddy, the Federal census said :

"The figures also show a marked decrease in the use of shoddy. The quantity purchased decreased 35 per cent and the amount manufactured in woolen mills for use therein fell off 10 per cent. In 1899 the total amount of shoddy consumed by woolen and worsted manufacturers was 68,663,000 pounds; in 1909 it was only 53,621,000 pounds, a decrease all the more significant when the growth of the industry is considered."

An increase of 50 per cent in a single decade in the amount of wool used in American woolen and worsted mills is a gain out of all proportion to the growth of population. Both cotton and shoddy have a proper place in textile manufacturing. When woolen mills sell to their customers fabrics containing cotton or shoddy, they so state ; there is no deception.

The report of the Senate Committee on Manufactures on the Myers bill is most unjust to the American wool manufacturing industry when it asserts :

“In most cases dealers are not to be blamed for the imposition practised on their customers. The chief trouble is with the manufacturer. The dealer orders of a manufacturer and pays for something which he thinks he is getting, and he in turn represents it to be such to his customer, when many times it is not such, and both dealer and customer are defrauded.”

On the contrary, the manufacturer of worsted or woolen cloth habitually sells that cloth for exactly what it is. If there is shoddy in it or cotton in it the fact is not concealed — though the exact proportion down to a single per cent, as has been said, cannot be stated ; it is not practicable. The merchants and others who buy cloth from the manufacturers not only have an expert knowledge of fabrics, but possess all the facilities for making actual tests of them. They are the last men in the world who could be deceived, even if the manufacturers of the cloth were disposed to attempt deception. This is a fact about which members of Congress can readily assure themselves by interrogating the customers who buy the products of the mills.

THE BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

4. The real desire of Congress, in which textile manufacturers heartily concur, to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of manufactured and other products, can be realized without injustice, with far less expense and far less waste of effort, through legislation based upon the well-tried British

Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, with a clause added similar to the proposed bill of Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota (H.R. 10944), forbidding false and misleading advertisements.

The British Merchandise Marks Act has been well summarized as follows:

“The British law has a two-fold object:

“To prevent the fraudulent use of trade marks;

“To prevent the sale of goods under a false description.

“Its essential provisions are as follows:

“Section 2 provides that every person who applies any false trade description to goods (or causes it to be done) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offense against this Act.

“Every person guilty of an offense against the Act is liable —

“(1) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both imprisonment and fine; and

“(2) On summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

“The expression ‘trade description,’ as defined by Section 3, means any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect —

“(a) As to number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods, or

“(b) As to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or

“(c) As to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

“(d) As to the material of which any goods are composed, or

“(e) As to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright, and the use of any figures, word, or mark which, according to the custom of the trade, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters, shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act.”

This British act has stood the test of more than a quarter of a century of experience. Manufacturers and merchants would be gratified by the enactment of equivalent legislation in the United States. There is grave danger that in the zeal for reform some impracticable and unjust plan may be adopted that will defeat the very purpose of its authors, and cause grave harm to business without any compensating benefits whatever. The question of shaping proper legislation merits the most earnest thought by the responsible committees of Congress.

“SOME ASPECTS OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.”

A REVIEW OF PROFESSOR TAUSSIG'S LATEST
HARVARD VOLUME.

By JOHN BRUCE McPHERSON.

I.

DOCTOR FRANK W. TAUSSIG, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, is the author of a book entitled “Some Aspects of the Tariff Question,” which has recently come from the Harvard University Press. It contains three chapters on the wool manufacture, including one on wool supplies, and it is to those chapters — the last three in the volume — that the attention of the Bulletin's readers is invited.

Because of Professor Taussig's standing as an economist, and because the book will be quoted and relied on in future discussions of the tariff and its effect upon our industrial development, we feel that instead of a perfunctory review it should be given a test, an examination, made, we hope, with all fairness and candor. It is surprising that so many questionable and unsupportable statements found their way into the pages, for Professor Taussig seems to have conducted his search for facts as an investigator seeking the truth and the avoidance of error. It is regrettable that he did not have as an adviser some authority in the industry to “check up” his statements and conclusions, and prevent him from falling into grievous errors, into many of which he has plunged. The book is conscientiously and interestingly written, though it contains altogether too many statements of the kind, “important if true.” Unfortunately there are so many of that kind in the chapters considered that the reader is forced to accept with hesitation other statements concerning other industries which, had these errors not been permitted to appear, would have been unhesitatingly accepted. Were we to apply the legal maxim, “*falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*,” the chapters treating the wool manufacture, at least, would have to be condemned; but in this case we acquit the author

of intentionally being unfair or of setting down any statement in whose correctness he did not believe.

II.

WILL AUSTRALIA INCREASE HER WOOL PRODUCTION ?

In discussing the possible effect of free wool upon the wool production of the United States, and the danger of higher prices for Australian wool, if this production should be diminished, Professor Taussig looks for increased output to the interior of Australia, where, he says,¹ "a large extension of supply may be expected without an increase in cost." "Wool production in that vast area," he further states, "is declared by observers who are competent and who cannot be supposed to have a bias against the maintenance of our wool duties, to be susceptible of very considerable expansion." And in a footnote he adds, "There were in 1910 less than one hundred million sheep in Australia; it is supposed the number can be increased without difficulty to at least one hundred and fifty million."

We wish to test these statements by opposing them with the judgment of Dalgety & Co., the foremost authority in Australia on all matters relating to the pastoral industry of that continent. Before quoting authorities let us consider several matters which have a decided influence over the wool output of that country.

There are at least two ways to increase the clip of any country: first, by increasing the weight of the average fleece; second, by opening up new territory for new grazing areas to support larger flocks.

It is now clearly understood by all wool men that there is a limit beyond which weight of fleece cannot be increased with profit, and that limit seems to have been reached.²

It is true that Australia is a sparsely settled country, and that in the Commonwealth 49.75 per cent of the land, or 946,892,600 acres, was idle in 1912,³ ranging from 10.30 per

¹ Page 318.

² Dalgety's Report for 1912, page 80.

³ Dalgety's Report for 1912, page 130.

cent in New South Wales to 69.74 per cent in Western Australia and 70.26 per cent in the Northern Territory. All this information, however, was well understood by Dalgety & Co., when the statements to be quoted were sent out in their latest authoritative reports.

HINDRANCES TO INCREASE OF SHEEP NUMBERS.

Is a large increase in the sheep population with a corresponding increase in the wool production likely to occur? An examination of the figures for sheep in Australia will show that there were in the Commonwealth in 1891, 106,421,068, and in 1902, only 53,668,347 sheep, — a loss in a decade of 52,000,000. In 1914 the number was about that of twelve years ago. These immense losses were due to a long series of dry seasons which were terribly fatal to the flocks. Although so many consecutive years of so disastrous and widespread droughts have not since been experienced, it is nevertheless true that some section of the Commonwealth does suffer from extreme dryness each year, and the natural increase is hindered proportionately.

In addition to the danger of drought the Australian pastoralist is hampered by the destruction wrought by rabbits, eight or ten of which eat or destroy as much as does one sheep. They are numbered by the million, some ten million pounds of rabbit skins having been exported from the Commonwealth in 1911. Another handicap is the scarcity, unreliability, and high cost of rural labor. An autocratic and powerful union has decreed that there is to be a week of forty-eight hours' work, with Saturday half-holiday. The hours of labor are from 7.30 A.M. to 5.40 P.M., with overtime to be paid for at time and a half rates. The weekly pay is fixed at £2, 10s., with accommodations and board.¹ "Pastoralists and farmers," Dalgety says, "have been at their wits' end to get sufficient labor to handle stock and cultivate the crops."

The policy of every State in the Commonwealth is to sub-

¹ Dalgety's Report for 1914, page 165.

divide and sell in smaller parcels the great properties which have been the homes of the great flocks in the past. Closer settlement in Argentina, the United States, and other countries has meant a decrease in numbers; and if it does not reduce them in Australia, its tendency will not be likely to cause an increase.

Professor Taussig himself, in discussing conditions in the United States, elsewhere says:¹ "During the frontier stage this pastoral use of land is advantageous. But as population thickens, settled agriculture becomes unmistakably more advantageous, and displaces the other use. Precisely this same movement is taking place the world over." "Use of the land for another pastoral purpose seems likely to displace wool growing," he states, "even in the arid and semi-arid plains and mountains which stretch from the western edge of the Missouri Valley almost to the Pacific," because "the grazing plains which can support sheep can support cattle also. Meat is in more insistent demand than wool, and cattle pay better than sheep." This, if sound reasoning for the United States, should apply equally to similar conditions in the Australian Commonwealth.

SLAUGHTER IS HEAVY.

But if the effect of closer settlement is problematic, the annual loss in numbers from slaughter is accurately known. As Dalgety says:²

The expanse of the oversea trade in frozen meat, which must grow if we can spare the stock, together with increasing requirements for our own use, is leading to the slaughtering of such large numbers of sheep that the natural increase in the flocks is counterbalanced by natural deaths plus slaughterings. In 1913 the exports of frozen carcasses to Great Britain alone were 10,116,141. New Zealand shipped 24 per cent of her total flocks to Great Britain. In the United Kingdom 40 per cent of the total sheep numbers are slaughtered annually, and there is every reason to suppose that a similar proportion will be reached in New Zealand, if not in Australia.

¹ Pages 310, 311.

² Dalgety's Report for 1914, page 128.

DALGETY DOUBTS INCREASE.

In the same report it is said:¹ "We do not consider there will be any further material expansion in wool production, not alone in Australia but in Australasia, the annual sheep slaughterings for local consumption and export being very heavy, which, together with possible recurrence of bad seasons, will prevent much increase in sheep numbers. It seems therefore unreasonable to expect any expansion in the wool output from Australasia." This year's shortage is estimated at 500,000 bales.

And the same authority says:² "It will be many years before Australia carries 124,000,000 sheep again, if indeed these numbers are ever reached."

Even the Tariff Board Report, the authority relied upon by Professor Taussig, says:³ "In some recently published references to the pastoral industry in Australia, one finds a belief that its further development must proceed at a relatively slow rate," and,⁴ "as far as one can judge at present the only marked and permanent effect of the occupation of the lands will be not a serious decline in the total wool produced," which is certainly not saying that "a large extension of supply may be expected without an increase of cost," and, "it is supposed the number can be increased without difficulty to at least one hundred and fifty million."

Whether Professor Taussig's "observers who are competent" or Dalgety & Co. are correct in their predictions and opinions we cannot definitely say, but time, the arbiter of all things, alone can decide the matter, and with the final outcome we shall not quarrel.

III.

A CONFUSION OF TERMS.

When Professor Taussig finishes his treatment of the raw wool supplies and takes up the wool manufacture, his writing lacks the precision expected of an economist of his repute in

¹ Dalgety's Report for 1914, page 116.

² Page 490.

³ Dalgety's Report for 1913, page 126.

⁴ Page 491.

discussing an intricate subject. The heading of the twentieth chapter, "The Woolen Manufacture; Woolens and Worsteds," contains the very essence of his confusion of terms. In it he follows the ordinary loose custom of speaking of the products of the wool manufacture as woolens. Sometimes, however, he confines his remarks to the products of the carded wool branch, calling them "woolens," and at other times includes under the term both the carded wool products and the combed wool (worsted) products.

The indiscriminate use of the terms "woolens," "woolen manufacture," and "woolen industry" makes it difficult for the reader to understand, without a careful study of the context, whether he limits his statement to the carded wool branch or includes in the term both the carded and combed wool branches of the wool manufacture.

The same lack of precision appears later when he treats of the various materials other than virgin wool, used in the woolen branch. He makes no distinction whatever among them, designating all, whether cotton, rags, shoddy, noils and waste, or mohair, camel, alpaca, and other hair as "substitutes or adulterants."¹ Chief among these, he says,² "are shoddy, noils, cheap grades of wool, cotton."

It is inaccurate to use interchangeably the words substitutes and adulterants. The latter carries with it the implication that the product is counterfeit and has been made corrupt by the blending of impure with pure materials. The former word means to supplant, or put in the place of another, the substitute, perhaps, being better than the person or thing supplanted.

The author contradicts himself later when in describing the wool combing machine and the making of noils, he says,³ "They" [the noils] "are short fibers such as the carded industry primarily uses; they are a natural substitute or complementary material by no means an adulterant." Noils cannot be a natural substitute or complementary material, nor can they be an adulterant, which Professor Taussig says on

¹ Page 329, note.

² Page 329.

³ Page 328.

one page they are ¹ and on another page admits they are not.² If noils are short wool fibers rejected by the wool combing machine, what can they be but wool—absolutely unused wool? If “shoddy is the wool fiber got from woollen rags,” as he says ³ it is, is it not the fiber of wool itself, rather than a substitute or adulterant? The fact is that yarns made from the blending of high grade shoddy with a good quality of unused wool, and fabrics made from such yarns, are superior to yarns and fabrics made solely of wools of poor grade.

GREAT BLUNDERS MADE.

He makes the further statement ⁴ that “the importance of these substitutes or adulterants is shown by the fact that little more than half of the woolens made in the country was all wool.” Then he proceeds to prove his point, presumably, by purporting to give “the quantities of the various materials used in the woollen branch in 1909.” These he sets forth as follows:

Wool (in scoured condition)	60
Wool yarn	8
	— 68 million lbs.
Camel, alpaca and other hair.....	18
Rags	38
Shoddy	20
Noils and waste.....	24
Cotton, including yarn	38
	— 138 million lbs.

The above figures Professor Taussig condensed, he says, “from a table given in the Tariff Board Report, p. 228.” He adds:⁵ “There was a marked increase in the use of substitutes between 1900 and 1910: one among the indications that the woollen branch of the industry was in a declining and precarious state.”

¹ Page 329.

² Page 338.

³ Page 329.

⁴ Page 329.

⁵ Page 330.

THE TABLE IS WHOLLY UNRELIABLE.

An examination of the table discloses the naïve way Professor Taussig used to arrive at the result reached. Of the eighteen million pounds of "camel, alpaca and other hair," 1,290,055 pounds consisted of camel, alpaca, mohair, and vicuna — all good material; and most of it, if imported, was subject to a duty of twelve cents a pound. This quantity should be eliminated, because it cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered an adulterant. The balance, 16,429,808 pounds, consisted of "all other animal hair and fur," which this same Tariff Board Report says¹ "was practically all spun into yarn and sold to the carpet industry."

Establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing carpets and rugs were not included by the Census of 1910 in the (for brevity's sake) so-called "woolen industry," but their statistics are presented as a separate industry.² Therefore the entire total of eighteen million pounds must be swept from the table.

Professor Taussig gives thirty-eight million pounds of rags as the quantity of one of the materials used. Never before have we seen it seriously stated that rags are used as rags — as in rag carpets — in the wool manufacture. What he no doubt intended to say is, that the wool fiber from 38,387,554 pounds of rags, tailors' clippings, etc., was used, which is not at all the same thing, the product from the rags always being considerably less. In this case the text accompanying the table, which Professor Taussig seems not to have consulted, makes it 31,021,323 pounds, a slight difference of 7,366,231 pounds.

He raises the quantity of noils and wool waste by six hundred and twenty thousand pounds, or from 23,380,298 pounds to 24,000,000 pounds. But noils and wool waste are unused wool itself and should not be counted as substitutes. If imported, the noils paid a duty of twenty cents a pound; if made in this country from imported wool, duty at the regular wool tariff rates was paid.

¹ Page 229.

² Census Textile Bulletin, page 93.

Nor are his figures for the quantity of cotton consumed any more reliable. Stated correctly from the table in question the quantities used should be:

Cotton (raw)	15,801,394 pounds;
Cotton in shape of yarns purchased	16,888,501 pounds, or a
Total of	<u>32,689,895 pounds,</u>

an overstatement on his part (his figure is 38,000,000) of 5,300,000 pounds! Professor Taussig counted first the raw cotton, then the cotton in the shape of yarns purchased, and then complaisantly again counted the cotton in the shape of "yarns made in the mill" — 2,639,000 pounds — which had already been included in the raw cotton total of 15,000,000 pounds. Even should this duplication be permitted the greatest total that can be extracted from the table is 35,329,794 pounds.

The figures for shoddy, etc., 20,000,000 pounds, are the only ones in his condensation to which no exception can be taken, the table in the Tariff Board Report placing the amount at 20,118,305 pounds.

THE CORRECTED TABLE.

The condensed table, after correcting the errors in its make-up, if we count shoddy, noils, and wool waste — all of which are wool fiber or unused wool — and cotton, should read as follows:

Shoddy made from rags . . .	31,021,323
Shoddy purchased	20,000,000
Noils and wastes	23,380,298
Cotton	<u>32,689,895</u>
	————— or a total

of 106,000,000 pounds, in round numbers, and a decrease of 32,000,000 pounds of so-called adulterants from the total quantity computed by Professor Taussig. If we allow the

shoddy figures of 51,000,000 pounds to stand unquestioned, and exclude the noils and wool wastes, on which, if made in this country from imported wool, the regular wool duty was paid, we shall have a total of but 82,711,000 pounds, instead of 138,000,000 pounds. By using Professor Taussig's method of constructing tables and classifying "substitutes or adulterants," almost any conceivable result could be obtained. As his figures stand¹ they are grossly inaccurate, extremely misleading, and should be deleted from all future editions of the book.

ANOTHER BLUNDER DISCLOSED.

Let us see whether or not Professor Taussig's statement² that "there was a marked increase in the use of substitutes between 1900 and 1910" will stand a thorough test. This test shall be none of our own, but the table and the text prepared by the Tariff Board, the authority he quotes. That report says:³ "The cotton used shows a decline during the decade [1899-1909] of 54.81 per cent in quantity," — that is, from 34,967,959 pounds in the former year to 15,801,394 pounds in 1909. . . . "The amount of shoddy purchased in 1909 was 20,118,305 pounds, or a decrease of 35.58 per cent," that is, from 31,228,940 to 20,110,305 pounds, and "the amount of wool waste and noils purchased was 23,380,289 pounds, or an increase of 73.53 per cent," that is from 13,473,154 to 23,380,298 pounds. The increase of about 10,000,000 pounds of wool waste and noils offsets the decrease in the amount of shoddy, etc., purchased.

WHAT THE CENSUS OF 1910 SHOWS.

But if an appeal to the table cited by Professor Taussig and the accompanying text is not acceptable, let the test of the Census of 1910 be applied. Table 88⁴ in the Bulletin "shows the amount of scoured wool and shoddy used in the woolen industry, including that used in the manufacture

¹ Page 330.

² Page 330.

³ Page 229.

⁴ Census Textile Bulletin, page 136.

of carpets and rugs in the years 1909, 1904, and 1899." It is as follows :

CENSUS REPORT ON "SCOURED WOOL AND SHODDY USED IN WOOL MANUFACTURES."

Material.	1909.		1904.		1899.	
	Quantity (pounds).	% of Total.	Quantity (pounds).	% of Total.	Quantity (pounds).	% of Total.
Scoured wool	352,478,605	85.9	282,194,618	72.6	238,632,452	76.9
Shoddy	57,823,190	14.1	106,584,050	27.4	71,496,508	23.1
Total	410,301,795	100	388,788,668	100	310,128,960	100
Purchased	24,877,537	6.1	35,782,056	9.2	34,496,508	11.1
Made in establishment using	32,945,633	8.0	70,801,994	18.2	37,000,000	11.9

This table shows that in 1899, 71,496,508 pounds of shoddy were used, or 23 per cent of all materials consumed ; in 1904, 106,584,050 pounds of shoddy were used, or 27.4 per cent of all materials consumed, whereas in 1909, 57,823,190 pounds were used or 14.1 per cent of all materials consumed, a decline since 1899 of 13,673,318 pounds, or nine per cent. This table includes more than the four branches at first grouped by the Census and Professor Taussig in the "woolen industry" and emphasizes the incorrectness of his statement. Not only has there been a considerable decrease in the use of "substitutes or adulterants" in the decade, but also a very considerable increase in the use of scoured wool. Between 1899 and 1909 the amount of scoured wool used increased from 238,632,452 to 352,478,605 pounds, or 9 per cent. Neither the table of the Tariff Board Report which Professor Taussig cites as his authority, nor the Census Report of 1910, sustains his assertion that "there was a marked increase in the use of substitutes between 1900 and 1910," the very opposite being the fact ; and the writer is not called upon to offer an explanation for a statement so absolutely without foundation, alike misleading to the book's readers and unfair to an industry which we presume Professor Taussig does not wish to injure or misrepresent.

WERE SUBSTITUTES USED MORE FREELY?

Professor Taussig suggests¹ that "probably the tariff, by making wool even dearer than it had to be because of the natural conditions that operate on all animal products, drove American manufacturers to substitutes, somewhat more than would have been the case under free wool."

This cannot be sustained by an appeal to the figures of the imports of rags, mungo, shoddy, noils, and wastes, entered for consumption before and after the passage of the tariff law of 1894 and during its life, 1894-1897. This was our previous experiment with free wool, and we are content to rest our refutation of the above statement upon the showing made by the figures of such imports. They were as follows:

	Quantities, lbs.	Value.
1890.....	4,985,266	\$2,037,731
1891.....	1,518,429	560,007
1892.....	273,169	96,522
1893.....	292,555	92,885
1894.....	104,885	36,871
1895.....	12,460,621	1,532,874
1896.....	18,598,001	2,375,270
1897.....	45,204,518	5,358,171
1898.....	2,916,279	621,953
1899.....	253,296	64,261
1900.....	314,597	74,927

While the Commerce and Navigation Reports do not report separately the exports of rags "it is a well-known fact that a large and increasing percentage of domestic rags are being exported. The export began to be marked in 1907 and has increased steadily ever since."² In 1909 the United Kingdom imported 103,967,360 pounds of rags and in 1910, 132,034,560 pounds, a larger proportion (in the latter year, 28.48 per cent) of the woolen rags coming from the United States than from any other country. For the first ten months of 1911, 34.01 per cent came from this country.

In the light of such a showing, how could Professor Taussig intimate an effect which seems to be flatly contradicted by the facts? The tariff law of 1894 not only stimulated the importation of vastly increased quantities of

¹ Page 330.² Tariff Board Report, page 82.

“substitutes or adulterants,” but it also admitted an enormous quantity of the so-called adulterated woolen goods from abroad, which flooded this market and adversely affected the selling prices of domestic all-wool goods. Its effect was to compel the domestic manufacturers to meet that competition by reducing the quality of their goods. This was exactly the opposite result from that always insisted upon by “the free traders who maintained that it was the tariff system which caused them” [the so-called adulterants] “to be resorted to, thus depriving the people of all-wool fabrics.”

IV.

UNJUST TO LISTER (LORD MASHAM).

Nor can we agree with Professor Taussig's characterization of Samuel Cunliffe Lister (Lord Masham) as a man who “played in the main the rôle of the business man, appreciating and guiding the inventors and profiting handsomely.”¹

Without doubt Lister was both inventor and manufacturer, achieving as much fame by his numerous inventions as by the many successful business enterprises in which he was interested or which he controlled. Becoming a worsted spinner in 1837 at the early age of twenty-two years, he almost immediately began the career which brought him renown, by inventing a swivel shuttle for inserting a silk flower in a plain cloth, and a little later by patenting an invention for fringing shawls, then much worn by men as well as by women. Though Cartwright had patented a wool comb in 1790, it did not meet the needs of the trade, and in 1843 Lister combed the first fine wool ever successfully combed by machinery; in 1845 and 1846 he invented and put to work the process still universally used for preparing both long and short wool, accomplishing what the trade and inventors had failed to do in the preceding fifty years. Mr. Burnley, whose book on “Wool and Wool Combing” had omitted all mention of the Lister patent of 1846, later wrote to Lord Masham under date of November 7, 1904, to say

¹ See note, page 339.

that, "It is clear that the first patent dealing with the square motion principle is yours, and that any claim of Sir Isaac Holden to be entitled to the paternity of the idea is also incorrect."

RECOGNITION OF HIS INVENTIVE SKILL.

At one time Lister had on hand seven different inventions: a pulping machine, a spinning machine, a hackling machine, separate combing devices for botany wool, for cotton, and for silk, and a loom for carpets or velvet. In 1855 he was granted twelve patents. In 1877 he patented his self-acting dressing frame, which replaced the silk comb, and somewhat later he perfected the velvet loom. As early as January 18, 1848, he received a patent for an air brake on the exact principles employed in the Westinghouse brake, so universally used in all countries at the present time. In 1873 he forecasted the production of artificial silk by joint chemical and mechanical means, which was achieved thirteen years later. His services as a distinguished inventor were recognized in 1886 by the bestowal upon him by the Society of Arts of the Albert Medal, for what he had done for "the textile industries, especially by the substitution of mechanical wool combing for hand combing and by the introduction and development of a new industry — the utilization of silk wastes."

He evidently did vastly more in his lifetime than "to appreciate and guide the inventors," or else the council of this conspicuous Society was woefully misinformed and misled when its highest honor was thus bestowed upon him. If it be claimed that he lacked creative genius and merely utilized the ideas of others, it must be admitted that he carried *to perfection* other men's work. If to Watt, who did not originate the idea of the steam engine; if to Stephenson, who did not first conceive the notion of the locomotive, credit is to be given for making them useful and practical, then to Lister must be awarded equal credit for making commercially usable and valuable the wool comb, the silk comb,

and the velvet loom. With such a record to Lister's credit we submit that Professor Taussig's statement is inadequate and inaccurate.

V.

ARE NUMBERS OF CARDS THE BEST STANDARD?

When attempting to test the productive capacity of the woolen branch in comparison with the worsted branch, Professor Taussig declares that the best standard is the set of cards (with which, with certain qualifications, we agree), and he immediately compares the number of these in 1890, 1905, and 1910. These show a constant decrease from 6,498 in 1890 to 5,753 in 1905, and to 5,279 in 1910, and he is convinced¹ that "the data confirm the conclusion that the woolen branch was virtually stationary till about 1900, and thereafter declined." It is no more safe to rely on numbers of cards alone as a test of the advance or recession of this branch of the wool manufacture than to cite a decrease in the numbers of mills as evidence of a decline. Unless we know the size of the mills dropping from the industry and the size of those remaining, the number test cannot be either satisfactory or accepted. The same thing is true of the number of cards, because of the varying sizes in use at different census times. As the Census Report for 1890 says:²

The difficulty with the card as a unit of machinery capacity arises from the diversity of the carding engine in capacity, in structure, and in use. No other evidence of this is required than the fact that the number of sets of cards reported by the census in 1870 was 9,224 and in 1880 it was only 7,581, but actual production of our woolen mills in the latter year was far in excess of their production in 1870. . . . The actual capacity of the regulation set of cards with three cylinders has also been greatly increased. The capacity of the type in the older mills is hardly one-half that of modern machines of double their width and of greater diameter. . . . The capacity of carding machines has been further increased by taking off a larger number of ends from the finisher cards, using narrower wings, thus allowing more material to run through the breakers.

¹ Page 335.

² Page 22, Wool Manufacture.

It would seem, therefore, that the loss in numbers, without other essential facts about the cards lost to the industry and those remaining, their widths, diameters, and speed, is not a safe standard to use.

VI.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MACHINERY AS A TEST
OF PROGRESS.

Professor Taussig produces various standards by which to compare the woolen and worsted branches and to test their effectiveness. In writing of the silk industry¹ he sets up as a sign of technical progress and comparative advantage a supply of machinery made within the country; and if the machinery is exported for use in other countries, "or copied there — the claim may be for more than equality — there is evidence of superiority." This test fails completely to explain the greater gain made by the worsted branch. Of it he says:²

It seems to have remained under European tutelage, content to import and to use European machinery. This at all events was the case in these departments of the industry which are most distinctive — combing and the operations closely connected with combing. The facts brought out by the Tariff Board in 1912 were surprising. It appeared that in the worsted mills hardly any machinery, in all the processes up to and including spinning, was of domestic make. Almost all the combing machines were imported, almost all the drawing frames, . . . almost all the frame spinning machinery and absolutely all the mule spindles. . . . Leadership in the industry was clearly on the other side of the water.

To support the foregoing he quotes in a footnote the Tariff Board³ as stating that "87 per cent of all the machinery [in worsted mills] from the scouring of the raw wool through to the finished yarn was imported." But for some unaccountable reason, Professor Taussig neglected to go a step further and include in his quotation a significant sentence which immediately follows — that "only 22.9 per cent of looms were imported."

¹ Page 251.² Page 343.³ Report, Page 16.

The author does admit,¹ it is true, that:

In some other departments of the manufacture the situation was not so unpromising. As in the textile industries at large weaving stood in a position apart. Here the conditions as regards domestic and imported machinery were quite reversed. Only one-fifth of the looms were imported; the great majority were of American make.

This statement, a page beyond the quotation from the Tariff Board Report, would have been unnecessary had the full quotation from the Report been given, instead of a portion of it. But its value is greatly modified when the author later writes,² "Yet the available evidence indicates that as regards machinery, the advances over competing foreigners were less, and surprisingly less, than in other textile industries." That is a sweeping statement which contradicts what he says on the preceding page. It has no qualifying clause limiting it to the machinery used in the preparatory processes, but includes even the looms, the great majority of which he and the Tariff Board both admit were of American make.

If machinery is exported to foreign countries or copied there, and American-invented looms are made and used abroad, it is a sign of equality or evidence of superiority, as the author himself has stated. When, however, the worsted manufacturers use a very large proportion of domestic looms, the best obtainable, very little is written in their praise; but when they use foreign machines in the earlier processes, though presumably they "were using the best that was obtainable," they are regarded as under foreign tutelage, and "leadership" is said to be "clearly on the other side of the water."

On the contrary, most of the machinery used in the woolen branch (which he says has declined) is made within the country, 92 per cent of the cards used and 85 per cent of the mule spindles being of American manufacture. He is forced by this situation to make an exception to his previously declared

¹ Page 344.

² Pages 345, 346.

rule,¹ and say that this "preponderant use of American machines in the woolen mills might thus [because of their age] be a sign, not of progress, but a lack of it. It would be so if the domestic machines were inferior to the foreign, or at least not superior." The very large use of foreign-built machines in the worsted branch, he suggests, might indicate that the worsted makers "were using the best that was obtainable."² This throws the question of comparative effectiveness of foreign and domestic industry one stage farther back — to the machine makers who supply the manufacturers."

The use, therefore, of domestic machinery by the one branch, and of foreign machinery by the other, does not necessarily measure the relative progress or effectiveness of either.

If the responsibility is thus to be shifted from the industry itself — where Professor Taussig had earlier impliedly placed it — to the makers of machinery, upon what grounds can the wool manufacturer be justly held responsible for the failure of the machine inventors and machine makers to devise and construct within the country, machinery not only equalling, but excelling that built in foreign countries? If foreign-built machinery is used in one branch and the industry expands, the manufacturers are condemned. If American-made machinery is used in another branch and it seems not to have expanded in later as in earlier years, criticism is likewise applied, and it, too, is stigmatized as unprogressive — a clear case of being "damned if they do" and "damned if they don't."

Nor is the information which Professor Taussig advances about the restricted use of the automatic loom trustworthy. If he had taken pains to consult the makers of such machines, instead of accepting at face value second-hand testimony, he would have learned that he was not "up-to-date." He would have discovered that when these looms were first used for the production of worsteds they were put on to cotton warp fabrics simply as a try-out, but that now, as the

¹ Page 251.

² Page 351.

Crompton & Knowles Company will say, they are running not only on worsteds, but also on woolens, and that "they will weave most classes of woollen and worsted work successfully."

The British Northrop Loom Company has also introduced a new type of the well-known American invented loom, specially adapted for weaving woollen and worsted cloths.

If Professor Taussig had made some further inquiry, instead of blindly and implicitly following the Tariff Board Report, he would have discovered the cheering fact that the situation respecting the machinery used even in the preparatory processes is not so discouraging as he and the Tariff Board paint it. He would have found that American-made machines are being rapidly adopted by the worsted manufacturers for these preparatory processes, because of their interchangeable parts, superior workmanship, and the excellence of the product they turn out. He would also have found that an excellent comb is being manufactured in this Commonwealth, which, in the near future, it is predicted, will supplant foreign combs now in use, and the domestic manufacturer will then be freed from the foreign tutelage and domination, which indicate lack of "progress or of independence."

VII.

THE COMPENSATORY SYSTEM OF DUTIES.

Professor Taussig enters into a long discussion of the compensatory duties which, while admitting they were "fixed at the outset in good faith and with sufficient accuracy," he believes "got out of gear" later, because of a change in the wool supplies used, the transition from woolens to worsteds, and the alleged "large use of substitutes or adulterants." After discussing the effect of the wool duties and the compensatory system in the woollen and worsted branches of the wool manufacture, he reaches the conclusion that that system favored the manufacturers of worsteds more than those of woolens, though he states that "the great bulk of the domestic manufacture of carded woolens was devoted to the

cheaper grades on which the duties were as prohibitory as they were on most grades of the rival worsteds.”¹ He concludes²—and that conclusion confirms the position taken by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers—that “if the older branch of the manufacture was surpassed by its younger rival, the explanation must be sought elsewhere than in the peculiarities of the tariff system.” The same general trend appeared in England, Germany, and France, and “promoted and fostered though the change may have been in the United States by our tariff, it rested on causes of wider operation.”

Again he says:³

The wool duty was so completely offset by the compensating system . . . that this cannot be judged a decisive or even commanding factor. After all, though the compensating system proved unequal in its effect on different branches of the industry, the duties on woollens as a whole . . . left a generous margin for protection in almost all cases.

He feels⁴ that “no doubt during the earlier stages the extreme protection which was extended to worsteds under the compensating system gave a special impetus [does he forget the discrimination against worsteds due to rulings of the Treasury Department in construing sections of the Act of 1883?] and caused some manufacturers to reap unusually large profits.” “But,” emphasizing a point already made, he again declares⁵ that “the continual growth and eventual predominance of this branch [worsted] indicates that even though stimulated by the tariff and perhaps steadily dependent on the tariff for existence, the protective system alone could not account for its position relatively to the other branch.”

NO MONOPOLY IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

It is worth noting in passing that Professor Taussig has disposed of several stock phrases long used by sensational writers of articles violently assailing wool manufacturers,

¹ Page 337.

² Page 337.

³ Pages 354, 355.

⁴ Page 341.

⁵ Page 341.

the tariff as "the mother of trusts," and especially the "American Woollen Trust." He says:¹

However important and even dominant is the position of the American Woollen Company, it has not even a quasi-monopolistic control of the industry or of any branch of it. It has to meet competition on every side; the contest is a direct and complicated one between the single concern and the great combination of similar concerns.

And the same thing is true of the other leading textile branches. Neither for cottons, where mass production has been carried far, nor for silks, has there been found a promising field for a great combination.²

VIII.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE "WOOLEN INDUSTRY."

The author says:³ "In general the tale [of the American 'woolen manufacture'] is one of backwardness," and he asks,⁴ "How account for the seeming failure of the woollen manufacture to keep in line with the general march of American industrial effectiveness?" He says further⁵ that "while the carded woollen branch may be said to have been left behind by the American industrial current, the worsted branch simply kept up with the general European movement and showed little sign of keeping pace with that in the United States."

Whether American industry can hold its own against foreign competition, he suggests, depends on climate, power resources, and raw material; quality of workmen, ability in organization and management, and technological equipment.

Some of the handicaps under which the manufacturer of woollens has been laboring are enumerated as reasons for the lack of what he calls progress. He thinks that though the woollen is much older than the worsted branch, it is not so well adapted to general industrial conditions as the latter.¹

¹ Page 347.

² Page 348.

³ Page 354.

⁴ Page 355.

⁵ Pages 341, 356.

Among the causes for the greater progress by the worsted branch he cites "the vagaries of fashion which played a large part, and indeed one often declared to have played the leading part." More important even than fashion he considers the changes in the technique of production, which favored the worsted branch by giving it wider scope and by enabling it to attain in greater degree homogeneity of material and product, standardization, large scale operation. He sums up the causes thus :¹

The worsted industry was equipped with machinery at once perfected and expensive, and its materials were standardized. A wide range of raw material was brought to its disposal. The changes of fashion were toward its products. An additional factor probably was that the lighter and looser worsteds were better adapted to climate and habit—a warm summer and in winter houses amply heated.

Intelligence² and handicraft skill on the part of individual workmen, which play so marked a part in the woolen branch, had not found so many other fields for advantageous application in the last century. A weaver must have the qualities of a good mechanic—quickness, a good eye, a skilful hand.³ These qualities which make high-priced men, enable such men to secure more lucrative positions in other industries. The capable men, and there are more men weavers in the woolen branch, tend to drift into other employment, and the working force is weakened by such losses. Even when retained—"these skilled mechanics," he says, "seem to add no comparative effectiveness there." And yet Professor Taussig elsewhere makes light of the serious handicap which the American manufacturer must shoulder—the inferior quality of help available, and if good men are developed, the likelihood of their abandonment later of the wool manufacture for other industries paying higher wages. Men having the qualities of skilled mechanics are needed in woolen mills and "any industry which calls for such men must pay wages at current rates. If it cannot secure from them

¹ Page 341.² Page 355.³ Page 359.

results commensurate to the pay, and if its products are subject to foreign competition it 'needs' protection and clamors for it. Precisely this seems to be the case in the woolen manufacture."

In the width of the looms used for making woolen fabrics, only two or three of which can be entrusted to one weaver, the author sees a hindrance to large scale production of woolens. Likewise the diversified character of the woolen fabrics stands in the way of methods which have proved of such far-reaching effect in the weaving of cottons. Then, too, the finishing processes, which are of great variety — new ones being constantly devised — are little aided by machinery, and depend on the skill and unrelaxing attention of the individual workmen. "Worsted is much less subject to them than woolens." The worsted branch, he thinks, is conducted in all countries on a larger scale than the woolen branch: it is more capitalistic, more in line with the general trend of modern industry.¹

The worsted branch, the author says, exhibits in all countries the dominant characteristics of modern industry — highly developed and quasi-automatic machinery, standardized material, a large plant, a dominance of organization. These characteristics appear most sharply in the manufacture of the staple grades of fabrics, turned out in large quantities, and at prices low enough to make possible their sale to multitudes of purchasers. It would seem, he says, "that the manufacture of staple worsteds was the most promising part of the industry for Americans, giving favorable opportunities for the methods and appliances which they have learned better than others."² Though there has been a great growth since the new industry was started about 1860, "the evidence points," he thinks, "little to progress." We presume he means ability to export manufactures in competition with European countries, for he says: "It would seem that the American wool manufactures, as a rule, are not able to meet foreign competition on even terms and have little prospect of doing so."³ "In precisely the direction where one looks for

¹ Page 339.

² Page 356.

³ Page 357.

advance by Americans — the invention of new machinery or improvement of old — the worsted manufacturer showed the least indication of progress or of independence. On the contrary, it seems to have remained under European tutelage, content to import and to use European machinery.”¹ But if they were using the best available² and obtainable, and makers of domestic machines did not furnish improved ones, why be disappointed or censure the manufacturers if they got the best to be had?

There is, he believes, something in the quality of the wool fiber which has affected fundamentally the course of development, and in this direction he thinks “we are most likely to find some explanation of the peculiarities in the history of both branches. In some respects wool is not amenable to machinery of the quasi-automatic kind, and it would seem that the nature of wool and the yarn spun from it, as well as the more diversified character of the fabrics, stand in the way of any sweeping application of the methods which have proved of such far-reaching effect in the weaving of cottons.”

SHOULD THE INDUSTRY BE PRESERVED?

“Is it worth while to support industries that have no superiority over their foreign competitors, and show no prospect of attaining any?” he asks.³

Laying aside as granted, if you please, all the reasons given for the supposed lack of superiority over foreign competitors — the use of foreign-made machinery, difficulty of retaining highly skilled men in the industry, the varied character of the products, their inadaptability to mass production and the large use of automatic machinery, and the nature of the wool fiber — there still remains the question, Are the people of this powerful country now willing, in the light of experience since the outbreak of the European conflagration, to abandon any branch of the country’s wool manufacture and rely upon any foreign country for supplies, so necessary in our diversified climate for the comfort and well-being of

¹ Page 343.

² Page 351.

³ Page 344.

the people and our defenders on land and sea? Experience in years long past was a potential element in bringing our forefathers to the conviction that "domestic manufacture of all the articles essential to the comfort of human life was among the primary elements of national independence."

FOLLY TO ABANDON AN INDUSTRY SO ESSENTIAL TO OUR
NATIONAL LIFE.

With the wool supplies of the world, exclusive of the quantity coming from South America, China, Russia, and the United States, controlled by Great Britain, and the certainty of their exportation being prohibited in case of war, would it be a wise policy, a safe policy, for this country deliberately to abandon a system which, if it has not been the cause of the advance made in this country, by the wool manufacture, at least has preserved that industry, notwithstanding continued efforts at home and abroad by industrial and commercial rivals to depress and destroy it? And this danger may become a very real one to our industries after this devastating struggle shall have been ended, when the rush of importations upon the reopening of the sluices of commerce, closed by the struggle, may glut our markets and threaten our manufactures with great impairment, if not ruin.

We must have within our country the power to supply materials so essential to our needs, especially when, owing to our lack of a merchant marine, and the command of the seas by rivals, it would not be possible for us to meet those needs from other countries. We cannot afford to impair, abandon, or permit the destruction of, so necessary an industry by a peaceful commercial invasion under duties too low or under free trade. We must not hazard our peace or security by our folly or inefficiency. As John Quincy Adams, speaking in 1832 for the Committee on Manufactures, in his report to the House of Representatives, said: "It is short-sighted policy, forgetful of all the lessons of human experience, which sees in profound peace a motive for a nation to slumber in

the security that the approaches of war will be slow and long foreseen." "Freedom and independence of one nation was never yet maintained by reliance upon the justice of another." . . . "The whole experience of mankind has proved that no nation can ever maintain either independence or freedom dependent upon the power of another."

We believe, if Professor Taussig's question were to be submitted for settlement to the people of the country, that, heeding the lessons taught in the past, they would unhesitatingly declare in favor of continuing the wool manufacture in all its branches and against yielding the field to foreign competitors. Any present saving would be swallowed up speedily by the extravagant payments which would be made necessary by so hideous a mistake.

ACTIVE AND IDLE MACHINERY.

STILL NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF WOOLEN MILL EQUIPMENT
UNEMPLOYED ON JUNE 1, 1915.

SOME improvement in the ratio of employment in the wool manufacture of this country was disclosed by the result of the quarterly inquiry of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, as to the amount of woollen machinery active and idle on June 1, 1915. The most conspicuous gain was in the carpet mills, where only 24.5 per cent of the looms were reported on June 1 as idle, as compared with 45.8 per cent on the March 1 previous, and 48.9 per cent on December 1, 1914. So, also, looms of 50-inch reed space, or less, showed an idleness of 25.9 per cent on June 1, as compared with 32 per cent on March 1, and 30 per cent on December 1, of the previous year. As to woollen cards, the idle proportion was only 17.7 per cent on June 1, 1915, as compared with 22.7 per cent on the previous March 1, and 30 per cent on December 1, 1914. But, on the other hand, worsted combs showed a slightly greater proportion idle, or 30 per cent on June 1, as compared with 29.4 per cent on March 1, and worsted spinning spindles showed an idleness of 39.6 per cent, as compared with 33 per cent at the previous inquiry.

A somewhat greater proportion of looms engaged on military orders for various governments was shown in the inquiry of June 1, of 1,585, as compared with 1,106 on March 1. Woollen spindles employed on foreign government orders had increased to 113,067 on June 1, as compared with 81,941 three months before. These foreign orders, though welcome, have not at any time attained the magnitude suggested in the roseate narratives of the daily newspaper press, and they have been wholly inadequate to make up for the general depression in American business and the reduced purchasing power of the people. The condition of the American wool manufacture, though somewhat better, was

distinctly unsatisfactory on June 1, 1915, as it had been at every previous quarterly period since the present tariff for revenue only was enacted. The Simmons-Underwood law has brought nothing but adversity to the woolen mills of the United States.

The comparative figures for the June returns are as follows :

MACHINERY.	Total Number Reported.	Idle.	In Opera- tion.	Per Cent of Idle to Total Reported.					Engaged on Foreign Orders, June 1, 1915.
	June 1, 1915.			June 1, 1915.	Mar. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1914.	June 1, 1914.	
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space,	38,183	11,591	26,592	30.4	32.7	27.7	26.	24.6	1,585
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less . .	9,842	2,551	7,291	25.9	32.	30.	17.3	25.	3
Looms, carpet . .	2,315	567	1,748	24.5	45.8	48.9	38.3	28.3	. . . .
Woolen cards, sets	3,148	558	2,590	17.7	22.7	30.	22.8	19.4	296
Worsted combs . .	1,646	495	1,151	30.	29.4	41.3	21.	15.5	. . . .
Woolen spinning spindles	1,085,720	189,434	896,286	17.4	21.5	31.6	22.5	25.8	113,067
Worsted spinning spindles	1,509,581	597,959	911,622	39.6	33.	33.	16.9	18.1	. . . .

Obituary.

GALEN C. MOSES.

MR. GALEN CLAPP MOSES, for half a century the treasurer of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company of Lisbon Falls, Maine, died on April 19, at his home in Bath, in his eightieth year. Mr. Moses was long one of the most honored figures in the wool manufacture of this country, and his death has brought keen sorrow to a multitude of friends.

He was born in Bath, August 30, 1835, and was educated in the public schools and in Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the class of 1856, having distinguished himself by his scholarship. For a while Mr. Moses was the editor of the Eastern Times of Bath, and later the secretary of the Bath Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He traveled for a year in Europe, and after his return entered the wholesale grocery business with Mr. William H. McLellan.

Having won a reputation as a sagacious man of business, Mr. Moses was in 1865 elected the treasurer of the Worumbo Company, with which his whole career thereafter was most conspicuously identified. His management of the Worumbo Company's affairs was very successful, and the reputation of the company for its fabrics was greatly enhanced. Besides this important manufacturing business, Mr. Moses bore a very active part in other Maine business undertakings. He had been the president of the Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company, the Androscoggin Water Power Company and other light and power companies, president of the New England Shipbuilding Company, president of the People's Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank, and a director of the Bath Iron Works.

During the latter part of his life Mr. Moses made several important public gifts. He presented to Bath the public library building, and gave two-thirds of the cost of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, president of the Maine Missionary Society, president of the Patten

Free Library Association, vice-president of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and vice-president and trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternities.

In politics Mr. Moses was an independent Democrat. He was a devoted adherent to the Congregationalist faith, and a member of the Winter Street Congregational Church in Bath. Mr. Moses married first, Susan W. Crosswell of Charlestown, Mass., who died some years ago, and second, Emma Hall McIlwain of Philadelphia, who survives him.

The Rev. O. W. Folsom, who was long Mr. Moses's pastor at the Winter Street Congregational Church, said of him: "For half a century he has been a prominent figure in our business and social life. For the last quarter of a century he has been pre-eminent in his public-spirited service to the community. We have had numerous men of much larger means than ever Mr. Moses possessed, but to him belongs the distinction of having made the largest gifts to the public, according to his means, in the entire history of our city thus far. These public gifts, however, were only incidental to his life of giving for the last thirty years. His regular and systematic gifts to numerous missionary and philanthropic objects, together with a large and unknown number of private gifts, amounted to thousands of dollars yearly."

The same qualities that endeared Mr. Moses to those who knew of and shared in his philanthropies won and held for him the highest regard of his fellow-manufacturers. Though not a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. Moses frequently by invitation attended its meetings, and was conversant with its work. His integrity and judgment always commanded the admiration of his colleagues. In his long business life he had seen the wool manufacture of New England and the country grow from small to great proportions, and he had himself borne a worthy part in this. The Worumbo fabrics bore the impress of the sterling character behind them.

EVAN A. LEIGH.

One of those who perished in the sinking of the *Lusitania* was Mr. Evan Arthur Leigh, of the Boston firm of Leigh & Butler, importers of textile machinery. Mr. Leigh was the son of Evan

Leigh, a notable inventor. He was born in 1850 in England. He came to this country in 1890 to enter the firm of F. A. Leigh & Company, established by his brother Frederick, and in 1910 he took into partnership his nephew, Arthur Cecil Butler.

Mr. Leigh was widely known in the American textile industry, and had a multitude of friends, won by his attractive personality, as well as by his honorable business methods. He was a thorough master of his calling, and had himself devised many valuable machinery appliances. He was a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Book Review.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED.

THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN, WORSTED, AND UNION YARNS AND FABRICS.

By ROBERTS BEAUMONT, M.Sc., M.I., Mech.E., for twenty-three years Professor of Textile Industries at the Leeds University, England. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$12.00.

PROFESSOR ROBERTS BEAUMONT, as the dedication of his book implies, is well known as an author throughout the textile manufacturing world. He is perhaps best appreciated, however, by his widely scattered former pupils who have had the pleasure of listening to his always interesting and carefully prepared lectures.

The present volume, as the author states, is put forth by invitation of his publishers as a revision of a former work, and with the intent of bringing its subject-matter up to date.

When one considers or attempts to pass upon the success of such an achievement, it is well to try to put one's self in the author's place and endeavor to discover his point of view in putting together in one volume such a large mass of material in rather meager detail. A conversation with one of his admiring students seems to give this kind of an impression of the author's mind, an impression which a re-examination of the book, after a first disappointing perusal, seems to confirm. It is to this effect: The author's training has been that of an engineer with an artistic temperament who delights in presenting to the eye a well-

balanced though composite thought-picture, the details for which, when concerning subjects with which he is fully familiar, seem to be carefully exact. It is the completed and finished fabric which he has tried to keep constantly in view, and it is how to impress upon his pupils the kind of characteristics necessary to have in the materials used, and the method of producing or controlling these characteristics as affecting the harmony of result, which has been for him the real intent and purpose of the book.

To those who would drink deeper, these pages seem hardly a taste; indeed, the ground attempted to be covered is so great that but little more than this could be naturally expected.

That "little more," however, one would think ought to have included a more careful revision, by some friendly hand, of those portions of the book which the author has evidently taken from the experiences of others rather than himself, and for whose exactness of detail he may not consider himself directly responsible. For instance, since it is evident that the author himself is not speaking as a chemist, it would have been better to credit Chevreul, who made it, with the analysis of "fine merino wool in its natural state" given on page 46. A modern chemist would hardly have given such an analysis.

One wonders, too, exactly what is meant when describing a wool-steeping process, at the bottom of page 50, by the expression, "the object being to drive off *the acid* which the fibres contain." On page 52, his proof-reader seems to have again nodded when he speaks of "bi-sulphate" of carbon. But these are only little side defects which perhaps serve the more clearly to bring out the main purpose of the volume, which is that of a broad view of a great industry which still lacks much of recorded observation for an accurate foundation, outside of the minds of those actively engaged in the business itself.

As a commercial proposition, the method of finding the cost per pound of a 2/36's worsted as given on page 244, is far from being satisfactory. Without much additional information the owner might well feel disturbed by such a report from a commission comber and spinner, unless, indeed, the price of one shilling per pound for scoured wool might be a sufficient warning to expect a poor return.

It seems strange indeed in a book where commercial values are at all considered that nothing whatever is said as to the hygroscopic properties of wool and other fibers. The commercial

importance of the subject in determining actual values by established methods is, of course, well known throughout England and the Continent. It is perhaps less strange that nothing at all is said touching the growing conception in England and elsewhere of the importance of a proper moisture content of the material in the sequence of manufacturing processes, as well as to the feel and appearance of the finished product.

Keeping in view, however, that the author would seem to be essentially a teacher of design in making fabrics, this is perhaps not altogether strange. Even here, however, the author's evident experience in the finishing room where the effect of moisture and heat is so well recognized, might lead us to expect something further.

In conclusion we would say, that if it were for nothing else, the elaborate and careful illustrations make the book worthy of a place in any library for textile study, and it may be hoped that the author, who apparently is still in his prime, may now find the time and the opportunity to produce a series of smaller books, each devoted to the practical side of theoretical achievement.

W. D. H.

Editorial and Industrial Miscellany.

THE TEXTILE ALLIANCE AGREEMENT.

EXPORTS OF TOPS AND YARNS NOW POSSIBLE UNDER LICENSE.

IN the preceding Bulletin — that of April, 1915 — there was a description of the new arrangement by which British and Colonial wools might be imported into the United States under license of the Textile Alliance, Inc. — this new plan having been made necessary by the war and the declaration of an embargo on the export of wool by the British authorities. Through New York and Boston offices, the Textile Alliance has been administering the new agreement. On April 29 the Alliance announced that permission had been obtained for the shipment of wool, tops, noils and yarns to Canada, subject to regulations intended to make certain that merchandise so exported is actually consumed by consignee manufacturers in the Dominion, and is not diverted to other countries. Shippers were, therefore, requested to send to the Textile Alliance at its Boston office, 120 Milk Street, particulars of the quantities and kinds of merchandise to be exported to Canada, and the names and addresses of consignees. On arrival a landing certificate was to be obtained from the Canadian customs, certifying to the arrival of the goods — this certificate to be forwarded to the Textile Alliance at its Boston office.

On June 3 the executive committee of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association voted that the association should make application to the Textile Alliance for a non-voting membership, and the British Ambassador was formally notified that the Philadelphia association pledged its support to carry out the agreement made between the Textile Alliance and the British government — thus following the course previously adopted by the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

The Textile Alliance exerted its influence to secure the continued import of Canadian wool into the United States, and on

May 25 last Mr. John M. Dougald, Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa, announced that authority was given for the issue of licenses to export wool grown in Canada to the United States, upon application to the Department of Customs at Ottawa, setting forth the name and address of the exporter, the quantity of wool proposed to be exported, and the name and address of the consignee in the United States, and further setting forth that the wool was to be used for manufacturing purposes only in American mills, and that no part of the wool or the yarn made therefrom should be re-exported from the United States. Moreover, the Textile Alliance was instrumental in securing an arrangement permitting wool from Australia imported via Vancouver to pass in transit through Canada to San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, if consigned with the consent of the government of the Commonwealth of Australia in the same manner as direct shipments to the United States.

The enlistment of many men employed in British mills as wool combers began in May to make itself seriously felt on the wool-combing industry of the United Kingdom. Substitute combers of the requisite skill and experience were not readily found, and as a consequence the prices of tops, and sympathetically of yarns, advanced to a point where it was actually profitable to import them from America. This led to active inquiries on the part of British manufacturers, but the actual sale and export of tops and yarns, even to the United Kingdom, was forbidden by the express terms of the Textile Alliance agreement. President Patterson of the Alliance thereupon made application to the British Embassy for the export of tops and yarns to Great Britain to be permitted. It was Mr. Patterson's desire that this permission should be granted unconditionally, without the necessity of a special charge, but the British Board of Trade in granting the request, stipulated on its own part that such exports should be supervised by the Alliance in the same way as the imports of British and Colonial wools, and that a charge of one per cent should be laid upon the invoice value of the goods exported.

These conditions attached to the new plan aroused some earnest protest in America, and the subject was carefully considered by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at a meeting in New York on July 8. Subsequently, the special committee of the Association appointed

to coöperate with the Textile Alliance, recorded its opinion that the charge should not be more than one-half of one per cent.

The new plan as to the export of tops and yarns to the United Kingdom was made operative for three months, beginning July 1, 1915, the purpose of the arrangement being, first, to assure that such tops and yarns should reach the authorized consignees in the United Kingdom, and, second, that interference by the customs and naval authorities of the allied governments might be averted. The Alliance, under date of June 30, in a circular to the trade indicated in detail, for the guidance of American manufacturers, the procedure that had been established.

Of course, the shipment of tops and yarns to the United Kingdom is an abnormal transaction, growing out of the extraordinary conditions of the war. It was the belief of manufacturers in general, when the arrangement went into effect on July 1, that the business would not be large and would not be of long duration, but that a relatively small export of tops and yarns to the British market would bring down prices there to a point where exports would not be profitable, and that British manufacturers would soon be able to secure the necessary labor, even if expert combers were recalled from the army, after the policy already adopted in France, where many skilled workmen have been relieved from military service because they were regarded as of greater value to their country at their daily work than if in the field, where their places could be taken by men who were not so essential to the continued operation of great national industries.

At the same time, because of the persistent depression in the American woolen trade in general, this export of tops and yarns to the United Kingdom was hailed as welcome and valuable, even if only temporary. It was like the export of uniform fabrics to the order of allied governments — a very much appreciated relief in a time of exceeding dulness.

NO MORE GERMAN DYESTUFFS?

BRITAIN'S EMBARGO ON ALL GERMAN COMMERCE A BLOW
TO THE AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A DEADLOCK has apparently developed in the dyestuff situation as affecting Germany, Great Britain and the United States. After the British Order in Council last March made all German

products virtually contraband, the British government was induced to modify its attitude far enough to authorize the shipment from Rotterdam of two cargoes of German dyestuffs and chemicals that had been secured on American account before the order was issued. But these dyestuffs have not been actually forwarded, for German permission was not immediately forthcoming, and the sinking of the *Lusitania* put an end for the time being to negotiations on the dyestuff question.

These two cargoes would have brought welcome relief to the textile and other industries of America, and their non-arrival is a serious disappointment. But the British government has not suggested any willingness to allow the further shipment of dyestuffs and chemicals from Germany to the United States. The longer the war lasts the more intense becomes the bitterness on either side, and if the matter were left to the British government alone it would be altogether improbable that we could count on continuous receipts of dyestuffs and chemicals of German origin. The British purpose is manifestly to effect a complete commercial isolation of the other side, cutting off absolutely both import and export commerce. Moreover, there would be natural reluctance to see German dyestuffs passing freely into American mills, while they were totally denied to British manufacturers.

On the other hand, the German government is manifestly unwilling to allow further shipments of German dyestuffs and chemicals to this country unless American raw cotton is received in exchange -- and if there is one specific thing upon which the British government is now determined, it is that raw cotton, the indispensable basis of certain high explosives, shall be kept out of Germany. To this end British naval commanders are even seizing cotton ships destined to neutral countries of the Continent, and intended for the use of neutral manufacturers. These cargoes are being indefinitely "detained" in British ports, or are being condemned and purchased by the British government. The suggestion is being made that the British treasury could well afford to buy the entire export cotton supply of the United States, and reserve it for the use of Manchester.

Before many months the whole dyestuff and chemical question will have assumed a critical stage, both because the imported supplies of American mills will have been exhausted, and because the Southern cotton planters who wish to sell to Germany a portion of this year's crop will have made very emphatic repre-

sentations to their government in Washington. This present Administration is, of course, extremely sensitive to demands or suggestions from the Southern States. The legislature of Georgia has protested against British interference with Southern export commerce. Our government has never consented that raw cotton, the greatest export staple of this country, should be regarded as contraband of war. In this controversy dyestuffs and cotton are closely intermingled. In order to secure German dyestuffs we must send to Germany cotton, and the British government proclaims that we shall not have any trade with Germany at all.

Under all the circumstances the obvious thing to do is to make the utmost effort to establish an adequate dyestuff industry in America. But this effort meets with two formidable obstacles, aside from the highly technical nature of the business. One is that benzol and other essential materials of dye-making are bringing abnormal prices because of the demand for such materials, for use here and abroad, in the production of high explosives. Another difficulty is the lack of a tariff rate adequate to shield the new-born industry after the war is over, when the powerfully organized German manufacturers will naturally seek to regain control of the American market, which may be the only external market available to them at that time.

Up to the present, no sufficient preparation has been made in this country for the production of the large quantities of dyestuffs long imported from Germany. Some progress has been achieved in the establishment of American plants, but this is only tentative and insufficient. Nor will American capital and enterprise take hold of this problem in the right way, with a reasonable prospect of success, until the American people have turned out of power the blind and reactionary Administration in Washington, which holds protection to American industry to be a thing iniquitous and unconstitutional.

TREASURY DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

It was for many years the custom to reproduce in this Bulletin the decisions by the United States Treasury Department, the Board of General Appraisers, and the United States courts, on questions arising in the administration of the tariff laws on wool and manufactures of wool.

Owing to lack of space, caused principally by tariff agitation and legislation, the publication of these decisions has been temporarily suspended.

During the life of the law of 1909 not many important decisions were rendered, but since the enactment of the law of 1913, which is radically different from its immediate predecessors, many new questions have arisen, and in the belief that it is for the advantage of our readers to have these decisions, which are of great interest and value, conveniently at hand for reference, their publication, beginning with those rendered under the present law which made all wool except "the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals" free of duty on and after December 1, 1913, and materially reduced the duties on manufactures of wool, beginning with January 1, 1914, is resumed in this number.

A NEW RULE AS TO TEXTILE SAMPLES.

ALL SAMPLES MORE THAN NINE INCHES IN LENGTH MUST BE CUT, PUNCHED, OR STAMPED, TO ENTER FREE OF DUTY.

New and important instructions have recently been given by the Treasury Department to collectors of customs, intended to safeguard the importation of textile fabrics for use as samples in this country. For a long time it had been believed that the liberal privileges granted to textile importers were being abused by some of them, and that considerable quantities of samples of foreign textile goods were passing into commercial use or manufacture, displacing thereby the products of American mills, and depriving the government of proper revenue. This question of samples has been a troublesome one for the Treasury Department for a long time. Treasury Decision 4828, of April 9, 1881, ruled that "Pieces of cloths, edgings, textile fabrics, bound or unbound cards containing buttons of various patterns, single gloves or stockings, and representatives of other classes of goods which are obviously intended for use merely as samples by which to sell the class of goods which they represent, are to be regarded as having no commercial value and are, therefore, free of duty." This did not prove satisfactory; it was declared that the practice in the classification and appraisal of samples was conflicting, and,

therefore, Treasury Decision 31771, issued on July 25, 1911, by Mr. James F. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, modified the previous practice as follows:

"Samples brought into this country for the purpose of soliciting orders, not intended for sale, and which do not mingle in the commerce of the country, should not be considered as imported merchandise within the meaning of the tariff act. They are incidents of commerce, rather preliminaries to importations than actual importations in the strict sense.

"You will, therefore, admit free of duty all bona fide samples which are obviously intended for use merely as samples of merchandise by which to sell the class of goods which they represent, irrespective of the question of their commercial value. On the other hand, samples intended for sale or which are not imported in good faith as samples within the definition above set forth, shall be deemed to be articles of merchandise, and shall be charged with the appropriate rate of duty, according to the class of goods to which they belong."

This decision did not entirely clarify the situation, and on December 11, 1911, in Treasury Decision 32082, Assistant Secretary Curtis endeavored more specifically to define the scope of the previous decision which he took pains to say was "not to be construed to permit free entry of articles suitable for use or sale as merchandise in the condition in which imported." The new decision held first that "Pieces of cloth, edgings, laces, embroideries, upholstery goods, and all textile fabrics not exceeding in dimensions the usual commercial samples, may be admitted free, regardless of their commercial value."

An effort was made to differentiate actual textile samples, and all so-called samples which exceeded certain specified dimensions were to be classified for duty as merchantable cloth. The specified maximum dimensions of actual samples were defined as follows:

"Woolen dress goods 36 inches in length.

"Woolen cloth for men's wear, if not suitable for vestings, 27 inches in length.

"Woolen cloth suitable for vestings 18 inches in length.

"Plain cotton cloths and linens 36 inches in length.

"Silk cloths of all kinds 18 inches in length.

"(Silk dress goods in small assorted lots obviously imported for use as samples may be admitted free up to 27 inches in length.)

"Silk trimmings and braids 12 inches in length.

"Carpets $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in length. All carpet samples must be slashed.

"Upholstery goods 80 centimeters by 140 centimeters.

"Velvets, not cut on the bias, plushes, and linings 18 inches in length.

"All plain fabrics not specified above 36 inches in length."

In Treasury Decision 33806, issued on October 24, 1913, and signed by Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, it was prescribed that :

"Samples of women's wearing apparel and fabrics and all other articles imported as samples shall be indelibly marked, stamped, cut or slashed, where practicable, in such manner as to render them unfit for use otherwise than as samples. The importer of samples shall file on entry an affidavit to the effect that the articles are intended solely as samples, for use in taking orders for merchandise, and that they are not intended for sale."

This decision was again amended on April 13, 1914, by Treasury Decision 34374, issued by Mr. William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary, which revoked Treasury Decision 32012, and as to textile samples held as follows :

"Samples of no commercial value. — Samples of cloths, edgings, laces, embroideries, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles not suitable for use otherwise than as samples for the sale of merchandise, either because of small size or because so punched, cut, or slashed, as to render them incapable of such use, when reported by the appraiser to be of no commercial value, may be admitted free of duty, without any bond for their exportation being given."

Assistant Secretary Malburn in a further effort to prevent injustice to American manufacturers or fraud upon the revenue has issued another decision, T.D. 35539, June 19, 1915, stating :

"The Department refers to T. D. 34374, governing the admission of samples free of duty.

"The last section of the said decision relating to the admission of samples free of duty without bond is hereby amended to read as follows :

"Samples of cloths, edgings, laces, embroideries, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles not suitable for use otherwise than as samples for the sale of merchandise, either

because of small size or because so cut, punched, slashed, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face as to render them of no commercial value, may be admitted free of duty without bond for their exportation being given.'

"Under this decision, as amended, samples of textile fabrics not exceeding 9 inches in length should be considered as of no commercial value and admitted free without being cut, punched, slashed, or perforated.

"Samples of textile fabrics exceeding 9 inches in length will be assessed with duty if not entered under bond for exportation unless they are cut, slashed, punched, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face in such manner as to destroy their value as merchandise. Such fabrics may be punched, perforated or indelibly stamped with the word 'samples,' or any other suitable legend to indicate that the fabrics are for use as samples. This stamping or perforation should be on each 18 inches or fraction thereof of the length of the fabric, in letters not less than three inches high.

"Articles imported for free distribution or advertising matter are not commercial samples, and if suitable for use or sale as merchandise, will be assessed with duty."

It will be observed that this latest decision is the most precise and restrictive of all, for it requires in so many words that textile fabrics of 9 inches or less in length—that is, very small samples indeed—may be considered as of no commercial value and admitted free of duty without being cut, punched, slashed or perforated, but that all samples more than 9 inches in length will be assessed for duty unless they are cut, punched, or indelibly stamped in such a way as to destroy their value for merchandise.

This is a justifiable precaution in view of the experience of the years before. A 27-inch sample of imported woolen cloth is large enough to be utilized for the manufacture, not only of caps and boys' trousers, but also for undercollar purposes, shoe uppers, gaiters, etc. It is declared that the sale of duty-free foreign samples of woolen cloths has become a substantial industry in New York and elsewhere, and that these foreign samples have habitually been sold in large quantities to manufacturers of clothing, shoes, etc. This subject was taken up with the Treasury Department a year ago, with a view to certain modifications and improvements in the regulations of the Department. It was urged then by those who were consulted that all textile samples should be so mutilated as to render them unfit for manufacturing purposes. Apparently the force of the

arguments that have been made has been duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Treasury authorities.

There remains, however, a class of samples that can still be admitted free of duty, much to the disadvantage of the domestic manufacture of the finer sorts of goods. A very large quantity of woollen and worsted clothing is sold at retail by means of small samples of cloth of about 8 or 10 square inches in size. These samples in large variety, mounted in sample books or upon loose cards, are exhibited to retail customers to enable them to select the kind of fabric, design, and coloring of which they desire their garments to be made.

The quantity of the samples used in this way is so large that in many instances as much as 20 per cent of the cloth purchased from the mills is cut up to provide these small swatches. If the cloth is imported, so much of it as is required for samples can be cut into the small swatches before shipment to the United States, and thereby escape the payment of duty. The practical effect of this is equivalent to a reduction in the rate of duty on the whole purchase from 35 per cent to 28 per cent; *i.e.*, if out of an importation of twenty-five pieces five are brought in free as samples and the other twenty as cloth at the regular duty of 35 per cent, the result to the government in revenue, and to the competing manufacturer in the United States, is just the same as though a duty of 28 per cent had been paid on the entire lot. Some purchasers at wholesale have frankly told representatives of American mills that this difference is enough to turn the scale against the domestic product and is the reason why certain cloths formerly bought in this country have been displaced by imported substitutes.

While it is quite true that the small samples have not themselves a salable value, the very fact of the destruction of the pieces out of which they are made proportionally enhances the value of the pieces that remain intact. If, for example, the importer buys twenty-five pieces at a cost of \$50 each, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,250, and then to facilitate the re-sale of his purchase he destroys the salability of five pieces by cutting them into small pieces, then obviously the remaining twenty will represent the original total cost of \$1,250, and should be invoiced accordingly, for duty purposes, if the samples are admitted free. But what actually occurs is that the twenty pieces are returned for duty at their prime cost of \$50 each, or

\$1,000, although their real cost, as has been explained above, is \$1,250, plus the cost of making five pieces into samples.

Clearly, the importer should pay duty upon the total foreign cost of his purchase, and either by law or by Treasury regulation it should be possible for the customs officers in such cases either to assess the duty on the cloth of which the samples are composed, or else to enhance the unit cost of the pieces brought in entire by the proportionate expense involved in the destruction of those cut into samples. When the importer fixes his selling price in the United States he must, of course, compute, as part of the cost of the cloth he has to sell, the value of the cloth destroyed for samples and the expense of converting it into samples. If this is done abroad it is a part of the *foreign* cost, and as such should be dutiable. To re-sell the imported goods at a price which disregarded the cost of the cloth converted into samples would invite financial disaster and, of course, it would not be done.

It would seem as though it ought to be possible for the Treasury Department to correct this manifestly unjust and illogical situation by a ruling that samples made abroad for use in the re-sale of the goods by the importer in the United States should be assessed for duty on the foreign cost of the material of which they are made plus the expense of making them into samples. Such a regulation would not interfere in any way with the free admission of samples for use in making the initial sale to the primary American purchaser, which samples are relatively few in number, and are provided for satisfactorily in the instructions recently published, as set forth in Treasury Decision 34374.

If, however, the needed correction cannot be effected by means of a Treasury regulation, a provision to accomplish the result should be incorporated in the tariff act itself, when next revised.

NO HOPE IN TARIFF COMMISSIONS.

NOT THAT WAY CAN THE TARIFF BE TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS.

It is an empty month that does not develop some newly organized movement to create a "non-partisan tariff commission" and thus "to take the tariff out of politics" — and always it is

announced in this connection that eminent business men are giving their names and money to the undertaking. The ease with which the subject is exploited is convincing proof of the earnest desire of American business men that the tariff question should be taken out of politics. But students of history know that the tariff has been very much in politics — indeed, has been the main and most constant bone of contention between political parties in America, for nearly a hundred years.

Originally, both parties in this country were protectionist. The free-trade agitation was made possible by the insistence and wealth of foreign manufacturers and importers, and the rise of the sectional slavery controversy culminating in the Civil War. So long as Southern States send Senators and Representatives to Washington, not on any real issues of the present, but on ancient prejudices of 1828-1861, and so long as the agents and representatives of European manufacturers enjoy easy access to the American press, and thereby exert an influence on American politics — so long will the tariff question be in politics to stay, and a hundred expert, non-partisan tariff commissions cannot possibly prevent it.

There is an irreconcilable antagonism between the two ideas of tariff for revenue and protection, and tariff for revenue only, which is to say, in practical effect, free trade. A “non-partisan” tariff commission is a grotesque misnomer. A bipartisan commission there could be on which protectionists and free traders were both represented. But what would such a commission be but a body exactly like the present Ways and Means Committee, or the Committee on Finance of Congress? Those are both bipartisan organizations, composed of Republicans and Democrats, protectionists and tariff-for-revenue-only men, whose principles are so utterly at variance that they never have agreed on the shaping of a tariff policy, and never can. When the protectionists are in power the protectionist majority of the committee makes up a tariff bill. When the free traders are in power the same work is performed by the revenue-only majority. In neither case is the other side, the minority side, consulted, not because of any unfairness or discourtesy, but because it is tacitly acknowledged that oil and water will not mix, and that protectionists and free traders sitting down together to write a tariff bill would produce a result worthy of bedlam.

The tariff can be taken out of American politics in one way, and that alone — by a popular defeat of the free-trade party so decisive that the tariff question will be accepted by the entire country as settled, as decisively as the gold standard question was settled nearly twenty years ago. A majority of the American people are and long have been believers in the protective principle. President Wilson was elected on an anti-protectionist platform, but that platform commanded the support of only a minority of the qualified voters of the United States. Mr. Wilson became President by a political accident, which temporarily divided the protectionist party into two wings, one Progressive, one Republican, both of them believing in the protective policy, as their platforms unmistakably declared. These two protectionist parties together outnumbered President Wilson's party by a majority of upwards of a million. And at least in the Northern manufacturing States it is thoroughly well understood by all observers of political conditions that a great proportion, probably a great majority, of those who habitually vote the Democratic ticket do not believe in free trade or anything like it. In New England, for example, the most successful Democratic party leaders have frankly described themselves as protectionists.

On the other hand, there are many party leaders in the South, and some in the North, who are sincerely opposed on principle or by force of habit to the protective system. Siding with them against an adequate protective system is the whole influence wielded by European manufacturers and their agents and representatives in the United States. When the so-called tariff-for-revenue-only party prevails, it is the foreign manufacturers or their agents and representatives who are most sedulously listened to in the shaping of tariff rates and classifications in Washington.

So long as there is this fierce clash of contending American and European interests over the making of American tariffs, it is idle to imagine that the tariff question can be taken out of politics. A protective tariff can be honestly written only by men who believe in the protective system. A tariff for revenue only can be written only by men who believe in free trade. It is a natural and unconquerable human instinct that leads New England, New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other great American industrial communities to send protectionists to

Washington — and it is an equally unconquerable human instinct that sends to Washington from the great importing city of New York, men whose business it is to vote against protection and against American manufacturing — and that brings men of the same way of thinking from the cotton States of the far South, whose people have been taught for three generations that the protective tariff is an iniquitous device for the enrichment of the abolitionist, manufacturing North, at their expense.

Abraham Lincoln was a protectionist elected on a platform promising adequate consideration to American industry. Confederate leaders of the solid South, who had fought protection in Congress for more than thirty years because they believed it to be beneficial to the North, wrote free trade into their Constitution. The tariff will go on remaining the great distinctive issue in American politics until one section and school of thought yield unconditionally to the other. And in view of present population, wealth, and intellectual strength, the school and section that yield are not going to be the protectionist.

STOCKS OF WOOL IN MANUFACTURERS' HANDS. REVISED ESTIMATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR JANUARY 1, 1915.

In previous issues of this Bulletin attention has been called to the proposed attempt of the United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with its report on the annual wool product of the country, to ascertain the quantity of wool held by manufacturers on the first of January of each year. In our April number the first report of the Department on this subject was published. It showed, so far as returns at that time had been received, a stock of wool on hand amounting to 39,995,000 pounds held by manufacturers, whose purchases during the preceding twelve months had amounted to 158,169,000 pounds.

Some comments were made on the fact that these returns did not account for one-third of the annual wool consumption of the country, and the hope was expressed that in later efforts the Department would be able to secure reports from a much larger proportion of the mills, for it was evident that many establishments had made no report.

In the May "Monthly Crop Report" the Department supplemented and amended its earlier statement by giving the results of further inquiry as follows:

STOCKS OF WOOL JANUARY 1.

Stocks of wool on January 1, held by manufacturers whose total purchases in 1914 were 439,559,000 pounds of wool (raw equivalent) amounted to 123,813,000 pounds, which compares with 100,512,000 pounds held on January 1, 1914. Assuming the total year's consumption of wool in the United States to be about 500,000,000 pounds, the mills reporting represented about 88 per cent of the entire consumption, sufficient to be indicative of the relative amount of wool held; the figures indicate that stocks so held January 1 represented 28.2 per cent of the year's purchases, and 123.2 per cent of the quantity held on January 1, 1914.

As this is the first investigation of the kind made by the Department of Agriculture, many firms were slow to make reports, requiring more than one request for the information. It is believed that hereafter a statement such as is given above can be issued early in January, and include more than 90 per cent of the wool consumed in the United States.

From this it appears that the Department has obtained reports from additional establishments purchasing in the year 1914 281,000,000 pounds of wool, and having on hand January 1 84,000,000 pounds. This increase in the total reporting is very gratifying, as showing the interest felt by manufacturers in assisting the government to obtain accurate statistics of the industry. The total purchases by all establishments reporting in the year 1914 equalled 439,559,000 pounds, and the quantity remaining in their hands amounted to 123,813,000 pounds.

The annual consumption of raw wool by the mills of the United States is estimated at about 500,000,000 pounds. This report accounts for the purchase of 88 per cent of that amount, and indicates that the mills reporting consumed 416,298,000 pounds of wool in their manufactures. If the remaining 12 per cent unaccounted for used wool in the same ratio as those making reports, the total consumption for the year would have amounted to 473,000,000, or only 27,000,000 pounds less than the normal quantity.

The quarterly machinery employment returns gathered by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers indicate that fully 25 per cent of the woolen machinery of the country was idle

during the year, which seems to show that the quantity reported as being on hand January 1, 1915, is too small, assuming that the figures given for 1914 are correct, or that the annual consumption is much greater than other statements of production and imports indicate. On the basis of normal consumption of 500,000,000 pounds, if 25 per cent of the machinery was idle during the year, the quantity used would have been only 375,000,000 pounds, instead of 473,000,000.

It is very much to be desired that future investigations result in bringing the several statements of supply, consumption, and stocks of wool on hand into greater harmony.

However that may eventuate, a good beginning has been made and the foundation laid for obtaining fuller and more exact information on these important and practical questions.

DECISIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON THE WOOLEN TARIFF.

(T.D. 34615.)

So-called wool felt.

Woven jute fabric, with a cattle-hair facing and backing, the felt being placed on the jute while in a dampened condition, dutiable as a cloth made in chief value of cattle hair, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1914.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the proper classification of so-called wool felt, similar to the sample submitted. It appears that the article in question is a woven jute fabric, with a cattle-hair facing and backing, the felt being placed on the jute while in a dampened condition and pressed. It further appears that cattle hair is the component material of chief value.

In the opinion of the Department the merchandise in question, which has as its foundation a woven jute fabric, is not a felted fabric, and the Department accordingly concurs in the views expressed by you that merchandise represented by the sample is properly dutiable as a cloth made in chief value of cattle hair, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288 of the present tariff act.

As there is no provision in the tariff act for other manufactures of cattle hair, the Department is further of the opinion that by virtue

of the similitude clause in paragraph 386, of the tariff act, the cloth under consideration, if cut out and sewn to the shape of rooms, ready for laying down, would also be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, as cloth made in chief value of cattle hair, under paragraph 288 of the tariff act.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

WM. P. MALBURN,
Assistant Secretary.

(94112.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

(T.D. 34624.)

Cattle-hair cloth and zibeline or ripple cloth.

Cattle-hair cloth containing small percentage of mohair, dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913; zibeline or ripple cloth dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 308 of said act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1914.

SIR: The Department duly received your letters of May 13 last, relative to the proper classification of cattle-hair cloth and zibeline or ripple cloth.

It appears that the cattle-hair cloth contains approximately 5 per cent of wool waste, and that of this wool waste a small percentage is mohair; that the zibeline or ripple cloth is composed of mohair and cotton, mohair chief value, and that the plush effect is produced on the surface of each of the cloths by teaseling. It further appears that it is the practice at your port to assess duty upon the cattle-hair cloth at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 288 of the tariff act, and at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem upon the zibeline or ripple cloth, under paragraph 308 of the said act. The opinion expressed by you that cloths of the character under consideration, although resembling plushes, do not answer the technical definition of pile fabrics, for the reason that no extra warp or weft threads were looped in the process of weaving, is in harmony with the views expressed by the Board of United States General Appraisers in G.A. 7572 (T.D. 34545),¹ as will appear from the following quotations from the said decisions:

As ordinarily understood, a pile fabric is a fabric in which a soft covering or nap overspreads and conceals to a great extent the interlacing of the warp and filling threads. This nap is formed by a series

¹ A decision under the law of 1909 on "Pile Fabrics"—"Terry Cloth" made of cotton. [*Ed.*]

of threads which issue from the body of the fabric at right angles. In some fabrics the nap or pile is in the form of a series of loops, such as we find in Brussels carpet, while in others the ends of the threads are cut or sheared off smoothly so as to form a uniform and even surface, presenting the ends of the fiber to the eye, as is ordinarily found in velvets, velveteens, plushes, velours, etc.

From an examination of the authorities on textile weaving it appears that in the weaving of every pile fabric one series of threads, either warp or filling, is employed for producing the ground of the fabric, while a second series forms the pile; so that two distinct systems of warp or of filling threads are always necessary in the manufacture of such goods. . . . If it is desired to make a cut-pile fabric, a knife is attached to the extreme end of each wire, and when the wire is withdrawn it cuts each loop thread, thereby forming a fabric having a cut pile. If an uncut pile is desired, a wire which does not have a knife at the end is used in the loom, and this may be withdrawn without cutting the loops. Sometimes the loops are cut by a shearing process after the fabric has been taken from the loom. Whether the pile is cut or uncut, the structure of the cloth is the same; it is merely a question of using a knife or not.

Certain domestic manufacturers, however, contend that the fabrics are in fact plushes, are so known commercially, and are therefore properly dutiable at the rate of 45 percent ad valorem, under paragraph 309 of the tariff act, this paragraph providing that rate of duty upon plushes, velvets, and all other pile fabrics cut or uncut, made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, or other like animal.

While it appears that the cloths under consideration are commercially known as plushes, this fact does not control the classification thereof, for the reason that in the Department's opinion the term "plushes and pile fabrics," as used in paragraph 309, is a descriptive term, and covers only pile fabrics which are susceptible of being cut, and has no relation to fabrics upon which have been produced plush effects by teasing. Note the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *United States v. Downing* (201 U.S. 354) that the provision in paragraph 97 of the tariff act of 1897, that articles if decorated should take one rate and if not decorated another rate, related only to articles susceptible of decoration.

As a persuasive of the correctness of the Department's views in this connection, your attention is invited to the board's decision reported in Abstract 23987 (T.D. 33944), wherein it was held that certain merchandise described as imitation plush, and which consisted of a plain woven fabric with one surface napped or teased to produce an effect similar to a pile or plush, fell directly within the provision in paragraph 320 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, for "woven fabrics of cotton, . . . cut in lengths."

In view of the foregoing, the Department approves your practice in assessing duty upon the cattle-hair cloth above referred to at the rate of

25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 288 of the tariff act, and your classification of the zibeline or ripple cloth under paragraph 308, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem.

Respectfully,

WM. P. MALBURN,
Assistant Secretary.

(101696.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

(T.D. 34985.)

Knitted wool caps, ornamented.

Children's knitted wool caps ornamented with rosettes on each side composed of silk ribbon, dutiable as wearing apparel at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 291 of the tariff act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 15, 1914.

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting a communication from the appraiser at your port, with copies of certain correspondence attached thereto, in regard to a variance in practice in the classification of children's knitted wool caps ornamented with a rosette of ribbon, similar to the sample submitted by you. It appears that at one port these woolen caps are assessed with duty at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358 of the tariff act, as appliqué wearing apparel, whereas similar merchandise imported through your port is assessed with duty as wool wearing apparel at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 291 of the said act.

An inspection of the sample shows that it bears a rosette on each side, composed of silk ribbon, and that a trimming of wider silk ribbon is attached to the bottom of the cap or hood of the same character as the strings.

Following the reasoning underlying the decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in T.D. 34382¹ in regard to what constitutes appliqué, the Department concurs in the opinion expressed by you that the woolen caps under consideration are not properly dutiable as appliqué wearing apparel, nor is the Department of the opinion that these woolen caps are, as suggested, dutiable under paragraph 358 at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem, as articles composed in whole or in part of ornaments. Even if it be conceded that these woolen caps are articles composed wholly or in part of ornaments, the Department is of the opinion that the provision in paragraph 291 for wearing apparel composed wholly or in chief value of wool, is more specific than that in paragraph 358 for articles composed in whole or in part of ornaments.

Your attention is invited in this connection to the board's decision of

¹ This is a decision relating to cotton wearing apparel. [*Et c.*]

June 19, 1903, G. A. 5357 (T.D. 24509), wherein it was held that certain ladies' cotton collars made of small tuckings were more specifically provided for as wearing apparel than as articles made wholly or in part of tuckings under the tariff act of 1897.

Your practice in assessing duty upon children's knitted wool caps of the character under consideration, as wool wearing apparel at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 291 of the tariff act, is accordingly approved.

Respectfully,

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

(101798.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

(T.D. 34997 — G.A. 7649.)

Mohair waste.

MOHAIR WASTE "EJUSDEM GENERIS" WITH WOOL WASTE. — Paragraph 651 of the tariff act of 1913 provides specifically for wool waste. Its general provision, therefore, for "all other waste not specifically provided for," more specifically applies to mohair waste than does the general provision for "waste not specially provided for" in paragraph 384.

United States General Appraisers, New York, December 14, 1914.

In the matter of protest 748490 of A. H. Ringk & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 3 (WAITE, SOMERVILLE, and HAY, General Appraisers).

HAY, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise in this case is reported by the appraiser as "short pieces of mohair waste from slivers and are picked and carded again for further use." It was assessed by the collector under paragraph 384 of the tariff act of 1913, and is claimed by the importers to be free of duty under paragraph 650 or 651. Paragraph 384 is to be found in Schedule N, or the sundries schedule of the tariff law, and reads as follows:

Par. 384. Waste, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

By the appraiser's description, therefore, and the collector's classification, the merchandise in question must be treated as waste. The importers, however, contend that it is made free of duty by either paragraph 650 or 651. Paragraph 650 is the free-wool paragraph of the law of 1913. Doubtless paragraph 651 is the only paragraph upon which the importers rely. That paragraph reads as follows:

Par. 651. Wool wastes: All noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, thread waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and all other wastes not specially provided for in this section.

Were it not that the doctrine of *ejusdem generis* applies, and only wastes similar to those specifically named in paragraph 651 are to be considered as being covered by the general provision to be found in that paragraph for all other wastes, that provision would be in conflict with paragraph 384 under which the assessment is made.

Mohair is the hair of the Angora goat, and, in the absence of some commercial designation to the contrary, is a wool. It corresponds, we think, to the definition of wool, given both in the Century and Standard dictionaries. In fact, the Standard Dictionary states that among the commercial wools are those derived from the Angora goat. An examination of the tariff law of 1913 indicates quite clearly that it was the purpose of that law to make raw wool free of duty. Schedule K is the schedule of the law in which those paragraphs are to be found which provide a duty upon articles of woolen origin. Of the 25 paragraphs of Schedule K all save one provide for articles of woolen origin which are in a more or less advanced state of manufacture. That paragraph is paragraph 305, and reads as follows:

Par. 305. Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals,
. . . 15 per centum ad valorem.

The hair of the Angora goat being mohair, it is therefore carved out of the general policy of the law in favor of free wool and made a dutiable article. Paragraphs 306, 307, 308, and 309 of the same schedule all deal with the hair of the Angora goat advanced to some degree of manufacture and all made dutiable; but in no place is mohair waste or the waste of the hair of the Angora goat made dutiable. The maxim "*Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*" applies, we think, to the condition thus arising, that where in a statute specific things are mentioned, those not included are excluded from its operation; that is, where the general policy of a tariff law is to provide for admission free of duty of all commodities of a certain general character, and from out of that general policy there is carved an exception by making certain commodities of the same general class specifically dutiable, other forms of that commodity not enumerated, if not inconsistent with the remainder of the act or the purpose of the law as found in its general expression, are to be held free. Where Congress has with such particularity provided a duty upon the hair of the Angora goat and various articles manufactured therefrom, as has been done in paragraphs 305, 306, 307, 308, and 309, all products of the hair of the Angora goat not included in those paragraphs come, we think, under the general provision for wool. There can be but little doubt but what if Congress had made all wool free without specification, the hair of the Angora goat would have been held to have been included.

We therefore reach the conclusion that the provision of paragraph 651, "all other wastes not specially provided for in this section," more specifically provides for mohair waste than does the like provision in

paragraph 384, for the reason that in the absence of other provisions of law on the subject, mohair waste would be considered as wool waste, one of the commodities specifically provided for in paragraph 651.

The protest is therefore sustained and the collector directed to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

(T.D. 35058.)

Mohair waste.

Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of December 14, 1914, G.A. 7649 (T.D. 34997), involving the classification of certain mohair waste.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 15, 1915.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, G.A. 7649 (T.D. 34997), in which it was held that certain mohair waste which had been assessed with duty at 10 per cent ad valorem, as a waste not specially provided for under paragraph 384 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, was free of duty as a wool waste under paragraph 651 of the said act.

In view of the importance of the issue, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals, for a review of the decision under subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

Respectfully,

WM. P. MALBURN,

Assistant Secretary.

(100257.)

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, *New York.*

(T.D. 35062.)

Seamless rugs.

Seamless rugs (that is, woven in one piece) of the character or description specified in paragraphs 283 to 297 dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1915.

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 9th ultimo, relative to the classification of seamless rugs of the character and description of the carpets and carpeting enumerated in pages 294 to 297 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

An investigation of this matter by the Department has developed the fact that there is no uniformity of practice at the various ports in regard to the classification of these rugs. At some ports they are assessed with duty under paragraphs 294 to 297, by virtue of the provision in paragraph 303 that "carpets or carpetings composed wholly or in part of

wool and not specially provided for . . . shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description," whereas at other ports seamless Saxony, Wilton, velvet, and tapestry rugs are assessed with duty at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 300 of the tariff act.

The Board of United States General Appraisers, in G.A. 7606 (T.D. 34816),¹ held that Brussels and Wilton rugs made up of strips of carpeting of the usual width (27 inches) were not dutiable under paragraph 391 of the tariff act of 1909, which corresponds to paragraph 300 of the present tariff act, but were dutiable under paragraphs 385 and 386 of the former tariff act, which corresponds to paragraphs 294 and 295 of the present tariff act.

The board in its decision expresses the opinion, in which the Department concurs, that the provision in paragraph 394 of the tariff act of 1909, corresponding to paragraph 303 of the present tariff act, for rugs, is limited to made rugs—that is, rugs made up from portions of carpets or carpeting.

In view of the foregoing the Department is of the opinion that only rugs made up from carpets or carpetings described in paragraphs 293 to 297 are dutiable under the said paragraphs, and that seamless rugs—that is, rugs woven in one piece of the character or description specified in the paragraphs mentioned—are dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 300 for "similar rugs."

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

(101464.)
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

(T.D. 35104 — G.A. 7676.)

Wool — Five per cent discount.

1. The proviso in paragraph 650 of the act of 1913, providing that "this paragraph shall be effective on and after the first day of December, 1913, until which time the rates of duty now provided by Schedule K of the existing law shall remain in full force and effect," was designed to continue the rates upon wool as part of the new act until the 1st of December, 1913. Consequently, wool which was withdrawn from warehouse and entered between said dates was properly classified at the rate provided by paragraph 370 of the act of 1909. And a claim by the importer that there was no wool schedule between said dates, and that consequently this importation should be assessed as a non-enumerated article, is overruled. G.A. 7577 (T.D. 34599) and G.A. 7578 (T.D. 34600) cited.
2. Importations made prior to the passage of the act of 1913 are not within the purpose of Congress in enacting the 5 per cent discount provision. G.A. 7540 (T.D. 34246) followed, so far as it supports that principle.

Text of decision not reproduced. [Ed.]

¹ A decision under the tariff law of 1909. [Ed.]

(T.D. 35392.)

Wool waste.

CRIMMINS & PEIRCE *et al.* v. UNITED STATES (No. 1488). UNITED STATES v. RINGK & Co. (No. 1514).

MOHAIR NOILS. — Reviewing the authorities bearing on the paragraph of the tariff involved, it is clear that the “wool wastes” of paragraph 651, tariff act of 1913, embracing as it does all noils, includes noils of hair from Angora or alpaca goats.

United States Court of Customs Appeals, May 3, 1915.

APPEALS from Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 36761 (T.D. 34865) and G.A. 7649 (T.D. 34997).

[No. 1488 reversed; No. 1514 affirmed.]

Allan R. Brown for appellants.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (*Charles E. McNabb*, assistant attorney, of counsel), for the United States.

Before MONTGOMERY, SMITH, BARBER, DE VRIES, and MARTIN, Judges.

DE VRIES, *Judge*, delivered the opinion of the court:

Two appeals from two decisions of the Board of General Appraisers. In *United States v. A. H. Ringk & Co.* the merchandise was returned as consisting of “short pieces of mohair waste from slivers and are picked and carded again for further use.” In *Crimmins & Peirce et al. v. United States*, the merchandise was returned as “mohair noils.” In each case they were assessed by the collector for duty as “waste not specially provided for,” under the provisions of paragraph 384 of the tariff act of 1913, reading —

384. Waste, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem.

They are claimed by the importers to be entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 651, which reads:

651. Wool wastes: All noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, thread waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and all other wastes not specially provided for in this section. This paragraph shall be effective on and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirteen, until which time the rates of duty now provided by Schedule K of the existing law shall remain in full force and effect.

In *Crimmins & Peirce et al. v. United States* the Board of General Appraisers overruled the protest upon the ground that the record disclosed nothing that would warrant a disturbance of the collector's action, which was presumptively correct. There were, however, before the board samples of the merchandise and the return of the appraiser, leaving no doubt as to their character being that of mohair noils and which, in our view of the case, are sufficient to raise the legal issues here submitted for decision.

In *United States v. A. H. Ringk & Co.* the Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest.

In the former case the importers are the appellants, in the latter the government. The legal considerations appertaining to each are the same, and the controlling question is, whether or not, as used in the tariff act of 1914, mohair or the hair of the Angora goat is a wool?

An initial question arises as to whether or not wool noils are a waste. It would seem that the statute (par. 651) concludes this question. It opens with the words "*wool waste*," predicated of which the wool wastes are enumerated, the first included being that of "all noils" and the last "all other wastes not specially provided for in this section." It seems to us that the enumerations are all predicated of the words "*wool waste*," and that all the enumerations within the paragraph in order to be included therewithin must be deemed first, wool, and, second, wastes.

An essentially similar case arose in *Hormann, Schutte & Co. v. United States* (153 Fed. 868). In that case paragraph 414 of the tariff act of 1897 began with a provision for buttons, parts of buttons, button molds, and blanks, the provision being followed by a colon. Thereupon appeared an enumeration of various kinds of buttons with different rates of duty attached. Notwithstanding the fact that in the last part of the paragraph the word "buttons" alone was used, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second Circuit held that each of the classes in the last part of the paragraph, by virtue of the terms with which the paragraph began, must be considered as covering not only buttons, but all parts of buttons, button molds, and blanks.

The case here is a much stronger one, for it reads into the paragraph no words, but confines itself to the language employed by Congress and gives effect to the title words of the paragraph in their natural, grammatical, and logical sense. This relation of words in the statute, in our opinion, concludes the question of whether or not wool noils are to be considered wool waste. This seems too plain for discussion. Likewise, this consideration makes the difference between the wool waste in one case and the wool noils in the other unimportant.

The more seriously controverted question in the case is whether or not the hair of the Angora goat is a "wool" within the meaning and as used in the tariff act of 1913. Preliminarily, the mind becomes in a more receptive condition in reaching a conclusion in the affirmative, by bearing in mind the fact that all wool is in fact hair, and so defined by all lexicographic authorities. The difference between the two is the condition of the fiber, as will hereinafter be shown by quoted and uniformly accepted definitions. There is no claim here of commercial designation, and we are therefore left to the ordinary meaning of the term.

There has been much said in the briefs of the legislative classifica-

tions made of the hair of the alpaca goat, and much as to the departmental and judicial construction put upon the terms. While this field of investigation and source of light available to the court is fruitful, and we think would conduce to the same conclusion herein reached, in view of the uniform trend of the lexicographic authorities, aside from the other phases of the case herein discussed by the court, we deem an extended review of the legislative classifications and the departmental and judicial constructions placed upon the term an unnecessary extension of this opinion. The lexicographers thus declare the ordinary understanding upon the subject :

Webster's Dictionary :

Mohair. — The long, silky hair *or wool* of the Angora goat, . . .

Wool. — 1. That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep *and some other animals*, . . .

Worcester's Dictionary :

Mohair. — 1. The soft, fine hair *or wool* of the Angora goat, of which camlets and other costly stuffs are made. . . .

Wool. — 1. The soft hair or fleecy covering of sheep, goats, *and some other animals*. . . .

Standard Dictionary, Twentieth Century Edition :

Mohair. — 1. The hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor. . . .

Wool. — 1. The soft and more or less long, curly, or crisped hair obtained from sheep *and some allied animals*, and used chiefly in the manufacture of clothing. . . . *Among commercial wools of importance* are those obtained from the alpaca . . . , the llama, *the Angora goat*, the camel, and from the Cashmere goat of the Himalayas. . . .

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia :

Mohair. — 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. — 2. . . . ; also, an imitation of the *real mohair made of wool* and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Wool. — The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. . . . 4. — . . . *Angora wool, the wool of the Angora goat*. . . .

Encyclopedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition :

Mohair. — The hair of a variety of goat originally inhabiting the regions of Asiatic Turkey of which Angora is the center, whence the animal is known as the Angora goat. . . .

Wool, worsted, and woollen manufactures — . . . At what point an animal fiber ceases to be hair and becomes wool it is impossible to determine, because the one by imperceptible gradations merges into the other, so that a continuous chain can be formed from the finest and softest merino to the rigid bristles of the wild boar. Thus *the fine soft wool* of the Australian merino *merges into* the cross-bred of New Zealand; the cross-bred of New Zealand merges into the long English and luster wool, which in turn merges into alpaca *and mohair materials* with clearly marked but undeveloped scale structure. . . .

New International Cyclopedia:

Mohair.—The wool of the Angora goat of Asia Minor and South Africa. Few animals have so beautiful a covering as the fine, soft, silky, long, and always *pure white wool of this goat*. Each animal at the annual clip in April or May yields from two pounds to four pounds of wool. The fabric *mohair made from this wool* is characterized by its light weight, smooth, dust-shedding surface, and luster. . . .

Wool.—The soft, hairy covering of sheep and several allied animals. . . .

The conspectus of the legislation of Schedule K of the tariff act of 1913 reveals an apparent legislative classification conducing to the same result. The schedule consists of paragraphs 286 to 310, inclusive. Paragraph 304 therein defines wool as used in connection with any manufactured article of which it is a component material. The paragraph reads:

304. Whenever in this section the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, or *other like animals*, whether manufactured by the woollen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

Aside from the force of the above correlated definitions, which uniformly when read together speak of the wool of "other like animals" and at the same time enumerate and classify as one of the "like animals" to the wool-producing sheep the Angora goat, the inquiry what is meant by "other like animals" is not difficult of conception when taken in connection with the purpose of the paragraph. That purpose is, of course, to include within the paragraphs and at the rates of duty therein prescribed all similar materials. The schedule is a classification and enumeration of materials and not animals.

"Like" animals, therefore, does not refer to physical construction or appearance of the animal itself, but to the fleece produced by and from the animal; and, therefore, embraced within the scope of other like animals must be included all animals producing wool or hair like that of the sheep or camel, of which the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and others are distinctly and unquestionably of a class. Moreover, the title of the schedule is "Wool, and manufactures of." While the rule is, of course, that the title of an act or of a paragraph does not control the legislation embraced therewithin, it is in cases of doubt an accepted source of information and can always be looked to as one of the guides to the legislative purpose. This rule obtains as to the schedule titles in tariff laws. The doctrine is appropriately stated in *Hollender v. Magone* (149 U.S., 586, 591), wherein the Supreme Court said:

The multitude of articles upon which duty was imposed by the tariff act of 1883 are grouped in that act under fourteen schedules, each with different title, and all that was intended by those titles *was a general*

suggestion as to the character of the articles within the particular schedule, and not any technically accurate definition of them. See also Wilson et al. v. Spaulding (19 Fed., 304).

In this particular there is a singular and exceptional uniformity maintained throughout Schedule K, denominated "wool and manufactures of," in that it includes for duty purposes as materials only the hair and the wool of animals usually and commonly regarded as wool-bearing animals.

Moreover, paragraphs 305, 306, 307, and 308 denounce particular rates of duty upon the hair of the Angora and alpaca goats. Congress has been precisely careful in this schedule to levy a duty upon every seemingly possible condition of the hair of the Angora goat. Thus paragraph 305 levies a duty upon the hair on the skin; 306 on tops made from the hair; 307 on the yarn made from the hair; 308 on all manufactures of every description made by any process wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat. After such diligent care to specifically enumerate every possible condition of Angora goat hair upon which Congress wished to place a rate of duty, the fact that it omitted any specific announcement of duty as to the noils or waste from the hair of the Angora goat is significant and conduces to the same conclusion.

More significant yet, and what would seem to be almost if not quite conclusive in the case, is the proviso, in effect, though not in name, to paragraph 651. After specifically naming as free of duty all wool wastes and woolen noils Congress, by the said proviso to the said paragraph, proceeded to suspend operation thereof for a period during which the whole and every paragraph of Schedule K, its counterpart in legislation, was suspended, to wit, to "on and after the 1st day of December, 1913." In suspending the counterpart legislation Congress by this proviso in referring to such includes all "the rates of duty now provided by Schedule K of the existing law." Unless Congress deemed that mohair noils and mohair waste were within paragraph 651, it would not have been a part of this legislative concept to suspend its contemporaneous operation as to the duties provided upon the hair of the Angora goat in Schedule K. The fact that Congress apparently did purpose to suspend the operation of paragraph 651 until and contemporaneously with the rates of duty prescribed in Schedule K upon the hair of the alpaca goat, is a strong legislative suggestion that Congress deemed the subject matter of Schedule K and paragraph 651 coextensive in terms.

We are therefore of the opinion, and it is ordered, that the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in *Crimmins & Peirce et al. v. United States* should be and hereby is *reversed*, and that the decision in *United States v. A. H. Ringk & Co.* be and the same hereby is *affirmed*. Decree accordingly.

(T.D. 35539.)

Samples.

The important parts of this decision will be found on page 304, in the article "A New Rule as to Textile Samples."

(T.D. 35541 — G.A. 7741.)

Mohair coat linings.

Congress, in separating goods consisting of or manufactured from Angora goat hair, and goods made of wool, in Schedule K of the act of 1913, intended to tax under the separate Angora goat hair provisions (paragraphs 305, 306, 307, 308, and 309) every species of merchandise made of Angora goat hair which is covered by the terms of those paragraphs; and therefore coat linings in chief value of Angora goat hair are properly classified under paragraph 308 at 40 per cent ad valorem, rather than under paragraph 290 as coat linings composed wholly or in chief value of wool. — *Crimmins & Peirce v. United States* (6 Ct. Cust. App., —; T.D. 35392) distinguished and explained.

United States General Appraisers, New York, June 15, 1915.

In the matter of protest 751282 of S. Rosenberg & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

[Affirmed.]

Curie, Smith & Maxwell (Thomas M. Lane of counsel), for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Charles D. Lawrence, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (McCLELLAND, SULLIVAN and BROWN, General Appraisers; McCLELLAND, G.A., not participating).

BROWN, *General Appraiser*: It is admitted that the merchandise here involved consists of coat linings in chief value of Angora goat hair. The facts being undisputed, the classification turns upon the bare question of law as to which of two paragraphs in Schedule K, act of 1913, controls.

The collector classified the goods under paragraph 308 of the act of 1913, reading:

308. Cloth and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem.

The importers claim that it should be classified under paragraph 290, reading:

290. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Previous to the passage of the present act, in the act of 1897 and in the act of 1909, Congress had expressly included the hair of the Angora goat, mohair, under the general term "wool," and cloth made from Angora goat hair under the term "wool cloth," which was in line with the dictionary definitions and with the authorities.

In the act of 1913 a new policy was adopted, and following the provisions for wool, separate provisions were enacted, as part of Schedule K, which dealt solely and entirely with the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, namely, paragraphs 305, 306, 307, 308, and 309.

Moreover, the clause defining the word "wool" was changed to conform to the new plan. In the act of 1897 the "wool" definition appears in paragraph 383, and reads as follows:

383. Whenever, in any schedule of this act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, *goat*, *alpaca*, or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

This definition was repeated in paragraph 395 of the act of 1909, verbatim.

But in the act of 1913, in conformity with and necessitated by the insertion of the new paragraphs dealing only with the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca (which is also a goat), and other like animals, the definition is changed to read as follows:

304. Whenever in this section the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, or other like animals, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

What, then, did Congress mean by this striking change in the definition, excluding, for the first time, the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca goat, and other like animals, except that such products were no longer to be treated as wool, but were to fall under the special provisions now expressly provided for their classification?

The wool portion of the schedule, which formerly included as wool many kinds of goat hair and camel's hair, etc., is now limited to the wool or hair of the sheep, camel, or other like animals, and in effect a new schedule is inserted to cover those formerly included, but now left out, namely, goods consisting of or manufactured from the hair of the Angora and alpaca goat, and other like animals.

Considering the new Schedule K as a whole, we are led to the conclusion that this was the congressional intent.

Comparing, then, the two competing paragraphs under which classification and claim is made, in the light of the above general considerations, we hold that it is unnecessary to consider which paragraph

is the more specific in its terms—that is, whether “coat linings . . . wholly or in chief value of wool” is a narrower description than “cloth and all manufactures of every description . . . wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat,” because they deal with different subject matter, the one with wool or hair of the sheep, camel, and other like animals, and the other with the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

Consequently, as this article is admittedly in chief value of Angora goat hair, the classification was properly made under paragraph 308 at 40 per cent ad valorem.

There is nothing in the actual finding or judgment of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the case of *Crimmins & Peirce v. United States* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T.D. 35392) upon the issue there involved which would negative the conclusion here reached.

In that case the judgment only goes to the extent of classifying mohair waste (from the hair of the Angora goat) as wool waste, because there was no provision in the new Schedule K of the act of 1913, specifically covering mohair waste. It should be kept clearly in mind that in deciding that case the court did not have before it a manufactured article. The court only goes so far as to hold that in the absence of a provision covering an importation as mohair specifically, Angora goat hair would still be wool. In the case at bar we are dealing with a specific mohair provision, covering the article in controversy.

The change in phraseology of the entire schedule distinctly expresses the general intent to separate Angora goat hair from other wool upon the entire subject matter covered by paragraphs 305, 306, 307, 308, and 309. Had there been no Angora goat hair paragraph, which covered by its terms the goods here in controversy, then the reasoning of the court in the *Crimmins & Peirce* case would logically lead us to a different conclusion. But here the coat linings in controversy are clearly covered by the language of paragraph 308.

It is true that Judge De Vries does hold that Angora goat hair is still wool, and because in paragraphs 305 to 309, inclusive, the Congress had specifically enumerated “every possible condition of Angora goat hair upon which Congress wished to place a rate of duty, the fact that it omitted any specific announcement of duty as to the noils or waste from the hair of the Angora goat” signifies that the Congress did not intend to levy a duty upon the waste of Angora goat hair.

The logic of the finding of the Court of Customs Appeals is that the particular kind of wool which consists of the hair of the Angora, alpaca, and similar goats, is to be taxed under paragraphs 305 to 309, inclusive, now for the first time incorporated to accomplish that end; but that by reason, first, of the wool definition in paragraph 304, second, the title of the schedule as a “wool schedule,” and third, the fact that Angora goat hair is, in a general sense, a kind of wool, any Angora

goat hair or alpaca goods, not specially enumerated in said paragraphs, is still to be taxed as wool. That, in our opinion, is as far as the case of Crimmins & Peirce goes. Such interpretation does not allow us to determine whether paragraph 304 or paragraph 290 is the more specific, but leaves those paragraphs as still dealing with different subject matter: in the one case wool proper, and in the other case a kind of wool known as Angora goat hair.

Even taking Judge De Vries's language to mean that paragraph 290 must be read —

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, *including hair of the Angora goat*, not specially provided for in this section,

and comparing that with paragraph 308, reading —

Cloth and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, not specially provided for in this section,

it is difficult to say which is the more specific, the narrower designation of the *article* "coat linings," as against "manufactures of every description," or the narrower description of the *material*, limited to the particular kind of wool, consisting of the hair of the Angora goat, as against the broad description of the *material*, including wool or hair of the sheep, camel, Angora and alpaca goats, and other like animals.

The first is clearly the narrower provision as to the *article*, coat linings, and the second is clearly the narrower provision as to the *material*, mohair. This illustrates the difficulty and danger of attempting to derive a congressional intent from considering merely which paragraph is more specific in its language, when a general intent to separate mohair goods from other kinds of woolen goods is apparent from a consideration of the whole woolen schedule.

Holding that the general intent to separate mohair from other wool, so clearly expressed by Congress, controls the classification here involved, we overrule the protest.

ABSTRACTS OF OTHER BOARD CASES.

(T.D. 34668.)

Abstract No. 36153. — ANGORA GOAT HAIR — WOOL. — Protest 733980 of Lorenzo Buttice (Jacksonville). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Merchandise classified as Angora goat hair under paragraph 368, tariff act of 1909, by virtue of paragraph 310, tariff act of 1913, was found to be wool, free of duty, under paragraph 650, tariff act of 1913.

(T.D. 34824.)

Abstract No. 36691. — WOOL MACHINE PADS. — Protest 734947 of P. H. Petry Co. (New York). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Camel's-hair filter pads and blown-glass tubes used in cocoa manufacturing machines, classified under paragraph 378, tariff act of 1909, and paragraph 84, tariff act of 1913, were claimed dutiable as non-enumerated articles (par. 385). Protest overruled.

No. 37214. — WOOL VEILINGS. — Protest 757238 of Weil Bros. (New York). Opinion by Howell, G.A.

Protest overruled as to wool veilings, classified under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, and claimed dutiable as wool wearing apparel (par. 291).

No. 37341. — WOOL DRESS GOODS. — Protest 759999 of Boessneck, Broesel & Co. (New York). Opinion by Howell, G.A.

Dress goods classified as composed in chief value of silk, under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, and found to be composed chiefly of wool, was held dutiable accordingly under paragraph 290.

No. 37354. — FLAX CARD CLOTH — PLAIN WOVEN FABRICS. — Protests 760945, etc., of Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co. et al. (Boston).

Card cloth composed of flax and wool, classified as manufactures of flax under paragraph 284, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable as plain woven fabrics (par. 283). Protests overruled.

COOPER, *General Appraiser*: . . . The only question for decision is whether or not this is a plain woven fabric. The several protests were tried at Boston on different dates, but the records in the several cases were consolidated and our decision is based on all the evidence produced. The testimony of the witnesses for the importers and the government is in direct conflict. Two well-qualified witnesses testified that the fabric is plain woven, and two equally qualified witnesses testified that it is not plain woven. The fabric is thick and heavy, and the interlacing of the warp and filling threads is difficult to trace, but a careful visual examination of the samples and the diagram of the weave made by one of the witnesses, which is a part of the record, shows that the goods are double faced, that there is a double set of filling threads, and that the warp thread passes over one and under four weft threads throughout the fabric as in a twill. It has been held that plain woven means plain, as distinguished from twilled or figured effects (G.A. 5035; T.D. 23386). . . .

No. 37356. — CLOTHING IN PART OF BRAID. — Protest 756586 of M. Farris & Co. (New York). Opinion by Cooper, G.A.

On the authority of G.A. 7597 (T.D. 34755) a dress suit and an extra pair of trousers composed of wool and ornamented with braid, classified as articles in part of braid under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, were held dutiable as clothing, ready-made, in part of wool (par. 291).

No. 37375. — RUGS WOVEN WHOLE FOR ROOMS. — Protest 746956 of J. D. Murray (Buffalo). Opinion by Cooper, G.A.

Wilton rugs, classified as carpets woven whole for rooms under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913, were claimed dutiable as Wilton carpets (par. 294). Protest overruled. G.A. 7606 (T.D. 34816) cited.

No. 37812. — CARD CLOTHING. — Protest 761479 of E. L. Garvin & Co. (New York). Opinion by Fischer, G. A.

Protest overruled as to card clothing, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem and claimed dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 124, tariff act of 1913.

No. 37868. — DRESS GOODS OF WOOL OR SILK. — Protest 756715 of R. Koehler (New York). Opinion by Howell, G.A.

Wool and silk dress goods, classified as in chief value of silk under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, was claimed composed wholly or in chief value of wool (par. 290). Protest sustained in part.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET FOR
APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1915, AND JUNE, 1914.

DOMESTIC WOOLS. (GEORGE W. BENEDICT.)

	1915.			1914.
	April.	May.	June.	June.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.				
(WASHED.)				
XX and above	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	28 @ 29
X	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	26 @ 26½
1/2 Blood	37 @ 38	37 @ 38	37 @ 38	32 @ 32½
1/4 "	36 @ 37	36 @ 37	36 @ 37	31 @ 32
1/8 "	36 @ 37	36 @ 37	36 @ 37	30 @ 31
Fine Delaine	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	33 @ 34	30 @ 30½
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	25 @ 26	25 @ 26	25 @ 26	23 @ 24
1/2 Blood	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	26 @ 27
1/4 "	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	26 @ 27
1/8 "	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	25 @ 26
Fine Delaine	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	28 @ 29	26 @ 27
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, NEW YORK, ETC.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	23 @ 24	23 @ 24	23 @ 24	22 @ 23
1/2 Blood	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	26 @ 26½
1/4 "	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	26 @ 27
1/8 "	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	26 @ 26½
Fine Delaine	27 @ 28	27 @ 28	26 @ 27	24 @ 25
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.				
(UNWASHED.)				
1/2 Blood	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	26 @ 27
1/4 "	35 @ 36	35 @ 36	35 @ 36	26 @ 26½
Braid	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	21 @ 22
MISSOURI, IOWA, AND ILLINOIS.				
(UNWASHED.)				
1/2 Blood	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	25 @ 26
1/4 "	32 @ 33	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	25 @ 26
Braid	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	21 @ 22
TEXAS.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
12 months, fine, and fine medium . .	68 @ 70	65 @ 68	65 @ 68	58 @ 60
Spring, fine and fine medium	60 @ 62	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	54 @ 56
Fall, fine and fine medium	56 @ 58	54 @ 55	54 @ 55	46 @ 48
CALIFORNIA.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
12 months, fine	65 @ 67	63 @ 65	63 @ 65	52 @ 54
Spring, fine	58 @ 60	56 @ 58	56 @ 58	46 @ 48
Fall, fine	56 @ 58	53 @ 55	53 @ 55	45 @ 46
TERRITORY WOOL: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, etc.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
Staple, fine and fine medium	70 @ 72	68 @ 70	70 @ 72	59 @ 60
Clothing, fine and fine medium . . .	66 @ 68	64 @ 65	66 @ 68	54 @ 56
1/2 Blood	66 @ 68	64 @ 65	66 @ 68	52 @ 53
1/4 "	64 @ 66	62 @ 64	64 @ 66	
1/8 "	60 @ 62	58 @ 60	60 @ 62	
NEW MEXICO.				
(SCOURD BASIS.)				
No. 1	64 @ 66	63 @ 65	63 @ 65	56 @ 57
No. 2	60 @ 62	57 @ 59	57 @ 59	47 @ 48
No. 3	55 @ 57	52 @ 54	52 @ 54	40 @ 42
GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN.				
Unwashed	31 @ 33	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	23 @ 24

DOMESTIC WOOL.

JUNE 30, 1915.

The quarterly report, covering the domestic wool market for April, May, and June, can be written in few words, inasmuch as but little business has been consummated. This does not mean that manufacturers have not been large consumers during this period, and also quite active buyers, but they have been interested much more in the purchasing of foreign wools than in the domestic, as the former have been much cheaper per scoured pound.

Undoubtedly as the season progresses there will be a fair demand for native grown wools, as manufacturers are loath to make any radical departure from the blends to which their customers have been educated, and which they will probably demand in their goods this year.

The country markets are relatively very high, and the grower is to be congratulated on his nerve rather than on his judgment in rejecting some of the bids which are being made in the west at this writing. In war times, however, the unexpected often happens, and therefore the grower who holds on to his wool may win out.

Owing to the continuance of the European war, medium wools have been in abnormal demand and in the medium sections of Utah as high as 28 cents has been freely paid. In the fleece wool sections the market opened at 26 to 28 cents to the grower, and now in some sections 32 to 33 cents is being paid.

The yarn market has not as yet shown any degree of activity. Worsted spinners are complaining of lack of business, also the high prices of wool compared with the finished product. Mills that have been working on foreign army contracts are now completing same. They, however, anticipate a fair domestic demand for light weights during the season soon to open.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT.

PULLED WOOLS. (W. A. BLANCHARD.)

	1915.			1914.
	April.	May.	June.	June.
Extra, and Fine A	65 @ 68	65 @ 70	67 @ 70	55 @ 60
A Super	60 @ 63	60 @ 63	62 @ 65	50 @ 53
B Super	56 @ 60	58 @ 62	60 @ 63	43 @ 47
C Super	48 @ 50	48 @ 52	50 @ 53	35 @ 40
Fine Combing	63 @ 65	65 @ 67	65 @ 68	52 @ 55
Medium Combing	60 @ 62	60 @ 63	62 @ 65	45 @ 48
Low Combing	55 @ 57	56 @ 58	57 @ 60	40 @ 43

PULLED WOOLS.

Pulled wool has been a secondary feature in the course of the general market this quarter. The termination of war orders and the continued dullness in domestic manufactures curtailed the demand for most grades of pulled wool, and prices fell off during the first month. A rally in late May, based on the statistical strength of medium wools, rather than on actual business, extended through June, and the quarter closed with firm holdings. Fine wools were in steady demand and the various combing grades, in spite of the depression in worsteds, were well cleaned up.

W. A. BLANCHARD.

FOREIGN WOOLS. (MAUGER & AVERY.)

	1915.			1914.
	April.	May.	June.	June.
Australian Combing:				
Choice	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	35 @ 36
Good	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	34 @ 35
Average	31 @ 32	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	33 @ 34
Australian Clothing:				
Choice	31 @ 33	31 @ 33	32 @ 34	34 @ 35
Good	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	31 @ 33	33 @ 34
Average	29 @ 31	29 @ 31	30 @ 32	32 @ 33
Sydney and Queensland:				
Good Clothing	31 @ 33	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	34 @ 35
Good Combing	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	34 @ 35	33 @ 34
Australian Crossbred:				
Choice . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33 @ 34
Average . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	29 @ 30
Australian Lambs:				
Choice	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	34 @ 36
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	33 @ 34
Good Defective	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	32 @ 33
Cape of Good Hope:				
Choice	28 @ 29	29 @ 30	29 @ 30	29 @ 30
Average	20 @ 24	21 @ 24	22 @ 25	26 @ 28
Montevideo:				
Choice	32 @ 34	33 @ 35	34 @ 36	29 @ 30
Average	29 @ 31	29 @ 32	30 @ 32	28 @ 29
Crossbred, Choice	37 @ 38	38 @ 40	38 @ 40	27 @ 28
English Wools:				
Sussex Fleece . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	31 @ 32
Shropshire Hogs . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	31 @ 32
Yorkshire Hogs . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28 @ 30
Irish Selected Fleece . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28 @ 30
Carpet Wools:				
Scotch Highland, White	23 @ 24	24 @ 26	24 @ 26	18 @ 19
East India, 1st White Joria . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	29 @ 30
East India, White Kandahar . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24 @ 25
Donskoi, Washed, White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24 @ 26
Aleppo, White	40 @ 42	40 @ 42	40 @ 45	26 @ 27
China Ball, White	30 @ 33	32 @ 35	33 @ 36	21 @ 22
“ “ No. 1, Open	29 @ 31	30 @ 33	30 @ 33	18 @ 21
“ “ No. 2, Open	23 @ 25	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	15 @ 16

FOREIGN WOOLS.

BOSTON, June 30, 1915.

The demand for foreign wools during the past three months has continued very strong. During the early part of the quarter South American cross-bred wools were in greatest demand, but as the shipments of Cape and Australian (which had been delayed by the embargo) arrived more freely, and as the quotations of these wools were lower than the costs of domestic fleeces, the choice of the offerings were freely taken by the manufacturers, who have steadily absorbed the good wools as fast as they have arrived.

Boston, during this period, on fine wools, has been the cheapest distributary market in the world. The imports of merino wool will no doubt aggregate by the end of the season a larger amount than has ever been imported before, but the prospect of a long war in Europe, it is supposed, will cause continued demand for wools for war purposes at advancing prices.

Carpet wools have been in steady demand at full prices, and the impossibility of shipments from the Turkish possessions and the embargo imposed by the English Government, make the question of renewed supplies one of considerable difficulty.

THE TEXTILE BUREAU.

An office in connection with the work of the Textile Bureau, to prevent the fraudulent undervaluation of imported textile manufactures, has been opened on the sixth floor of the Singer Annex, 95 Liberty Street, New York. Every instance of imported goods sold here at prices that suggest a probability of undervaluation should be immediately reported to the Bureau at the above address.

JOHN P. WOOD,
Director.

BULLETIN

OF THE

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A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL WOOL INDUSTRY.

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BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1915.

[No. IV.]

PURE FABRIC OR LABELING LAWS.

THE BRITISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND AUSTRALIAN PRACTICE — NEED OF HONEST ADVERTISING.

IN the preceding Bulletin — that for July, 1915 — there was published the preliminary brief of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers on the labeling legislation proposed and pending in Congress. That preliminary brief concluded with a statement of the British Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, which, with a clause added forbidding false and misleading advertisements, was recommended as a safe and effective basis for legislation by the United States. The British Merchandise Marks Act, as the preliminary brief said, "has stood the test of more than a quarter of a century of experience." Many notable cases have been brought under it, and in every case the law has been found to serve the purpose that was sought — to prevent misleading descriptions and to promote honest business. A great conspicuous merit of this British measure is that it does not attempt too much. It deals in a practical way with actual business conditions, and has the overwhelming force of a sound business sentiment behind it. Mercantile opinion in the United Kingdom approves and upholds such legislation, and any man who endeavors to defeat the law instinctively feels that he is earning the distrust and condemnation of his fellow-men. This would not be the case if the Merchandise Marks Act were so complicated as to be difficult of enforcement or so extreme in its provisions as to arouse the resentment of the

mercantile interests. On the contrary, men of business recognize the need of a law properly restraining misrepresentation in the sale of goods, and accept the long-tried British Act as a fair and workable statute. It does not single out one or two industries, but applies sound general principles to the whole body of trade—one of the chief causes of its successful operation.

THE WITNEY BLANKET CASE.

A celebrated case decided under the British Merchandise Marks Act is the "Witney blanket case," which was tried in March and April, 1909. Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Ltd., of Manchester and Wood Street, London, were summoned before a magistrate for applying to certain blankets a false trade description—namely, the words "Witney blanket"—and for selling and having in their possession for sale goods to which such false trade description was applied. Counsel for the prosecution explained that the proceedings were taken for the purpose of obtaining a decision on a question of very great importance to the industry—that is to say, whether blankets that were made in Yorkshire or elsewhere could lawfully be described and sold as Witney blankets. The Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 defined a trade description as being, with other things, an indication as to the place or country in which given goods were made or produced. The blankets in this case were made in Yorkshire and were sold as Witney blankets. The manufacture of blankets had been carried on at Witney in Oxfordshire from time immemorial. As far back as the reign of Queen Anne a charter of incorporation had been granted to the manufacturers of Witney and two miles around. The firm of James Early & Company, which had taken these proceedings, had been in existence for two hundred years, and the name "Witney blanket" was itself regarded as a guarantee of the excellence of the article.

Two or three years ago, counsel went on to state, it was found that blankets that were made in Yorkshire were being put on the market as Witney blankets. When the

attention of the Messrs. Rylands was called to the fact on February 13, 1907, their solicitor wrote that though his clients did not admit that they had no legal right to sell blankets as Witney blankets, they were willing to discontinue the practice. They gave a list of the Yorkshire manufacturers from whom they obtained the blankets, but declined to sign a written undertaking, and said that they would describe the blankets in question as real Yorkshire Witney. But the complainants would not admit that there was any such thing as a Yorkshire-Witney blanket, and as the defendants continued to sell the goods under that description, proceedings were taken.

Section 18 of the British Merchandise Marks Act provided that where at the passing of the Act in 1887 a trade description was lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class or manufacture, the provision of the Act should not apply provided that where such trade descriptions included the name of the place or country where such goods were said to be produced, and they were not, in fact, produced there, the place where the goods were actually made was stated in an equally conspicuous manner. It was agreed that if it could be shown that in 1887 the word "Witney" was generally applied to blankets wherever they were made, to indicate a particular class of manufacture, the descriptions should not be regarded as misleading. The protection afforded by Section 18 would cover the case, but, on the other hand, the defense would not get the benefit of it unless there was added to the word "Witney" a statement as to the place where the blankets actually were made.

In the proceedings in question, Section 18 was presented as a valid defense by counsel for the defendants, who urged that for the last sixty years at least this description had been used. Counsel urged, moreover, that since the Merchandise Marks Act was passed, in 1887, until the present time, no prosecutions had been instituted, although the Yorkshire manufacturers had consistently used the term "Witney" for many years. It was contended for the defense that the word "Witney" applied to a blanket meant

one of a particular description, not that it was necessarily made in Witney, any more than Brussels carpets were ever supposed to be made in Brussels, or a Bath bun in Bath.

Witnesses from the retail trade were called by the defense in an effort to prove that a Witney blanket was generally known more by its quality than by its geographical origin. It was stated that seven-eighths of the so-called Witney blankets were actually made in Yorkshire. It was also said that the Witney manufacturers had copied the Yorkshire make in machinery. Another witness averred that in 1888, just after the Merchandise Marks Act came into force, some manufacturers of Dewsbury had ceased to apply the term "Witney blanket" to their products, in order not to involve any technical infringement, but in 1907, having taken legal counsel, these manufacturers again applied the term "Witney blanket" to their goods. Admiralty contracts were produced showing that for many years tenders for Witney blankets had been accepted from and contracts given to Yorkshire manufacturers.

Having heard the witnesses, Sir William Treloar, before whom the case was tried, held that the defendants had not proved to his satisfaction that at the time of the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act in 1887 the trade description "Witney" was or had been applied to certain kinds of blankets to indicate a particular class or method of manufacture. He held that the term "Witney" as applied was intended to mislead as to the place where those blankets were actually produced. He had no doubt that the defense believed in this matter, that their view of the law was correct, and he, therefore, imposed a small nominal penalty of 40s., with costs of 100 guineas.

REAFFIRMED ON APPEAL.

Defendants in this case appealed to Quarter Sessions, and the case was heard in the following November. Counsel for the real Witney manufacturers pointed out that it was a test case for the purpose of raising an important question under the Merchandise Marks Act, and that the whole issue

for the court to decide was whether, conforming to the provisions of the Act, blankets which had been manufactured in Yorkshire or elsewhere could properly be sold under the description of Witney blankets. There was no dispute as to the description, and the question was whether it was false within the meaning of the Act. Counsel urged that it was common knowledge that blankets had been manufactured at Witney, Oxfordshire, from ancient times, and that the appellants, notwithstanding that the name "Witney" had been known so long, held that they were entitled to describe as Witney blankets, blankets actually made in Yorkshire. The defense was that as far back as twelve years ago the term "Witney" did not refer to blankets manufactured in Witney, but applied only to blankets with a raised fluffy surface, and that since that date it had been necessary to describe such blankets as "Witney blankets," as their real character would not otherwise be understood. Some firms had been content to describe blankets made in Yorkshire as "Yorkshire blankets," but others had been in the habit of obtaining an undue advantage by describing them as "Witney blankets," and the respondents contended that that description had never been lawfully applied.

Mr. Early, the Witney manufacturer, under cross-examination, acknowledged that all his life he had heard of blankets made elsewhere being described as Witney, and he could not say whether 75 per cent of the Witney blankets on the market had actually been made in the Oxfordshire town. He acknowledged further that some of the machinery used by his firm was Yorkshire machinery. He was unaware of the fact that in the catalogue of the London Exhibition of 1851, Yorkshire blankets appeared as Witney, and that many firms in Yorkshire had invoiced blankets as such. He did not himself restrict his manufacture to blankets with a raised surface.

Several merchants from the retail trade testified that by Witney blankets they understood blankets manufactured at Witney. One witness in the retail trade testified that the London public wanted and preferred blankets made in Witney.

On behalf of the appellants counsel said that they proposed to show that so far back as 1840, and they believed much earlier, the term "Witney" had constantly been applied to blankets made in Yorkshire as well as to blankets made in Witney, and he proceeded to call a large body of witnesses from the wholesale and retail trade to prove that by the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act in 1887 the term "Witney" was generally and lawfully applied to blankets having a long fiber heavily raised. The first witness on this side testified that in the whole course of his thirty years' experience, a Witney blanket was known by Yorkshire manufacturers as one made of a firm, long wool, sometimes mixed with cotton, and highly raised on both sides. This witness produced invoices dated 1841 and 1842, on which were the letters "Wy." His father, he added, had ceased to put the word "Witney" on his price list in 1887, but after his father's death in 1901 he took legal advice and resumed the practice. Counsel for the appellants stated that they believed that they were doing and had continuously done for fifty or sixty years no more than they were entitled to do, and he contended that at the time of the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act in 1887, a Witney blanket meant what it still meant, a broad type of blanket, and that the term "Witney" applied to blankets was not calculated to mislead. Several manufacturers of Yorkshire and Dewsbury stated that for many years they had understood that a Witney blanket meant one of a special style, raised, with lofty wool.

After further arguments to show that the case was one of great importance to the industry, and after a suggestion by counsel for the appellants that "an attempt of a vicious character had been made by three minor manufacturers in Witney, with a trifling trade, to push their goods into markets where they had never been—a deliberate attempt to steal a trade and to monopolize 75 per cent of the blanket trade of the country"—the recorder stated that the court was of the opinion that the respondents had established that the Messrs. Rylands had infringed the Merchandise Marks

Act by affixing a false trade description to blankets made in Yorkshire, and that the appellants had not proved that the trade description was lawfully and generally applied on the passing of the Act to a certain kind of blankets to indicate a particular class or method of manufacture. The court was further of the opinion that the term "Witney" as applied was calculated to mislead as to the place where the blankets were made, whereupon the conviction of the Messrs. Rylands was confirmed and the appeal dismissed. Even though the expert evidence was somewhat contradictory, this Witney blanket case furnished a striking example of the entire effectiveness of the Act under which the proceedings were taken.

THE KERRY TWEED CASE.

Another important and successful case under the British Merchandise Marks Act is the Kerry tweed case, heard at Edinburgh in May, 1912, before Sheriff Maconachie. These proceedings were brought at the instance of the Lord Advocate of Scotland on behalf of the Board of Trade at the instance of the Earl of Carrick, Inspector for Irish interests in Great Britain for the Department of Agriculture for Ireland. The case was against Daniel Henderson, wholesale tea merchant of Edinburgh, and the definite charge was that on certain dates between November 28, 1910, and September 22, 1911, in premises occupied by James Aitkin & Co., Mr. Henderson, trading under the firm's name, sold to the Crofters' Agency, 18 Golden Square, London, certain qualities of cloth set forth as "real Kerry tweed," contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887. The tweeds had been found to be not Kerry tweeds but so-called Irish tweeds made in Scotland.

The accused pleaded guilty. It was explained by counsel that Mr. Henderson in addition to being a tea merchant had an extensive trade in tweeds. He was approached by a firm of tweed manufacturers, who showed him some goods of an excellent design, and an agreement was made with Mr. Henderson to control the whole output of this particular

fabric. It was unfortunately decided to call the fabric "Kerry tweed." The cloth was then submitted to the Crofters' Agency, and a contract was made between the Crofters' Agency and Mr. Henderson for the sale of the cloth. Counsel urged that there were two things to be taken into consideration—the quality of the goods was excellent and no commercial advantage was to be obtained. This was the first case under the sub-section of the Merchandise Marks Act, and in view of the technical character of the case counsel submitted that only a nominal penalty be imposed. But it was urged on behalf of the prosecution that while this was a technical offense it could not be regarded as other than a serious offense. The basis of the whole charge was that the Crofters' Agency, which existed for the encouragement of the local industry of the crofters, purchased the cloth as if it was the manufacture of crofters.

Sheriff Maconachie, in giving his decision, said that the accused must have known that Kerry was a crofting district, and that the organization to which the cloth was sent was one which existed for the purpose of disposing of goods made by crofters. He did not think it really mattered whether the quality of the goods was excellent or not. The crime was in calling them by a name to which they were not entitled, and the aggravation was in persuading a charitable institution to sell them on the understanding that they were made by crofters in the crofters' district, and thereby getting a better market for the goods. Thereupon the sheriff imposed a fine of £30, with an alternative of sixty days' imprisonment.

A QUESTION OF "NATURAL WOOL."

In October, 1893, a hosiery manufacturer of Leicester, England, Mr. Thomas Henry Downing, was charged in the Leicester Borough Police Court, at the instance of the Board of Trade and on the information of the Secretary of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, with having applied a false description to ladies' combination dresses and vests in violation of the Merchandise Marks Act, with intent to

defraud. The goods in question were marked "natural wool" and "natural cashmere," and were composed half of wool and half of cotton. The court was crowded with manufacturers, who showed the greatest interest in the proceedings. A hosier of London, called on behalf of the defendant, said that the term "natural wool" was only a trade term—that high-priced articles were composed of all-wool and that low-priced goods, even though described as "natural wool," were known to contain both cotton and wool. But on cross-examination this witness admitted that if a customer asked for woolen articles he ought to have them, and would have them by the custom of the trade.

Another hosier, of Leicester, testified that the goods in question were made of a union of cotton and wool, but were, nevertheless, known in the trade as "natural wool," a term which referred to a color or blending of the wool and other material used in the fabric. The defendant testifying on his own behalf stated that he had been in business as a hosiery manufacturer at Leicester for fifty-one years, and that as long as thirty-five years ago the term "natural wool" was used by drapers and applied to the goods in question. There was a large range of prices in those goods, from 15s. to 80s. a dozen. The defendant further testified that no one having practical knowledge of either the wholesale or retail trade would expect other than that there was cotton or some substitute used in the fabric to lower the price. If the goods were made of all-wool the fabrics sold at the lower prices would be weak and practically worthless. There was no deception, and in supplying thousands of the garments to customers the instructions to salesmen were to explain everything to them. "Natural wool" was the wool of the sheep combined with the wool of the cotton plant. The fabric was called wool because it felt like wool, though composed of both wool and cotton. Witness produced seventy-three samples of natural wool underclothing, and alleged that the prosecution was at the instance of Mr. Jaeger. Counsel for the defendant contended that the Merchandise Marks Act contemplated that there were certain trade descriptions which were literally

false, but were lawfully and generally implied to a particular class of goods.

Counsel for the Board of Trade contended that to describe as wool a combination of wool and cotton was not an honest usage — that wool was the product of sheep and it was not honorable to sell as wool a mixture of 59 per cent of cotton and 41 per cent of wool.

After full consideration the magistrates found that as a fact the description used by the defendant was a false trade description under the Act, and that the case was one which did not come under the exception of the 18th section. Taking all the circumstances into consideration the magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and costs.

It happened that at the time when this trial took place, Mr. Howard Priestman of Bradford, Yorkshire, who has greatly aided us in the gathering of these memoranda, was frequently in Leicester for the purpose of selling yarn to hosiery manufacturers there. Mr. Priestman writes us that though after twenty years it is difficult to recall exactly what terms were used to describe particular classes of material, for these names are constantly changing to mean different things in different communities, one fact, however, is quite clear in his mind, and that is that the word "natural" was used to designate the color and the color only. It was originally applied to the shade produced in Jaeger clothing by a mixture of undyed brown with pure white wool. On account of the fact that more of this shade was wanted than could be supplied from natural sources, manufacturers soon began to dye the shade and lots of wool thus prepared were, like the original, called "natural." From this application the use was soon extended to merino, as that term was understood in Leicester, where it indicated a mixture of cotton and wool, but it is not Mr. Priestman's opinion that such material was ever sold as "natural" wool. This conclusion, he urges, "is certainly borne out by the finding of the Mayor of Leicester and the magistrates of that town, for they were more likely than any one else to be acquainted with the descriptions, which were then common in the trade of the city. It

appears, at all events, that they condemned the use of the term 'wool' on the part of any manufacturers who mixed cotton with animal fiber, and it is pretty clear that from that date merino has been the prime use for such blended yarns, whatever the color may be."

THE LINEN MESH CASE.

Still another significant case brought under the British Merchandise Marks Act related to the so-called Deimel linen mesh underwear. This case was heard in the Bow Street Police Court, London, in August, 1905, a summons having been issued against the Dr. Deimel Underwear Fabric Company for having applied a false trade description—that is, linen mesh underwear—to goods actually composed of linen and cotton.

Counsel appearing to support the summons quoted from the British Merchandise Marks Act, and explained that the prosecutions were brought on the initiative of an inspector of the Flax Spinners' Association of Ireland, where a very large linen industry was established. For a good many years, counsel said, that industry had been suffering from the sale as linen of that which was not pure linen, a transaction in which the public was deceived. In the trade the difference was well-known between pure linen made of flax and the material called "union," and Dr. Deimel was aware of that distinction. Counsel quoted from a booklet issued by the Dr. Deimel company, and showed that the goods of the defendants were advertised as being better for the human body than woolen goods. On every article sold by the Deimel concern was stamped a trade mark which was not registered in England, containing the words "Dr. Deimel's linen mesh underwear." This was composed half of cotton and half of linen. Counsel urged that any one going into the establishment of the defendants and buying the articles with the recommendations attached would believe that they were securing a linen article which would satisfy all the conditions of linen as against woolen fabrics. After the purchase had been wrapped up, a little book was slipped in, and

in that book was to be found an explanation of how the fabrics actually were made. But counsel supposed that there was not one person out of a thousand who would take the trouble to read the little books. These books, however, did not comply with the 17th section of the Act, which provided that the document should be signed by the vendor and accepted by the vendee. An analytical chemist testified that articles sold by the defendants contained a large proportion of cotton. Witnesses from Belfast and London testified that anything sold as linen mesh should be absolutely pure linen. The case for the prosecution was closed with the evidence of an experienced linen manufacturer of Belfast, who stated that in the trade "linen mesh" would be assumed to signify a fabric of mesh pattern composed of pure linen, and that the Deimel fabrics would be about 25 per cent cheaper than articles made entirely of linen yarn.

For the defense in this case it was submitted that the defendant company had never professed that its goods were made entirely of pure linen. The name "linen mesh" was a distinct and original description of its own that had been used for a number of years in America. It had been introduced into Great Britain at the end of 1899, and from that time there had been no complaint in regard to it. A false trade description to be an offense under the Act must be false in some material respect. The goods contained about half as much again of linen as of cotton, and, therefore, were substantially linen. The cost of manufacturing the goods was greater than if they had been composed entirely of linen, and furthermore, the enclosure of an explanatory pamphlet in all parcels showed bona fides in the matter. If there had been any intent to defraud the public, it was not very likely that that book would be put into their hands.

The English representative of the defendant company stated that the fabric in question consisted of a two-ply composite thread, one strand of which was of the best pure linen yarn and the other of one of the highest grades of Egyptian cotton. These two threads were spooled and then twisted together into a two-ply composite thread, so that each thread

contained linen yarn. In the "U" quality garments, the proportions were about seven and one-half pounds of linen to five pounds of cotton. "Linen mesh" was simply a fancy name used to denote these particular goods. Experiments had been made with pure linen, but the garments had not been successful or satisfactory as underwear, though they were less expensive to manufacture, and could be put on the market at a lower price. When the goods were introduced, linen underwear had fallen into disrepute in the trade, and, therefore, it was of no advantage to apply the word "linen" to the garments. The goods sold were manufactured in England and not imported from America.

A salesman for the defendant company at its Strand branch, who had sold the goods that formed the subject of the prosecution, testified that it was his custom to hand the explanatory book to customers, and to tell them in substance if not in so many words, "This is not pure linen." There had never been any complaints from customers alleging that they had been defrauded. A member of a firm of hosiers and shirt makers of Liverpool testified that the result of spinning the composite thread was that the garment was made stronger and at the same time gave all the benefits that appertain to the wearing of linen next to the skin. Moreover, it gave an elasticity which it would be impossible to obtain with pure linen. This witness had sold linen underwear but had discontinued selling it as it was unsatisfactory. An advertisement of the company issued in America, in which Dr. Deimel's goods were described as pure linen mesh, was admitted as evidence.

Counsel closing the case for the defense submitted that there could not be conviction even for a technical offense in the Merchandise Marks Act as that Act was passed for the specific purpose of protecting the trader and the public. There had been adulteration of foods and, therefore, the State stepped in to help the public, or rather the trader, because no person in the trade could bring an action against the wholesale dealer for selling him goods falsely described. Up to the time of the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act

there had never been any Act that went so far as this one to make it a criminal offense to apply a false trade description to any goods. As an illustration of the advantages to the public of the Act, counsel quoted the case of Catesby's, in which some mattresses described as of wool were in question. They were composed of jute and carpet rags solely, and that was the kind of fraud the Act was intended to prevent. In the same way there had been prosecutions issued by those who were instituting the present proceedings against dealers for selling as linen shirts and collars which did not contain a particle of linen. The prosecution had said that it wished to protect the linen trade against the "monstrous imposition" which was placed upon the public in the form of Dr. Deimel's fabric, and counsel had also pointed out that in competition with one another traders resorted to various devices of this kind, in order to cheapen their goods and thereby deal in them more successfully and to their profit.

The magistrate had been asked to show that Dr. Deimel came within this category, and that the trade and the public must be protected against him. Counsel, however, thought that the trade ought to give a testimonial to Dr. Deimel, for until he introduced his theory that linen was the best to wear next to the skin, linen had been used only in small quantities during a limited season of the year and by a limited number of persons. The public also owed a deep sense of gratitude for the invention when its advantages over woolen were considered. Dr. Deimel himself was a qualified physician, and entitled to practise in three American States. Some years ago he fell ill in California, and found by accident that his health was largely benefited and restored by linen. Then he set about studying the question as to the form in which linen could best be worn next to the skin. It was manifest to every one that if a person were asked to use next to his skin linen as woven in the loom, he would protest against it. Therefore, Dr. Deimel had endeavored to devise something which would enable people to adopt linen underwear and thus be free from the dangers and discomforts of ordinary fabrics. After extensive experiments Dr. Deimel concluded

that if linen were woven in a mesh form so that a layer of air could pass through between it and the skin, it would be conducive to the warmth of the body. Did he impose upon the public by doing something which was in the nature of a fraud?

One might go into a jeweler's shop, counsel suggested, and ask for a gold ring set with a stone. It was common knowledge that pure gold was so soft that a stone could not be set in it, and, therefore, an alloy of copper was put in in about the same proportion as there was cotton in this linen mesh fabric. The gold had to be made adaptable to the setting of the stone. In the same way Dr. Deimel had made linen adaptable for wearing next the skin, and it was just as absurd to prosecute Dr. Deimel for calling his fabric linen, as it would be to prosecute a jeweler for selling as gold a ring which contained a percentage of copper alloy, or a hatter for selling a silk hat which was not all silk or a cork hat which was not all cork. Counsel submitted that there had been no deception, and that even if the description were wrong, Dr. Deimel had acted innocently and on that ground he was entitled to succeed.

Counsel appearing to support the summons urged that it was not merely a technical but a serious infringement of the Act which was alleged. The only way in which the defense could legally dispose of the allegation was to maintain that this linen mesh had become a word to describe their goods alone, and was not, therefore, a trade description; that the description was not false and that if it was they had acted innocently. Counsel submitted that not one of these three propositions had been established.

The magistrate observed that the case had occupied a considerable time, but that this was quite right, as it was an important case and a considerable amount of time should have been given to it. Speaking broadly, the defendant was charged with three offenses, with having on June 18 sold a vest or shirt to which a false trade description had been applied; with having sold on August 4 a vest to which a false trade description had been applied, and with having sold on the

same date a pair of pants to which a false trade description had been applied. From the evidence it was perfectly clear that these articles were sold and described as Dr. Deimel's "linen mesh underwear," and as to what that term meant was a question of evidence. After having listened carefully to all the witnesses called on both sides, the magistrate had come to the conclusion that it was a representation or statement that the goods were made of linen and were of mesh structure. In his opinion the statement as to linen was false, because the goods were composed of linen and cotton. Assuming, therefore, that the prosecution had, *prima facie*, established its case, he had to determine whether the defendants had satisfied him that they had come within all the exceptions under the law, and he could not say that he was satisfied in regard to that. There were in all fifteen summonses, and there would be a penalty of £5 on each of the three cases which he had mentioned, with costs of 20 guineas, and 2s. costs on each of the other summonses.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAW.

The Commonwealth of Australia has a law of trade descriptions which applies, however, only to imports and certain exports. The American Consul at Melbourne states that "There is no law in Australia, either Federal or State, which compels a local manufacturer to mark textile goods in a similar manner to that required of such imports."

The Australian law in question is an Act of 1905, and the present regulations enforcing it were made operative by the Governor-General on December 19, 1913. Imported articles of food or drink or materials for food and drink, imported medicines, manures, apparel, jewelry, agricultural seeds and plants, are subject to this description act as well as exports of commodities like butter, cheese, fruit, jam, leather, meat, milk, etc., of which Australia sends considerable quantities to other lands.

The Australian law prohibits the importation of the goods named unless there is applied to such goods a trade description. This trade description "shall be in the form of a prin-

principal label or brand affixed in a prominent position and in as permanent a manner as practicable to the goods, or where fixture to the goods is impracticable, to the coverings containing the goods, and it shall contain in prominent and legible characters a true description of the goods and the name of the country or place in which the goods were made and produced, and in cases where any weight or quantity is set out it shall specify whether the weight or quantity so set out is gross or net."

In the case of imported articles of apparel, the law of the Australian Commonwealth requires that "The trade description shall state the nature of the principal material of which the articles are made." It is added that "Where articles of apparel are manufactured of fibrous material containing not more than 10 per cent of fiber other than the preponderating fiber, the name of the preponderating fiber (*e.g.*, 'Wool') may be used to indicate the nature of the material. In other cases the trade description shall set out the names of the principal fibers present in the material, or, alternatively, describe the material as being made of the preponderating fiber 'and Other Fibers' (*e.g.*, 'Wool and Other Fibers').

"In the case of piece goods intended for or commonly used in the manufacture of articles of apparel the trade description shall specify the names of the principal fibers of which the material is composed. Where the material does not contain more than 10 per cent of fiber other than the preponderating fiber, the name of the preponderating fiber may be used in the trade description to indicate the nature of the material. In other cases the trade description shall set out the names of the principal fibers present in the material, or, alternatively, describe the material as being made of the preponderating fiber 'and Other Fibers' (*e.g.*, 'Wool and Other Fibers'). In cases where any substance (other than ordinary dressing) has been used in the preparation or manufacture which has the effect of loading or weighting the material the word 'Loaded' or 'Weighted' shall also be included in the trade description."

It is further provided that "All imported goods to which

a trade description is by this Act or the regulations thereof required to be applied, and which are found in Australia in any package or covering in which they were imported and without the prescribed trade description, shall until the contrary is proved be deemed to have been imported in contravention of this Act or of the regulations as the case may be."

The penalty for importing any goods to which a false trade description is applied is a fine of £100, but it is stipulated that "It shall be a defense to a prosecution for an offense against this section if the defendant proves that he did not knowingly import the goods in contravention of this section." All goods to which false trade descriptions are applied shall if imported be forfeited to the King. But there is a further provision on this point that "the Comptroller-General, or on appeal from him the Minister, may, if he is satisfied that any goods which have been seized as forfeited under this section were not knowingly imported in contravention of this Act, permit the importer to correct the false trade description, and may, when the correction has been made to his satisfaction, order the release of the goods, subject to the payment by the importer to the Customs of the expenses of the seizure, and thereupon the forfeiture shall be remitted."

It will be observed that this Australian law has no such rigorous requirements as certain of the proposed measures before the Congress of the United States. It is a very much more moderate measure and it applies only to imported articles of apparel and not to fabrics or clothing of Australian production. Several of the proposed bills introduced at Washington require the labeling of fabrics and of clothing with a statement of the exact percentages of the various component materials — something which, as has been shown in an earlier consideration of this subject, is wholly unfair and impracticable. The Australian law-makers have not attempted this because their consideration of the subject has convinced them that such a provision would be impracticable of fulfilment. In no country in the world can be found such drastic legislation as is outlined in several of the various measures that were recently introduced into the American

Congress. There is no precedent in law or usage for these proposals.

Yet the Australian law, relatively moderate as it is, has been the cause of considerable friction and dissatisfaction to the Australian people and to British and other manufacturers seeking to do business with their country. A writer in the Yorkshire (England) "Observer" in October, 1912, declared that "Since the Commonwealth of Australia imposed its Commerce Act calling for the meticulous marking of all manner of commodities, there have been no months and few weeks without the issue of new and puzzling instructions, while bickerings over one consignment or another have been continual. The Australian consumer may be better informed as a consequence of all the trouble, but it is significant that no benefits commensurate with the disturbance have ever been heard of."

And this same observer states of the Merchandise Marks Act of Great Britain, "Neither Australian experience nor the difficulty of defining the composition of cloth accurately enough to satisfy the customs of different countries lends any attraction to a proposal to set forth an exact record of technical data upon every end of cloth and every suit of clothes. Our own Merchandise Marks Act has its defects, and has been responsible for varied disappointments, but at least it compels no description. For anything it prescribes to the contrary, goods may be offered without words or signs indicating either their origin or nature. The Act requires simply that the trade description one chooses to apply shall not be false, and as a safeguard against misrepresentation nothing more is required to meet the needs of America. According to the provisions of the Act, trade descriptions must not be directly or indirectly false (a) as to number, quantity, measure, or weight, (b) as to place or country of origin, (c) as to mode of manufacture or production, or (d) as to the material of which any goods are composed. The law applies alike to commodities of all kinds, and has been as useful in curtailing malpractices in the grocery, cutlery, jewelry, and miscellaneous trades as in the textile business."

HONEST ADVERTISING.

No fair and workable legislation in the interest of honesty in trade would be complete without absolute insistence upon honesty in advertising. The German law on unfair competition which regulates the holding of closing-out and other special sales, the use of standard retail measures, the bribery of employees, disparagement of competitors, misleading use of names and designations, and the betrayal of trade secrets, contains also important sections dealing with misrepresentation in advertising. Thus Section 3 provides that whoever in public announcements or communications makes false representations as to matters of business, especially as to the character or origin of merchandise, the possession of distinctive trade marks, the purpose of its sale or the abundance of the supply, so as to produce the appearance of an especially advantageous offer, may be enjoined therefrom. Section 4 provides that whoever makes such misleading statements knowingly may be punished by imprisonment of a year or less, a fine of 5,000 marks (§1,190) or less, or both. These two sections, as a matter of fact, afford the basis for the larger number of civil and criminal actions under the German law. Their interpretation and enforcement have been strict and thorough. Such expressions as "cheaper and better than other stores," "the best and cheapest place to buy," "sold at factory prices," "no middleman," etc., are held to be inadmissible unless they are demonstrated true. Thus a court in Nuremberg enjoined a tailor from advertising his establishment as "first class," on the ground that he paid his workers in accordance with the fourth class in the scale of wages established by the local tailors' guild. Another German court forbade a shoe dealer to describe his establishment as "Welthaus" (world house) because the designation tended to create the impression that the house had a considerable number of branches elsewhere, especially abroad, while as a matter of fact its only connection with foreign countries consisted in the circumstance that some of its goods were imported.

Under the German law decisions have held that advertisements which, by equivocal wording or the emphasis of certain words and phrases and the suppression of others, or through the use of large and small type, create *prima facie* impressions which are misleading, are inadmissible. Actions have been sustained against merchants who displayed signs of "English spoken," or "On parle francais" and the like, when these assertions were not justified by facts. But in another case, in a suit for advertising "painless dentistry," it was held that no violation of the law had occurred, for the reason that the public was sufficiently familiar with dentistry not to be persuaded that under all circumstances could an operation be absolutely painless.

Many American States have laws prohibiting misleading advertisements. Thus this is the Massachusetts statute on the subject (Chapter 439, Acts of 1912):

SECTION 1. If any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee thereof, in a newspaper, circular, form letter or other publication published, distributed or circulated in this Commonwealth or on any billboard, sign, card, label or other advertising medium displayed on, in or near a street, electric car (or other public conveyance), show case, store or other place in this Commonwealth, knowingly makes or disseminates or causes to be made or disseminated any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, the quality, the method of production or manufacture, the cost of production, the cost to the advertiser, the present or former price, or the reason for the price of the merchandise of such person, firm, corporation or association, or concerning the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, which statement or assertion has the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser and is untrue or calculated to mislead, the person or corporation or the member or members of a firm or association, causing such statement or assertion to be made or disseminated, also the employee making or disseminating such statement or assertion, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

New York has recently made it a misdemeanor to present misleading statements or advertisements relative to the sale of merchandise or services in inducing the sale of property, etc. This bill was signed by Governor Whitman in May, 1915. In the same year and in the month following, Governor Dunne of Illinois signed an act passed by the General Assembly, providing that any person, firm, corporation or association that in a newspaper, periodical, circular, form letter or any other publication, published, distributed or circulated in the Commonwealth, knowingly makes or disseminates or causes to be made or disseminated any statement or assertion concerning the quantity, quality, value, merit, ability, use, present or former price, cost, reason for the price or motive or purpose of the sale of any merchandise, securities, or services or anything of value, or concerning the method or cost of production or manufacture of such merchandise or the possession or rewards, prizes, or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, etc., or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, etc., which is untrue or calculated to mislead and known to be so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000, or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or to suffer both fine and imprisonment. Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Colorado and other States have similar legislation. The Missouri law makes punishable any misstatement in advertising, whether the advertiser is intentionally guilty of dishonest purpose or not.

What is more, these laws against fraudulent advertising are being vigorously enforced against careless or unscrupulous merchants and others. In Chicago, a conviction was had of a merchant who sold as pure silk certain hosiery which on analysis proved to be fiber silk. It seems that in this case each pair of hosiery bore a stamp rightly designating it as fiber silk — but the hosiery was described as pure silk or all silk in window placards.

Several bills aiming to prevent fraudulent advertising have recently been introduced in the Congress of the United

States. Among these proposals that of Representative Steenerson of Minnesota is as follows :

“ A BILL

“ *Prohibiting false and misleading advertising.*

“ Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall cause to be inserted in any newspaper, magazine, catalogue, or other publication intended to be carried in, and which shall be deposited in the United States mail, any advertisement which shall contain any false assertion of fact calculated to mislead concerning the quality, genuineness, value, or method of production or manufacture of any merchandise, shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned not more than one year.”

It is a matter of common knowledge that there has been much carelessness in the advertising of all manner of commodities — a lamentable lack of precision even where there is no real intention to deceive. A campaign for honest methods in the manufacture and distribution of merchandise would fail of its purpose if an adequate law against inaccurate or misleading advertisements were not included. In fact, judging by the actual legislation of many States, public opinion seems to hold that the prevention of false advertising is the first necessity of the situation, and the enactment of such legislation has preceded in most States any effort to secure a certain labeling or description of goods.

Systematically honest advertising will enhance the value of the advertising pages of newspapers and periodicals, and ought earnestly to be supported by them. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is particularly the ultimate or retail purchaser, the actual “consumer,” who most needs to be protected against deception in the buying of merchandise — that is, the very man who most commonly reads and is most influenced by advertisements. Practical merchants who know or can readily ascertain the qualities of the goods which they purchase for distribution are not liable to be misled by deceptive advertising. They have expert information as to the commodities which they handle, and there is small possibility of any effort to mislead them. But with the uninformed

retail customers it is very different. They have no trained knowledge to guide their selection, and if they see an article advertised in their favorite newspaper as so-and-so, they are very likely to believe it.

In closing our argument we would like to emphasize again what we said in the beginning — that there can be no objection from manufacturers or merchants to a proper Federal law in the interest of honest dealing that would be beneficial to the whole community alike. But there is and will be very serious objection to ill-considered or extreme measures which, under the guise of serving the public, unduly harass and restrain trade and thereby injure the entire nation. This is a result which cannot be desired or sought by any open-minded lawmakers.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

THE TEXTILE ALLIANCE PLAN.

WOOL IMPORTS LARGE — CROSSBREDS RELEASED — EXPORT
OF TOPS AND YARNS.

IMPORTS of British-Colonial wools under the arrangement made with the Textile Alliance, Inc., have continued rather uneventfully since our latest consideration of the subject in the July Bulletin. The new plan under which the British government sanctioned the export of tops and yarns to the United Kingdom has been in operation, but as was anticipated it has led to no very heavy or valuable business, though this has been a new outlet for American trade at a time when any new trade was welcome, and it has relieved the apprehension entertained in some quarters in Great Britain that the prices of tops and yarns might reach an inordinate height. Nothing of the kind has happened. British manufacturers of tops and yarns have contrived to satisfy practically all of the needs of their domestic trade, and at the same time to clothe most of the enormously increased British army, and indeed a large part of the forces of the allied governments. But these imperative demands have so far absorbed the full capacity of British manufacturing that there has been no great surplus for export to foreign lands. Japan, France, Russia, South America, have all been inquiring for tops, yarns or cloth in the United States, thus creating a new situation that has not yet been wholly and satisfactorily adjusted.

In September there was some friction for a time over the sudden suspension of the export of tops and yarns to Canada. This had been duly authorized under an agreement outlined in Bulletin No. 6 of the Textile Alliance, Inc., dated June 21, 1915. President Patterson of the Alliance therein announced that he had "requested and obtained permission for shipments of wool, tops, noils and yarns to Canada, subject to regulations intended to assure that merchandise so

exported is actually to be consumed by consignee manufacturers in the country in question and not diverted to other destinations." It was stipulated at the time that shippers should send to the Textile Alliance, Inc., at its Boston office, particulars of the quantities and kinds of merchandise to be exported to Canada and the names and addresses of consignees. On arrival a landing certificate was to be obtained from the Canadian customs certifying to the arrival of the goods, and this was to be forwarded by the exporter to the Boston office of the Textile Alliance, Inc.

Acting under this arrangement and in entire good faith, various American manufacturers entered into contracts to export yarns, etc., to Canada. Some of these goods had actually been manufactured and loaded in cars for shipment, when word came that such export would not be allowed. This was severely embarrassing, for it threatened suits for the violation of contract. But on protest being made to the Textile Alliance officials, the matter was successfully adjusted in a few days, and on October 2 the Textile Alliance, Inc., announced that "Beginning September 30, the original regulations will be restored, namely, that all wool, tops, noils, and yarns may be exported to Canada without further requirements than that the Textile Alliance be advised when shipment goes forward, with full particulars of the same, and a Canadian landing certificate be supplied as soon as possible after the shipment has arrived in Canada."

These yarns, etc., sought in this country were intended for Canadian manufacturers, who were busily engaged in providing uniforms for the new Canadian army or filling the needs of the civilian population. It seemed to American manufacturers to be inconceivable that tops or yarn shipped to Canada could be reexported in a way that would bring them into the hands of the enemies of the allies. The suspension of the agreement in so far as the export of yarns, etc., to Canada was affected, could not be understood by American business men, and it was fortunate that the suspension was removed so soon after the subject was brought up before the Alliance management.

CROSSBREDS RELEASED.

Meanwhile, a surplus stock of crossbred wools to which the embargo had strictly and long applied was heaping up in the United Kingdom. There was an actual congestion of wool in the London docks. For the seven months of the calendar year 1915 up to August, British imports of wool had amounted to 719,700,000 pounds, as compared with 546,700,000 pounds in the corresponding seven months of 1914. On the other hand, with Belgian and German ports blockaded and French wool manufacturing largely destroyed, exports of wool were few and far between except to America. Warehouses and docks of London by mid-summer were full of wool which could not be disposed of, with the result that the British government notified the Bradford Chamber of Commerce that unless traders removed their wool at once, steps would be taken by the government to remove it for them. Under these circumstances there was nothing to do but to lift temporarily at least the long embargo on the export of crossbred wools.

This was done in the United Kingdom, and on September 21 the Australian Commonwealth gave permission for the export of crossbred wools to the United States, Canada, and the allied countries. These wools were to come in under the Textile Alliance agreement, and those who wished to make purchases were advised to apply for licenses at once, as the suspension of the embargo so far as crossbreds were concerned might be only temporarily effective. On the other hand, it was recognized that new crossbred clips would soon be coming forward in the Colonies, so that while fairly liberal purchases were made, there was no rush or crowding. The most important aspect of this new policy was that American manufacturers having uniform contracts with foreign governments would have a comfortable sense of possessing possible new sources of raw material.

Japan before the war had been a considerable purchaser and importer of tops from Europe and Australia. There was only one company in Japan engaged solely in the manufacture of tops, the Japan Woolen Thread Company. It was feared

at first that the Japanese woolen industry would be seriously dislocated by the war, but with characteristic enterprise Japanese merchants and manufacturers sought new sources for their materials, and bestirred themselves to produce more tops at home. More machinery was set up, and other machinery already in operation was fully utilized. The result was that by August the American Consul at Kobe reported that "While those desiring Australian tops are required to order one year ahead, Japanese tops need be ordered but three months ahead."

Though domestic production was thus greatly increased, it proved inadequate to meet the needs of Japan. There were active inquiries in the United States for tops and yarns when it became manifest that nothing like the accustomed supplies could be procured from Europe. Thereupon application was made to the Textile Alliance, Inc., for a modification of the agreement, so that tops and yarns could be exported not only to Japan but to France and Russia, which were making similar eager inquiry. At this writing the question has not yet been adjusted, but there is a strong, confident belief that the British government will recognize the wisdom from its own standpoint of protecting its own allies against the consequences of any serious lack of woolen clothing. Moreover, it is confidently to be assumed that American-made tops and yarns sent to Japan, France, and Russia would be as secure against diversion into hostile hands as if sent to the United Kingdom.

As in the case of the export of tops and yarns from this country to the United Kingdom itself, no very great amount of business is to be anticipated. But the condition of the wool manufacture in the United States is still such that even a small new trade is assured of cordial welcome.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The summer also brought a new development in an inquiry not only for American woolen cloths but for tops and yarns from the neutral markets of South America. These markets before the war had been supplied from Europe. An Amer-

ican export of these commodities practically did not exist. But when the manufacturers and merchants of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and other Latin countries found that they could not secure their accustomed supplies either from the United Kingdom or from the continent of Europe, they turned to the United States. In this matter also application was made to the Textile Alliance, Inc., to use its best offices to secure such a revision of the agreement with the British government that American-made yarns, like American-made cloth, could be exported under proper regulations to the South American countries. Many if not most of the South American inquiries could be filled by the manufacture and shipment of yarns made of American wools, or of wools of South American origin, and there was some unmistakable restlessness that it should be necessary or advisable to consult the British government and to gain its assent for the shipment of American-made commodities to the Southern continent. It is to be regretted that on this point no final and favorable decision at this writing has been reached. The arguments that were addressed to or through the Textile Alliance on this subject are fairly indicated in the following statement of the case in a letter to President Patterson of the Textile Alliance, Inc., by Mr. John P. Wood, the President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers :

“ PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 31, 1915.

“ MR. A. M. PATTERSON, *Chairman*,

Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East 17th Street, New York City.

“ MY DEAR MR. PATTERSON :

“ As I am not familiar with the nature of the applications that have been made respecting shipments to South America, nor with Sir Richard Crawford's views upon the subject, I am unable to comment understandingly upon his statement that neither the Alliance nor any of the applicants has as yet presented to him a case that he can forward with a favorable recommendation. But it seems to me that if any of the applicants wish to ship to South America yarns, made here, of either domestic wool or of South American wool, it would constitute a case deserving of favorable consideration. Such yarn would not be

made of wool that was the product of the British Empire; the raw material is such as American manufacturers are entitled to obtain without the permission of the British government; the wool is not needed for military purposes by England, for the docks and warehouses of London and Bradford are now so congested with wool that it has become a problem what to do with it. There is no conceivable possibility that yarn sent to South American countries could subsequently reach the enemies of the allies, during the war. Under these circumstances, a refusal to so modify the engagements which the members of the Alliance have made, as to permit such shipments, will be likely to be regarded, not merely by American manufacturers but by the American people as well, as intended to prevent business houses in the United States from developing their export trade. This belief has (from various causes) undoubtedly been gaining ground rapidly among our people during the past few weeks, and however unwarranted such a belief may be, it would be unwise to needlessly encourage its growth by a course for which the necessities of war do not afford an adequate reason. It should be remembered, too, that this year's production of wool from the wool producing countries of the Southern hemisphere is about to be marketed. If those who are committed to the engagements of the Alliance are not permitted to make such shipments, others who are in no way party to such commitments will be free to import South American wool and convert it into yarn for export to such countries. In which case the business will be consummated without fault upon the part of the members of the Alliance, but to their detriment through a condition which would be discriminatory against those who in good faith have coöperated to effectuate the primary purpose the British government had in view when its sanction was given to the Alliance plan. It is also to be noted that England now needs an outlet for its excess supplies of Colonial wools, and any means that will increase the American demand without risk of supplies reaching countries at war with Great Britain, will assist in relieving the English wool markets of a congestion that has already become acute, and which will become more troublesome with the arrival, now about beginning, of the large supplies from the new clip. As I have already indicated, there may be aspects of the question with which I am not familiar; but with such facts as are known to me it seems a serious mistake from the point of view of British national interests to refuse approval for the export of American made yarns to South America."

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN P. WOOD, *President*,

"National Association of Wool Manufacturers."

A further statement on the same subject was presented to Mr. Patterson by the Secretary of the Association, as follows :

“ BOSTON, MASS., August 31, 1915.

“ MR. A. M. PATTERSON, *President*,

Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East 17th Street, New York City.

“ DEAR MR. PATTERSON :

“ I am in the receipt of renewed and urgent requests from American wool manufacturers that the Textile Alliance agreement be amended without delay so that American-made yarns may be exported to South America without any infraction of the letter or spirit of that agreement which was framed when present conditions were not foreseen.

“ The South American countries possess only a few spinning or weaving mills, but household industry produces a considerable amount of woollen fabrics woven or knitted at home from yarns that hitherto have been imported from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium or Germany. Such yarns can no longer be procured from the United Kingdom or the Continent, and the South Americans are now turning for the first time to the United States for these materials, and are turning to us simply because they cannot obtain the yarns in sufficient quantities in any other market. This is a new development of which nobody dreamed when the Textile Alliance agreement was concluded.

“ This unexpected situation demands an immediate amendment of the Textile Alliance plan, so that American spinning mills, which, as you know, are only partially employed, may supply the South American people with the materials of their woollen clothing. Even in equatorial Brazil, light-weight woollen fabrics are worn by a substantial part of the population, and Argentina and Chile lie largely in the temperate zone where woollen cloths are almost as indispensable to health and comfort as in the United States. The export of wool yarns from this country to South America, for actual use or further manufacture there, is a lawful neutral commerce with which the British government could not undertake to interfere were it not for the particular provision of the Textile Alliance agreement which in this instance embodies a severe extension of international law and practice on the part of individual American citizens without the express sanction of their government.

“ South America needs these yarns and cannot procure them elsewhere. American mills are able and willing to supply them. No prejudice to British or Allied interests is involved, because there cannot be one chance in a million that yarns shipped several thousand miles away to South American countries can be reshipped back to Germany or Austria or Turkey through the overwhelming British blockade. These yarns are required by the South American people for their own

purposes, and their own self-interest coincides with the self-interest of our manufacturers to make reëxportation impossible. A binding guarantee that the yarns will be kept in South America and consumed there can undoubtedly be secured from the consignees exactly as it is required from those to whom British and Colonial wools are consigned or sold in our own country.

"American manufacturers will not quarrel with any reasonable precautions which the belligerent governments may take to safeguard their own legitimate interests, but it is not manifest that those interests demand the vetoing of neutral commerce between one nation three thousand miles removed from the war zone and other nations still more distant. A prompt withdrawal of objection to the export of American yarns to the republics of the Southern continent will provide needed employment to American machinery that otherwise may be standing idle in the serious depression which still involves one-third of the wool manufacturing equipment of the United States. What is more, a liberal policy in this respect will relieve the apprehension from which a considerable part of South America is now suffering, of a lack of the essential materials of woolen clothing. It is true, of course, that large amounts of South American wool bought on German account are still in store there, but there are no adequate appliances in the South American countries to work this up and it cannot be availed of. Europe cannot provide these semi-manufactured products; America can provide them; all that stands in the way is the Textile Alliance agreement with the British government.

"It is the belief of the American manufacturers on whose behalf I am writing that this agreement should be promptly amended, in recognition of new and unforeseen conditions and in the interest also of international good will. You can appreciate the fact that if our manufacturers were ever called to account for signing away their undoubted right to export even yarns made of our own domestic wools to South American merchants, they would find it exceedingly difficult to justify their action in the eyes of Congress and their fellow-countrymen. It will scarcely be disputed that there are excellent reasons why this particular question should not be raised, and it can be honorably averted by a frank immediate change of the agreement in the manner which I have indicated and which American manufacturers earnestly and unitedly ask.

"Sincerely yours,

"WINTHROP L. MARVIN, *Secretary*,

"National Association of Wool Manufacturers."

At the time of the preparing of this present article no definite reply to these statements had been received from Sir

Richard Crawford, the British Commercial Attaché in Washington, through whom negotiations with the British government relative to the embargo and to the wool supply are directly conducted.

NEW WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

In Bulletin No. 10, issued on September 11, 1915, and addressed to importers and transportation agents, the Textile Alliance, Inc., indicated a new line of activity through which it hoped to serve the wool trade of the United States:

“TO IMPORTERS AND TRANSPORTATION AGENTS:

“Importers are experiencing considerable difficulty as a consequence of receiving from the transportation lines bales of wool, etc., which do not belong to them, and not receiving the bales which are theirs. This confusion occurs generally where the shipments are destined beyond the steamer ports. In such cases the carriers, and not the owners, sort the bales to correspond with the bills of lading, and inexpertness on their part or obliteration of parts of the bale marks cause bales to be dispatched erroneously. For reasons of competition, owners and carriers are at a disadvantage in their efforts to rectify these deliveries among themselves.

“We are willing to render assistance in this matter upon condition that we shall be free from all responsibility for loss of any kind.

“The work we undertake will be to receive and record the bale marks and numbers of the bales that are over and short, and put the interested parties in touch with each other.

“Importers and representatives of transportation lines are invited to send to the Textile Alliance, Inc., 120 Milk Street, Boston, lists of bales which they are over and short from time to time. These lists should pertain only to shipments already landed, and not to bales which were short-shipped abroad and are to come forward later.

“The lists must show each bale separately, and must show every mark, number, and initial on each bale.

“Unless these conditions are complied with, our coöperation will be impossible.

“Importers seeking bales short must state the number of their guarantee covering the bales in question.

“This applies only to bales consigned to and for account of the Textile Alliance, Inc. No charge will be made for our services.”

Following is a statement of the imports of British-Colonial wool into Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for the full

fiscal year just before the outbreak of the great European war and for the following fiscal year 1915:

IMPORTS OF WOOL. THE PRODUCTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES, INTO BOSTON, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA ¹ DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914 AND 1915.

CLASS I.		
	1914. <i>Pounds.</i>	1915. <i>Pounds.</i>
England	3,994,085	2,501,620
Scotland.....	218,058	.....
British India.....	11,116	62,064
British East Africa	58,295	.....
British South Africa	1,809,790	26,452,132
Canada .....	.....	1,123,943
Falkland Islands	54,701	.....
Australia and Tasmania.....	39,280,873	66,781,532
New Zealand	25,139,046	9,045,293
Total, Class I.	70,565,964	105,966,584
CLASS II. (INCLUDING MOHAIR, ETC.).		
England	9,604,181	4,581,940
Ireland	367,102	428,437
Scotland.....	389,290	1,809,296
British India.....	9,588	25,356
British South Africa	194,020	2,238,558
Canada	289,150	45,113
Australia and Tasmania	42,505	.....
New Zealand.....	272,272	38,886
Total, Class II.	11,168,108	9,167,586
CLASS III.		
England	3,399,579	951,265
Ireland	117,700	97,817
Scotland.....	3,898,903	6,076,263
British India.....	11,128,743	2,032,923
British South Africa.....	145,896	482,187
British West Africa	49,905	.....
Canada	20,286	.....
Australia and Tasmania.....	56,410	.....
New Zealand.....	6,478	.....
All other	50	7,303
Total, Class III.....	18,823,950	9,647,758

(¹The imports into these three ports comprise 95 to 98 per cent of the total quantity imported.)

RECAPITULATION.

		1914.	1915.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Class	I.....	70,565,964	105,966,584
"	II.....	11,168,108	9,167,586
"	III.....	18,823,950	9,647,758
	Total.....	100,558,022	124,781,928

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Class	I.....	125,088,761	222,017,420
"	II.....	20,556,795	20,356,257
"	III.....	102,003,314	65,709,752
	Total.....	247,648,870	308,083,429

These official records of imports of wool into the United States for the two years in question forcibly emphasize the dependence of the American wool manufacture on the British Empire. In these two years no less than 56 per cent of the imports of Class I wools originated in British possessions in 1914 and no less than 48 per cent in 1915. Notwithstanding the embargoes, the imports of Class I wools from all countries increased in 1915 over 1914 by the very great amount of 97,000,000 pounds; of this increased amount 30,000,000 pounds were of British origin.

The imports of merino wools from South Africa, which up to recently have been almost a negligible quantity, increased in 1915 by the amount of 24,000,000 pounds over the imports for 1914, which until then were probably the largest recorded. Australian and Tasmanian wools, which are largely pure merinos, although it is not possible to fix the exact proportion, showed an increase in importations of 27,000,000 pounds in 1915, while New Zealand wools, which are practically all crossbreds, decreased in the same year from 25,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds. The imports of Class II wools grown in the British Islands showed a decrease of one-third, while the imports of Class II wools from British South Africa, including mohair, increased 2,000,000 pounds.

The imports of Class III wools produced in the British Islands were about the same in quantity in the two years —

but there was a large falling off in wool from England, which was offset by an increase in the imports of Scotch wool.

To sum up, it may be said that the obligations of the Textile Alliance agreement have not prevented our receipts of merino and crossbred wools from attaining considerably higher figures in the war year than in the year preceding. It is probable, of course, that if there had not been a temporary embargo on British-Colonial wools and a disarrangement of the usual shipping facilities for almost all wools, our foreign purchases would have been greater still. But, in any event, the war has not resulted in reducing the clothing and combing wool supplies of the American people to a smaller amount than was available before the war began. The very considerable reduction in the imports of Class III wools, most of them suitable for the manufacture only of carpets, rugs, and coarse blankets, is undoubtedly due in large part to the war and its effects in Russia, Turkey, and the East Indies, but in part also to a serious depression in the carpet and rug manufacture of the United States.

Some of the largest carpet manufacturing concerns have been shut down for long periods, and there were some reductions of wages in the industry. Our quarterly canvass of wool manufacturing machinery indicated on December 1, 1914, that 48.9 and on March 1, 1915, that 45.8 per cent of the carpet looms of the country were idle. This condition was due not only to a lack of raw material, but apparently to a slack demand for carpets, rugs, etc., which, however, has shown recent indications of reviving.

THE DYESTUFF SITUATION TO DATE.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION INCREASING BUT INADEQUATE —
A REAL PROTECTIVE DUTY NEEDED.

AT this writing, in October, the deadlock as to German dyestuffs, which was described in the July Bulletin, remains unbroken. It is manifest on unquestionable authority that not even two "cargoes of dyestuffs" have been accumulated at Rotterdam, and that if the way were open for the shipment of these valuable materials to the United States they would still have to be assembled at the Dutch port from the plants of the manufacturers in Germany. But there does not seem to be the remotest present prospect that the deadlock will yield. Though the British government signified a willingness to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs to come out of Rotterdam, the implied assurance has not been accepted by the German authorities, and the German position, of course, like that of the United States, is that the British Order in Council of March last, making contraband all goods of German ownership, origin or destination, is wholly wrong and invalid, contrary to international law and a grave invasion of the rights of neutral commerce.

Germany can have no communication with Great Britain on the subject, but the German government and the manufacturers of that country look to American manufacturers and merchants, whose indispensable materials are cut off, to make a vigorous remonstrance. On behalf of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and through other agencies, the subject of dyestuffs has been continuously pressed upon the attention of the Department of State in Washington. There is every reason to believe that Secretary Lansing has a thorough understanding of the situation. It has been signified to him that the National Association would be entirely willing to have German dyestuffs sent to the United States consigned to regular importing houses, to be

distributed by them in the ordinary course of business. But the German government for the present simply will not permit them to come. Germany is distrustful of Britain, and insistent that these materials should not be seized en route and converted to the use of British textile manufacturers.

The British dyestuff industry, by the way, has made only slow, unsatisfying progress, though individual industry and enterprise have had the assistance in the new manufacture of a loan of \$7,500,000 from the British treasury — this loan bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and being secured as a first charge in the assets and undertakings of the company, repayable in twenty-five years. American Consul Ingram at Bradford, in a report to his government, states that "The dyeware situation in England appears still to be very difficult, and a perfect solution of the difficulties has not yet been found. The directors of British Dyes, Ltd., are reported to be inquiring for a suitable site for works at Selby, Yorkshire, but considerable time must necessarily elapse before any such works can be established and placed in operation. Moreover, progress is likely to be slow, owing to the shortage of labor and to the fact that certain intermediate products, from which a large range of aniline dyes are derived, are needed for the manufacture of explosives.

"The Bradford Dyers' Association has recently issued a notice to its customers stating that owing to the present condition of the color supply the acceptance by them of dyeing orders, whether forming part of a contract or otherwise, and the receipt and holding by them of the relative goods does not necessarily imply ability on their part to dye them. It is entirely dependent upon their having the requisite materials available when the goods are ready for the dyeing process. Delivery may consequently be subject to delay or may even become impossible, whether the goods be in the prepared state or in the gray. Moreover, British dyers state that their dyes are for the present entirely without guaranty for defects, whether apparent or latent. Goods sent for dyeing are accepted only on the understanding of the above position." Prices of dyed fabrics are advancing in Great

Britain, and there is an embarrassing scarcity of labor — so much so that “It has been agreed that men shall be temporarily transferred from establishments where work is slack to form a relief staff to work at other branches, and thus bring about more economy of operation.”

An effort has been launched to secure dyestuffs from Switzerland, and France has promised to facilitate their transit through her territory. But this plan is embarrassed by the fact, which similarly affects Swiss shipments to the United States, that the Swiss plants heretofore have received their “intermediate” materials from Germany. Mr. I. F. Stone, the president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company of Buffalo, declares that Switzerland cannot relieve the dye famine. It is understood that Swiss dyestuff manufacturers can secure their materials from Germany “only on condition that the manufactured colors shall be consumed in Switzerland itself and not be exported.” Another suggestion that has proved futile is that Swiss manufacturers be supplied with raw and intermediate materials made in the United States, in return for which Switzerland is to ship to this country colors manufactured from those products. It is insisted that even this expedient will be unavailing because the production of the intermediate products in this country is relatively limited and many of them are required at high prices for the manufacture of explosives for foreign use.

Step by step, a certain quantity of American-made aniline dyes is becoming available from the Beckers and other establishments, but these materials do not suffice to meet the needs of more than a fraction of the industry. The head of one of the dyestuff importing houses is quoted as declaring that “If the American dyestuff manufacturers plug away at their work for the next fifteen years, their production will not be sufficient to supply the demands of 20 per cent of the concerns requiring dyestuffs in this country. America can never build a high enough protective tariff wall to compensate for the outlay of capital and earn enough in this industry for years to come. Every man in this country engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs has to see to it, and

is seeing to it, that he derives sufficient from his labors to pay his expenses and a handsome profit for this year and next, so that he can afford to close up when he finds himself unable to compete with German business. It is a case of get all you can just as quick as you can." Of course, this view of the case is strongly disputed by Americans engaged in the production of dyestuffs. They insist that they are going ahead in good faith, and that only one thing is requisite to insure success—an adequate protective tariff on dyestuffs that will be available, when the great war has ended, to equalize wage and other conditions between the United States and Germany and give American manufacturers a fair chance in competition. Mr. Stone, the very active head of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, declares that "With a tariff that will enable us to compete with Germany, the dye industry in this country will grow until we are independent of Europe. Without it it is doubtful if we shall be able after the war to hold what we have gained."

Mr. Stone urges that the ability, the capital, the raw materials, and the markets are here, and that it requires merely an opportunity to perfect development of organization to make the American dye industry large enough to supply all domestic demands.

Mr. Stone makes it clear that dyestuff manufacturers have not had fair play in successive revisions of the tariff in this country. "The effect that the tariff has had upon the dye industry here," he says, "is plain to one who has studied the subject. The golden period of the industry was from 1880 to 1885. From 1880 to 1883 there was a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents a pound specific, which gave ample protection to the industry, and as a consequence there were nine or ten factories in the United States, and the prospect of becoming independent of other nations for our supply of these aniline products was bright indeed. But the passage of the tariff act of July 1, 1883, which abolished the specific duty of 50 cents a pound, leaving only the ad valorem rate of 35 per cent and fixing a 20 per cent duty on the intermediary products, which left only a net protection of 15 per

cent, immediately checked the industry here. No new factories were started, and within one year after the new tariff took effect five of those already established were forced out of business, leaving only four to continue the work, and these four would gladly have followed the others but they had invested large sums in plants which would be an entire loss if abandoned."

Mr. William H. Donner, the president of the Cambria Steel Company, states that the manufacture of dyestuffs on an extensive scale is being seriously considered as an important branch of his company's business. "I know positively that a first-class company would be organized very promptly," says Mr. Donner, "if the tariff were so adjusted as to place the industry upon a permanent basis. Under existing conditions, however, we would not consider it, as with the present tariff it would be too hazardous an undertaking in the event of the ending of the war. Any one going into the dye-making industry would have to go through extensive experimentation which our company, unprotected, does not feel like undertaking. The business is so thoroughly established and understood on the other side that it would be very risky to try to compete and build up a business unless it was definitely known that the war would continue for a long time."

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, of the Department of Commerce, has been making a special study of the question in New York, and has recommended to Secretary Redfield that prompt legislation be had to prevent "dumping" when the war has ended. This anti-dumping legislation will be sought through an extension of the new laws against unfair trade practices, but though Dr. Norton is endeavoring to "save the face" of the Administration in this way, and to avert tariff amendment, practical manufacturers are a unit in declaring that the suggested plan would not suffice. The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has adopted resolutions urging the government to take effective measures to relieve the situation, and these manufacturers believe that a protective tariff against European low wage

costs is indispensable. The Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia went to Washington to appeal direct to Secretary Lansing for immediate action to obtain the release of dyestuffs held up on the other side of the Atlantic. The master dyers were sympathetically received by Mr. Lansing, but they were unable to see President Wilson at the White House.

The American Chemical Society appointed a committee to study the dyestuff situation. This committee has reported that the aniline dye industry required additional protection, and recommended a continuance of the duty of 30 per cent with an additional specific duty of seven and one-half cents a pound, and also a duty of 15 per cent on the intermediate products, with a specific duty of four and three-fourths cents. This recommendation has been sent to Washington, but has apparently been pigeonholed by the authorities there.

Progress has been made in the manufacture of direct black, at greatly enhanced prices. It is stated by Mr. Stone of the National Aniline & Chemical Company that contracts have already been received amounting to 60 per cent of the normal consumption of direct black in this country. This material is largely utilized in the hosiery industry, which has felt with especial severity the cutting off of accustomed supplies from Europe.

The National Association of Clothiers has appointed a special committee to deal with the dyestuff situation, and this committee has conferred with officials of the government in Washington and with the dyestuff specialists.

The subject has received constant attention from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which has a special committee on the subject. Conferences have been held with the importers of dyes and others interested, and every possible encouragement has been given by the wool manufacturers to those who are endeavoring to manufacture satisfactory dyes in the United States.

But there is agreement everywhere that complete success cannot be achieved without a well-considered duty on aniline dyes and their intermediaries. It is probable that definite

bills looking to this end will be introduced at the session of the next Congress opening in December. This will raise the issue in a concrete form; it cannot be evaded. The Simmons-Underwood tariff must be open to amendment if the present duty on raw sugar is to be retained for revenue purposes. Under the rigid rules of the House further suggestions of tariff amendment may not be possible, but these can be presented and considered in the Senate.

An anti-dumping clause would protect American dyestuff manufacturers only against such European dyestuffs as after the war were offered for sale in the United States at prices manifestly below the cost of European production. But an anti-dumping clause would not avail to protect an American dyestuff industry against European dyestuffs offered at a lower price fairly based on a lower cost of production — this lower cost of production in turn being made possible by the lower wages of European labor. It would not be necessary for German manufacturers to “dump” their wares into the United States in order to break down the new American manufacturing enterprises. Undoubtedly at the outset at least German manufacturers could undersell American manufacturers without “dumping” or any irregular proceeding. This is something which Secretary Redfield has not considered, or is not willing to consider.

A proposal to place an adequate duty on imported dyestuffs would automatically reopen the whole tariff question in America, and it is not surprising that the Secretary of Commerce and other members of the present Administration are afraid of it. But nothing is more certain than that a revision of the present unjust and disastrous tariff is going to be forced by the alarming condition of the national revenues.

ACTIVE AND IDLE MACHINERY.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT SHOWN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1915—
DUE LARGELY TO FOREIGN WAR ORDERS.

AN increased interest throughout the industry is manifest in the quarterly inquiry of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers relative to the amount of wool manufacturing machinery active and idle in the United States. Returns are more promptly received. From the beginning they represented the major part, and they now represent an increasing preponderance of the machinery in existence in America. As soon as military orders from foreign governments began to assume a substantial importance, the inquiry was broadened to include this business separately stated. The amount of machinery employed on these external military orders is steadily growing, as is indicated in the figures published below, where the total amount of machinery of all kinds idle and in operation on September 1, 1915, is supplemented by an exhibit in other columns of the amount of machinery at work for belligerents abroad—a new departure for American wool manufacturing. The results of the quarterly inquiry for September 1, 1915, so far as they relate to the total amount of machinery active and idle, and the amount engaged on foreign military orders, are as follows:

MACHINERY.	Total Number Reported.	In Opera- tion.	Idle.	Engaged on Foreign Military Orders.		
				Sept. 1, 1915.	June 1, 1915.	Mar. 1, 1915.
	September 1, 1915.					
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space,	40,351	29,577	10,774	2,248	1,585	1,106
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less . .	11,594	7,977	3,617	40	3	10
Looms, carpet	4,102	3,119	983	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Woolen cards, sets	3,307	2,792	515	547	296	250
Worsted combs	2,052	1,765	287	2	. . . .	17
Woolen spinning spindles	1,036,279	888,782	147,497	150,185	113,067	81,941
Worsted spinning spindles	1,836,267	1,524,044	311,323	5,700	. . . .	7,436

In the analysis of the results of the inquiry of September 1 to secure a basis for comparing the percentage of active and

idle machinery with the percentage as reported for preceding quarters, it is obvious that there has been some improvement on the whole, though again very much less than had been desired and anticipated. Thus though the proportion of looms wider than 50-inch reed space that were idle on September 1, 1915, is 26.7 per cent as compared with 30.4 per cent for three months previous, on June 1, 1915, the proportion of narrower looms that were idle on September 1, 1915, is 31.2 per cent as compared with 25.9 per cent at the end of the previous quarter. This marks in the narrower looms a substantial decrease of activity, while the proportion of carpet looms idle at the two quarters remains virtually the same. On the other hand, the latest quarter brought a very marked increase in the activity of the worsted machinery of the industry, worsted combs in operation showing a gain from 30 per cent idle on June 1, 1915, to 14 per cent on September 1, 1915, and worsted spinning spindles idle a gain of from 39.6 per cent to 17 per cent. Woolen cards, moreover, and woolen spinning spindles, where the effect of foreign military orders is particularly felt, show an idleness of 17.7 per cent on June 1, 1915, and of 15.5 per cent on September 1, 1915, and of 17.4 per cent and 14.2 per cent respectively. The proportions of idle machinery to total machinery reported for eight quarters beginning with December 1, 1913, when this inquiry was instituted, are published in comparative form below:

MACHINERY.	Per Cent of Idle to Total Reported.							
	Sept. 1, 1915.	June 1, 1915.	Mar. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1914.	June 1, 1914.	Mar. 2, 1914.	Dec. 1, 1913.
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space . . .	26.7	30.4	32.7	27.7	26.	24.6	24.8	24.9
Looms, 50 in. reed space, or less . . .	31.2	25.9	32.	30.	17.3	25.	17.7	27.2
Looms, carpet . . .	24.	24.5	45.8	48.9	38.3	28.3	24.5	32.1
Woolen cards, sets . .	15.5	17.7	22.7	30.	22.8	19.4	19.5	21.4
Worsted combs . . .	14.	30.	29.4	41.3	21.	15.5	13.	23.1
Woolen spinning spindles	14.2	17.4	21.5	31.6	22.5	25.8	22.2	22.7
Worsted spinning spindles	17.	39.6	33.	33.	16.9	18.1	22.	26.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF CLOTHS.

ANOTHER statement of comparative prices of representative cloths is published below. These comparisons, as presented from time to time, have been received with interest, and should be of increasing value.

No.	Trade Name.	Quality.	Weight per Lineal Yard.	Width.	Prices First 6 Months, 1913.	Prices Last 6 Months, 1913.	First 6 Months, 1914.	Last 6 Months, 1914.	First 6 Months, 1915.	Last 6 Months, 1915.
1.	Clay diagonal.	1 blood.	12 oz.	56"	\$1.24	\$1.10	\$1.06	\$1.10	\$1.17	1.28 ¹ / ₂
2.	Clay diagonal.	blood.	11 oz.	56"	1.35	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.26	1.41 ¹ / ₂
3.	Clay diagonal.	blood.	16 oz.	56"	1.46	1.28	1.24	1.33	1.40	1.57 ¹ / ₂
4.	Serge.	blood.	11 oz.	56"	1.07	.95	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.20
5.	Serge.	blood.	14 oz.	56"	1.00	.90	1.00	1.15	1.32 ¹ / ₂	1.50
6.	Flannel, blue.	blood.	11 oz.	56"	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.21 ¹ / ₂	1.30 ¹ / ₂	1.50
7.	Flannel, white.	blood.	11 oz.	56"	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
8.	Thibet.	blood.	12 oz.	56"	.88	.79	.79	.79	.94 ¹ / ₂	.92 ¹ / ₂
9.	Venetian.	blood.	14 oz.	56"	1.20	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.24	1.21 ¹ / ₂
10.	Kersey.	blood.	30 oz.	54"	2.20	2.25	Discon- tinued.	Discon- tinued.	2.25	2.25
11.	Kersey.	blood.	26 oz.	54"	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50
12.	Coverl.	blood.	16 oz.	56"	2.37	2.27	2.30	2.48	2.58	2.58
13.	Kersey.	blood.	28 oz.	54"	2.50	2.23	2.38	2.38	2.58	2.58
14.	Kersey.	blood.	24 oz.	54"	2.23	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
15.	Broadcloth.	XXX	16 oz.	54"	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.84
16.	Worsted coating.	blood.	16 oz.	54/56"	1.07 ¹ / ₂	1.50	1.42 ¹ / ₂	1.48 ¹ / ₂	1.57 ¹ / ₂	1.62 ¹ / ₂
17.	Worsted coating.	blood.	12 oz.	54/56"	1.55	1.40	1.27 ¹ / ₂	1.35	1.40	1.47 ¹ / ₂
18.	Worsted coating.	blood.	12 oz.	54/56"	1.35	1.20	1.15	1.21 ¹ / ₂	1.26	1.31
19.	Broadcloth.	XX wool.	12 oz.	54"	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.75
20.	Flannel, blue.	blood.	14 oz.	54"	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
GOVERNMENT GOODS										
(Army) :										
21.	Olive drab flannel.	blood.	8 ¹ / ₂ oz.	54/56"	Feb., .99	July, .87	July, .87	July, .87	.948	.945
22.	Melton.	blood.	13 ¹ / ₂ oz.	56/58"	May, .45	July, 1.28	July, 1.28	July, 1.28	1.15	1.16 ¹ / ₂
23.	Melton.	blood.	16 ¹ / ₂ oz.	56/58"	July, .45	July, .45	July, .45	July, .45	1.18	1.31
24.	Melton.	blood.	30 oz.	56/58"	July, .45	July, .45	July, .45	July, .45	1.67 ¹ / ₂	1.87
(Marine Corps) :										
30.	Shirting flannel (kiald).	blood.	8 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.07 ¹ / ₂	Aug., 1.13	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
31.	Flannel, winterfield.	blood.	13/14 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.18	Aug., 1.13	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
32.	Flannel, winterfield.	blood.	14 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.45	Aug., 1.13	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
33.	Coat cloth, dark blue.	blood.	20 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.45	Aug., 1.13	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
34.	Kersey, winterfield.	blood.	14/15 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.74	Aug., 1.49	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
35.	Kersey, winterfield.	blood.	22 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.74	Aug., 1.49	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
40.	Blanket, winterfield.	blood.	46/51 oz.	54"	Jan., 1.74	Aug., 1.49	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414
	7 (7 3/4) x 5 6 (5 9).	blood.	each.	54"	Jan., 1.74	Aug., 1.49	May, .912	Aug., .824	Feb., 1.414	Feb., 1.414

NOTE. — The fabrics included in this list are all of good quality and pure wool. Prices are per lineal yard, except for blankets, and terms net, 30 days.

* No transactions.

Obituary.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

MR. ARTHUR T. LYMAN of Waltham and Boston, one of the oldest and most successful textile manufacturers of America, died on Sunday, October 24, 1915, at his home in Waltham. He had been absent but a few days from his office at 50 State Street, Boston, and had been active in the management of his business up to that time. No marked illness was apparent; death seemed to be due to a sudden weakening of physical strength consequent on old age.

Mr. Lyman was born in Boston December 8, 1832, the son of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. He entered Harvard and was graduated in 1853, receiving four years later the additional degree of Master of Arts. For a time after graduation he was interested in the East India trade, then a great and prosperous branch of Boston's commerce. But subsequently, after his marriage in 1858 to Miss Ella Lowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Amory Lowell of Boston, he entered the cotton manufacturing business with his father, becoming in 1860 treasurer of the Appleton Company and of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Lyman was associated with the Hadley Company from 1866 to 1889, and with the Lowell Manufacturing Company from 1881 to 1900. His interests became very large and his sagacity was everywhere recognized. The scope of his activities may be gathered from the fact that in 1913 Mr. Lyman was the president of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, engaged in both the worsted and the cotton manufacture, the Bigelow Carpet Company, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills of Lowell, the Massachusetts Mills of Georgia, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell, the Boston Manufacturing Company of Waltham, the Whittenton Manufacturing Company of Taunton, the Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works and the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. Mr. Lyman was largely interested in water power rights on the Merrimack River, and he was a director of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company and the Dwight Manufacturing Company, and also the president of the Provident Institution

for Savings in Boston. He was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1892 to 1899 Mr. Lyman was an overseer of Harvard University. He was also a member of the American and the Massachusetts Historical Societies and the president of the Boston Athenæum.

Throughout most of his life Mr. Lyman was active in public affairs, though never desirous of public office. His beautiful estate at Waltham was famed far and wide, and he had shown most admirable taste in its development.

Mr. Lyman's wife died several years ago, but six children survive him, two of them, Mr. Ronald T. Lyman of Waltham and Mr. Herbert Lyman of Brookline, being actively engaged in cotton manufacturing. Another son, Mr. Arthur Lyman, has been conspicuous in political life, and was at one time Mayor of Waltham. There are three daughters, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot and Miss Julia Lyman and Miss Mabel Lyman of Boston.

HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE.

AN official of the United States who had been brought into contact for many years with wool manufacturers and merchants of this country—Judge Henderson M. Somerville, of the Board of United States General Appraisers—died last month after a long and distinguished career in State and National service. His colleagues of the Board in the week after his death adopted a memorial very justly summing up his life and his honorable qualities, as follows:

“Our colleague and co-worker, Henderson M. Somerville, died on the 15th day of September, 1915. He had been a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers since its creation in 1890, having been appointed by President Harrison. He was at the time of his appointment, and for 10 years previously had been, a judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, the court of last resort in that State. His name had been suggested to President Harrison for appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Attorney General reported to the President, after examining his opinions as reported in the Alabama reports, that they marked him as an able, strong, and virile judge, qualified for any judicial position. The President was unable to appoint him to the Supreme bench, and offered him the position of a United States General Appraiser, from which it will appear that

the appointment came to him purely because of merit; and we feel that we can truthfully say that no appointment to public office has been more amply justified.

"The work for which the Board was created, to wit, the settlement of questions growing out of customs duties by judicial hearing and decision, had never been undertaken either in this or any other country. It appealed to Judge Somerville, and he brought to the task both learning and adaptability, the ripe experience of a judge, and the strong purpose of an honest and rugged nature. It fell to him, by reason of his great learning and wide experience, to shape in a large measure the policies and practices of the Board; and that it is to-day performing a highly important and useful function in the administration of customs affairs is due perhaps more to him, and his intelligent and unceasing efforts, than to any other person.

"The field of his labors and his usefulness was varied. His work was always done quietly, modestly, and effectively; and whether as Dean of the Law School of the University of Alabama, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, as a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, or as holder of other public and important positions which he was called upon to occupy, his influence was always for good. He has left his mark upon the pages of the history of his country, so that we can truly say the world is better for his having lived in it.

"We, his colleagues, delight to honor his memory by placing upon the record of this tribunal testimony of the high regard in which we held him. Well beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten, he has been called to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He lived quietly, performed his duties worthily without ostentation or show, and as quietly passed away, leaving us to mourn a true and upright gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a kind and loving friend. We will miss him as a friend and companion, as well as an associate and colleague."

ALEXANDER W. MACK.

MR. ALEXANDER W. MACK, secretary and treasurer of the Raritan Woolen Mills and the Somerset Manufacturing Company of Raritan, N.J., died suddenly in his office on Friday, September 10, 1915. A strike of some of the employees, due presumably to the unrest over war munition industries, was in progress at the time

and it was a severe trial to Mr. Mack, who had been remarkably successful in maintaining harmonious relations with his employees. Mr. Mack, after a long and careful training in both the Raritan Woolen Mills and the Somerset Manufacturing Company, had succeeded his father, Mr. Adolph Mack, in the management of the business. The younger man, like the older, was a most competent manufacturer, and had won a standing as one of the best known and best liked men of his years in the woolen trade, alert, affable and courteous to every one. All of the employees in both mills had a very warm affection for him, and they as well as his business colleagues were deeply shocked and grieved at the unexpected ending of a career already full of notable achievement. Mr. Mack was apparently in good health up to a few moments before his death. He was an active member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and had given valuable counsel in the affairs of the Association and in connection with recent revisions of the tariff. Mr. Adolph Mack, his father, married a sister of Mr. David L. Einstein, a former president of the Raritan Woolen Mills and the Somerset Manufacturing Company and a conspicuous leader during his lifetime in his branch of the trade. Thus Mr. Alexander Mack was of a family long identified in a very honorable way with the wool manufacture of America. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife, one son and two daughters.

WALTER H. McDANIELS.

MR. WALTER H. McDANIELS, general manager of the United States Bunting Company of Lowell, died in Seattle early in August while absent from Lowell on a journey. Mr. McDaniels was born in Lowell more than seventy years ago, and left the public schools to engage in textile manufacturing. He was one of those who with General Benjamin F. Butler established the United States Bunting Company in 1868. He had been connected with the business ever since, and its success was very largely due to his own ability and energy. When the United States Bunting Company was established, most of the material for the flags of the United States army and navy was procured from abroad, but the founding of the bunting industry here made the government independent of Europe. Mr. McDaniels leaves a wife, a brother, Professor Joseph D. McDaniels of Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., and two sisters, one resident in Lowell and one in Cambridge.

EDWARD BROMLEY.

MR. EDWARD BROMLEY of Philadelphia, long of the firm of John Bromley & Sons, died on September 2, 1915. Mr. Bromley, who was born in 1861, was the youngest son of Mr. John Bromley, who began the manufacture of ingrain carpets in Philadelphia in 1845, and established the business that has been continued with success and honor for so many years. The three sons were John, Joseph and Edward, and after the death of the senior Bromley in 1883 they conducted the business, manufacturing carpets and Smyrna rugs, and subsequently going into the production of chenille curtains, portieres and lace curtains. In 1897 Mr. Joseph Bromley retired from the firm to conduct the Lehigh Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of lace curtains. The old firm of John Bromley & Sons also entered the lace curtain business under the title of the National Lace Company, and the Bromley Lace Company was engaged in the production of lace. These concerns were owned and controlled by John Bromley & Sons.

Mr. Edward Bromley conducted the credit department of John Bromley & Sons, a responsibility for which he had had a very careful training. He never married, but made his home with his two sisters, Miss Phoebe Bromley and Mrs. Anna Everbach. He was a member of the Union League, Manufacturer's and Columbia clubs.

ANDREW J. ROOT.

MR. ANDREW J. ROOT, president and treasurer of the Root Manufacturing Company, died at Cohoes, N.Y., early in October. He was a native of Port Schuyler, N.Y., and was in his eighty-first year. Mr. Root's father was a manufacturer before him, a member of the firm of Root & Whitlock of Albany, and later of Root & Parsons. The latter firm established the Tivoli Underwear Mills at Cohoes, and conducted them up to 1861, when the interest of Mr. L. Sprague Parsons was acquired by the elder Root. Andrew J. Root and Fred C. Root were admitted as partners, and the firm name was changed to Root & Sons. Mr. Andrew J. Root had for some years been in sole control of the active business. He was for a long time a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

HENRY C. JUDD.

A VETERAN wool merchant, Mr. Henry C. Judd, the senior member of the firm of H. C. Judd & Root, Hartford, Conn., died Friday, August 6, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Judd had been in the wool commission business for more than sixty years, having joined his father in a house which was established by the senior Judd in 1839. Mr. Henry C. Judd was a native of Northampton, Mass., and was educated in the public schools at Hartford. He was a director in the Hartford-Aetna National Bank, the National Fire Insurance Company and Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, Conn. He leaves three children. One of his sons, Edwin Y. Judd, is a member of this long established and famous wool commission firm.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Of Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, published quarterly at 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, WINTHROP L. MARVIN, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Publisher, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Owners, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. (The National Association of Wool Manufacturers is a voluntary association, not a corporation under the law. It has no stockholders, but members regularly elected.)

Its principal executive officers are :

President, John P. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Presidents, William M. Wood, Boston, Mass.; Frederic S. Clark, North Billerica, Mass.; George H. Hodgson, Cleveland, O.

Secretary and Treasurer, Winthrop L. Marvin, Boston, Mass.

There are no bonds, mortgages or securities of any kind.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1915.

CHARLES A. HARDY,

Notary Public.

(*My commission expires May 7, 1921.*)

Editorial and Industrial Miscellany.

SHALL WE BE "PREPARED"?

WHAT OF OUR INDUSTRIAL DEFENCES WHEN THE GREAT WAR HAS ENDED?

A STEADY stream of orders for military fabrics, blankets, etc., is coming into the United States this present autumn from certain governments of Europe, which buy here only because they cannot secure these goods at any price at home. Carded woolen goods are desired in nearly every instance, and as a result the machinery capable of producing them is measurably well employed. But though domestic business has brought some degree of improvement in the worsted branch of the wool manufacture, many combs and worsted spindles are still idle, and the industry as a whole remains in a condition far from satisfactory to the many thousands of persons who depend upon it for a livelihood. Ever since it became apparent, in 1912, that a revision of the American tariff along non-protective lines was inevitable the wool manufacture of this country has been in a condition of arrested development. No other condition could reasonably be anticipated. So long as a spinner or a weaver in a British mill is forced by stern necessity to spin a pound of yarn or weave a yard of cloth, as the case may be, for a wage one-half or less than is paid to a spinner or a weaver in an American mill for doing exactly the same kind and amount of work upon substantially the same kind of machinery, there can be no really successful and prosperous manufacture in the United States without the shield of a genuine and adequate protective tariff. There is just about as much opportunity to dispute this fundamental proposition as there is to dispute the multiplication table or the law of gravity. Men will still do such things occasionally, but they have no right to expect to be taken seriously by their fellowmen.

The truth is — and every soul connected in any way with the wool manufacture now knows it — the Simmons-Underwood tariff for revenue only has produced in this industry as in other indus-

tries precisely the result which was calmly and patiently set forth before both committees of Congress in the spring and summer of 1913 by those who were delegated to represent the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the tariff hearings in Washington. From the time that the radically reduced duties on wool manufactures took effect, on January 1, 1914, to the unforeseen outbreak of the great European war, on August 1, 1914, the course of events was in every respect what the spokesmen of this Association had predicted to the National lawmakers. Imports of foreign cloths and dress goods particularly increased at once 300 or 400 per cent, and were increasing progressively until the war paralyzed the export commerce of Germany, Belgium, and France, and checked and diverted the industrial energies of the United Kingdom. The war with all its price of waste and horror has proved the salvation of the textile industries, and of other industries, of America.

This fact cannot be too carefully recorded, too profoundly emphasized, by observers of contemporaneous events, who can speak with authoritative knowledge of present conditions. For sixteen years European manufacturers had been waging a losing fight for the American market. The marvellous development of skilled production in this country, behind the protective tariff, had gradually gained a larger and larger share of the American market for American mills, until many foreign manufacturers who used to do a valuable business here had lost their foothold, and thereby lost their knowledge of the particular tastes and requirements of American customers. But the reckless sectional slashing of the tariff rates, in the law of October, 1913, emboldened those foreign manufacturers, with their cheap labor costs, to make an effort for another conquest of America, and that they would have succeeded to a very large extent can no more be questioned than the ability of any one of the great armed powers of the present war to break down the inadequate defences of this "unprepared" republic.

But the vast European combat, absorbing the energies of those engaged in it, has given our country a certain period of grace. How are we going to improve it? It is manifest that our military and naval resources are to be immediately and greatly strengthened, if the will of an overwhelming majority of our people is to be suffered to prevail in Washington. But how

about our equally essential industrial defences? The moment the war has ended, these will be subject to an attack the like of which has never been experienced or even imagined. The war will leave such a flaming bitterness of hate behind it among the combatants that for long years thereafter every nation will be hermetically sealed in a commercial sense against its enemy. British and French goods cannot be sold in Germany or Austria, or German or Austrian goods in France or Britain. Yet these countries must all export in order to live, and there will be one great market open to them — the unparalleled market of the 100,000,000 people of America. Into this the whole avalanche of surplus manufactures of Europe will be pouring in six weeks after peace has come.

Wages, it is said, have arisen all over Europe, but this is merely due to war's imperative but passing demands. The sacrifice of life, though so appalling, is all of men, and many great European industries, particularly the textile industries, are carried on chiefly by women, girls and children, whose proportionate employment has been increasing, and not decreasing, as in the United States. The war, of course, has already drawn women and children in the belligerent countries into callings where they had never been before.

Financial exhaustion, industrial distress, will possess all Europe for years after the war. There are no vast new cheap lands to which the people can turn, as there were so fortunately in the United States when our own Civil War had ended. The keenest poverty which modern times have known will fix trans-Atlantic wage rates when this present greatest of world's wars has ceased, and unless a vigorous, all-embracing protective tariff system has already been established in the United States, this country and its national industries will be the final victims of the most terrible tragedy of civilization.

THE NEW "FLANNEL" DECISION.

CHANGED WORDING AND REDUCED RATES BOTH OPPOSED
BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

In a case of great importance to the wool manufacture of this country, the Board of General Appraisers decided on September 8, 1915, in the protest of E. McConnell & Co., importers, that

certain woolen material used for outer garments and also for pajamas, etc., is dutiable not under paragraph 288 or 290 of the Tariff Act of 1913 as either wool cloths or wool dress goods, at 35 per cent, but under paragraph 289, as "flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool," at either 25 or 30 per cent according as the goods are valued at below or above 50 cents a pound.

In this decision the General Appraisers took the ground that the goods in question, commercially defined as "flannels," must necessarily be dutiable as flannels even if they were not used for underwear, as the law of 1913 did not contain the limitation of the law of 1909 (paragraph 379), "for underwear," "thus plainly importing an intent on the part of the Congress to broaden the term and to include material such as this."

Since this decision was rendered, importers in further protests have claimed that men's suitings, dress goods, etc., described as "flannels" should be made subject to the lower rate of duty. Of course, in recent years certain kinds of wool goods of quite distinctive characteristics, in stock, construction, weight, and finish, for the outer apparel of men and women, have been described as "flannels," and undoubtedly the importers and foreign manufacturers will now endeavor to the utmost to make this heretofore restrictive trade term inclusive of many things not previously set down as flannels, with the result that the already too low duty of 35 per cent provided in the cloth and dress goods paragraphs may be still further lowered to at least 30 per cent on a considerable part of the total importations.

This was not unforeseen by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers when the present tariff law was pending two years ago in Washington. When the limiting words "for underwear" were first omitted from the flannel paragraph by the Southern authors of the law, there was earnest objection on our part, and the danger of just such decisions as the present one was indicated. When it became manifest that the framers of the new law were bent on enacting their measure as they had written it, and when, moreover, the Senate in passing the bill reduced still further the proposed rate on the higher-cost flannels, the following letter of remonstrance was addressed by the National Association to Chairman Underwood:

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS,
"OFFICE, 683 ATLANTIC AVENUE.

"BOSTON, MASS., September 13, 1913.

"HON. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, *Chairman*,
Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

"DEAR SIR: The pending tariff bill as amended by the Senate strikes out of paragraph 298 in the woolen schedule the provision making flannels valued at above 50 cents per pound dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, and leaves them dutiable with the lower-priced flannels at a flat rate of 25 per cent.

"The reason for placing a higher duty upon the higher-priced than on the lower-priced flannel fabrics was clearly and forcefully stated in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means in the original Underwood bill of the Sixty-second Congress — H.R. 11019. In that bill, the flannel paragraph, numbered 6, read:

"'On blankets and flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, that on flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.'

"In support of this higher rate of duty upon the higher-priced flannels, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means declared (page 44):

"'It is generally most desirable to make no separate classifications as to value with different rates of duty among articles of the same kind or sort, but an exception to this wise rule, which is otherwise followed throughout the bill H.R. 11019, is made in the case of the more expensive flannels, which really, in general, constitute a practically different sort of fabric than the cheaper flannels and are to a great extent used for different purposes, although called by the same name. By far the largest part of the imports of flannels in recent years are of these more expensive fabrics, which go into articles of clothing used principally by the well-to-do classes. In the fiscal year 1910, 89.44 per cent of all the imports of flannels were of those valued at above 50 cents per pound. It is the intent of the new paragraph (6) to reduce as far as possible the tax burden on the cheaper flannels used or desired by the persons of small means, and at the same time to encourage the greater importation of these cheaper flannels for the sake of greater revenue; also to impose a good but not unfair revenue rate on the more expensive flannels used largely by the wealthy and which are now almost the only flannels being imported.'

"In paragraph 298 of the pending tariff bill as amended by the Senate, this principle so plainly and justly stated has been totally abandoned. The duty on the higher-priced flannels 'used largely by the wealthy' is reduced to the same rate placed on the lower-priced flannels. It is these lower-priced flannels which are utilized for underclothing so far as flannel is now used for that purpose at all. The higher-priced 'flannels,' so-called, are in reality largely dress goods or men's wear cloths, manufactured exactly as other woolen goods dutiable at 35 per cent are manufactured, and differing from

them only in their nap and form—to all intents and purposes the same fabrics.

“Many of these so-called ‘flannels’ valued at above 50 cents per pound are high-priced dress goods, and some of the men’s wear cloths imported as ‘flannels’ are sold to the retail clothiers at as high as \$4 or \$5 per yard. These ‘flannels’ are distinctively luxuries, ‘used,’ as the Ways and Means report said, ‘largely by the wealthy.’ They ought in fairness to be dutiable at 35 instead of 25 per cent. The present bill as passed by the House made a just and proper distinction in paragraph 298, and the Senate amendment reducing the duty on these expensive fabrics, these luxuries of the rich, is a gratuitous sacrifice of the revenue of the government.

“Sincerely yours,

“WINTHROP L. MARVIN,

“*Secretary.*”

The Conference Committee which was then considering the bill did not advance the duty on flannels valued at above 50 cents a pound to 35 per cent, as we had requested, but did advance the rate to 30 per cent. as it stands in paragraph 289 of the law as enacted.

This statement is made because it is desirable that American manufacturers should know that the decisions which threaten so grave an injury to our industry, in consequence of the changed wording of the flannel paragraph in the present tariff law, were not unforeseen by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers when the law was being framed, that the Association entered immediate protest against the change of verbiage, and that when it became manifest that the change was going to be insisted on an active effort was made to have the rate of duty upon the higher-cost “flannels” harmonized with the duty upon cloths and dress goods—viz., 35 per cent—so that European manufacturers should have no inducement to offer cloths and dress goods as “flannels” for the sake of obtaining a more favorable classification and a lower rate of duty.

We did not succeed in all that we attempted, but we did succeed in having the higher-priced flannels, whose competition was most keenly feared, made dutiable at 30 per cent as against the abnormally low rate of 25 per cent which the anti-protectionist Senators had contemplated.

It is no fault of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers that the tariff law of 1913 as now interpreted threatens a new and added injustice to our industry. We fought against the change of wording. We fought against the illogical and extreme

reduction of duty and won a part of that for which we contended. The decision of the Board of General Appraisers makes it all-important than when the tariff is again amended, as we are confident it very soon will be, by public men who will put the Federal revenue and the welfare of America above all other interests, the wording of this contested paragraph be restored to the previous and familiar form in which there is no chance for controversy or evasion. Meanwhile, the trade should exercise all possible care to prevent an extension of the use of the word "flannel" to include cassimeres, other fancy woolen suitings, fancy unfinished worsteds and other fabrics not heretofore classed as flannels; but which importers are now designating by that name in an endeavor to have them admitted under a lower rate of duty than that to which they are properly liable as "woolen cloths."

A "REOPENING" OF THE TARIFF?

NO FREE SUGAR NEXT MAY—A POSSIBLE DUTY ON WOOL— ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

FROM time to time in recent weeks there have come from Washington intimations that the Administration leaders were considering the placing of a duty of 10 or 15 per cent on raw wool "for revenue only," in view of the desperate condition of the national treasury. It is a fact of record that the Simmons-Underwood tariff has utterly failed to yield its share of the income requisite to meet the normal expenditures of the government, to say nothing of the extraordinary demands of the new program for national defense. Secretary McAdoo's plans include the reenactment of the emergency revenue laws, the repeal of that provision in the tariff by which sugar would be placed on the free list May 1, 1916, and the issuing of bonds to meet the contemplated increase in the army and navy appropriations. At this writing it is insisted that no decision has been reached as to a duty on raw wool, but the National Wool Growers' Association has seized the opportunity, and has sent the following significant communication to Washington:

"SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

"CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,

"House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

"DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that the treasury of the United States is short of funds, we desire to call your attention

to the enormous revenue that could be derived by the Federal Government by placing a reasonable tariff upon the imports of wool. During the fiscal year closing June 30, the United States imported 302,781,866 pounds of all kinds of wool, which was valued at \$66,609,142. Assuming that the Federal Government placed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem upon this, it would yield a net revenue to the treasury of \$19,982,742.60.

"We think the experience of the present Administration under free wool clearly shows that a tariff upon wool does not in the slightest influence the price of clothing at retail. Under these circumstances it is certainly unbusinesslike for the Federal Government to throw away this enormous revenue that could be derived by placing a reasonable tariff upon imported wool.

"NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION."

It is not probable that a revenue duty so high as 30 per cent will be granted in any case by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives, and it is by no means certain that any duty at all will be imposed. But if fiscal considerations — not wholly unmixed, perhaps, with political considerations — demand the abandonment of President Wilson's free wool program when it is only two years old, of course it is manifest that the manufacturers for their own preservation must insist upon an amendment to Schedule K that will provide an adequate compensatory duty.

There is strong support in Administration circles for the enactment of the anti-dumping clause of the Simmons-Underwood bill, which was stricken from the measure by the Senate Committee on Finance. This anti-dumping clause is as follows :

"That whenever articles are exported to the United States of a class or kind made or produced in the United States if the export or actual selling price to an importer of the United States or the price at which such goods are consigned is less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to the United States at the time of its exportation to the United States there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected and paid on such article on its importation into the United States a special duty (or dumping

duty) equal to the difference between the said export or actual selling price of the article for export or the price at which such goods are consigned and the said fair market value thereof, for home consumption, provided that this said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem in any case, and that goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent ad valorem shall be exempt from such special duty."

The text of the Canadian anti-dumping provision in the Dominion customs tariff of 1907, on which the Underwood proposal was modelled, is as follows :

"SEC. 6. In the case of articles exported to Canada of a class or kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada be less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada at the time of its exportation to Canada, there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected, and paid on such article, on its importation into Canada, a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for export and the said fair market value thereof for home consumption; and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected, and paid on such article although it is not otherwise dutiable.

"*Provided*, That the said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem in any case.

"*Provided also*, That the following goods shall be exempt from such special duty, viz. : (a) Goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent ad valorem; (b) goods of a class subject to excise duty in Canada; (c) sugar refined in the United Kingdom; (d) binder twine or twine for harvest binders manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle, or tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

"*Provided, further*, That excise duties shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff.

"(2) 'Export price' or 'selling price' in this section shall be .

held to mean and include the exporter's price for the goods, exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported directly to Canada.

“(3) If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, on a report from the Minister of Customs, that the payment of the special duty by this section provided for is being evaded by the shipment of goods on consignment without sale prior to such shipment, the Governor in Council may in any case or class of cases authorize such action as is deemed necessary to collect on such goods or any of them the same special duty as if the goods had been sold to an importer in Canada prior to their shipment to Canada.

“(4) If the full amount of any special duty of customs is not paid on goods imported, the customs entry thereof shall be amended and the deficiency paid upon the demand of the collector of customs.

“(5) The Minister of Customs may make such regulations as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section and for the enforcement thereof.

“(6) Such regulations may provide for the temporary exemption from special duty of any article or class of articles, when it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs that such articles are not made or sold in Canada in substantial quantities and offered for sale to all purchasers on equal terms under like conditions, having regard to the custom and usage of trade.

“(7) Such regulations may also provide for the exemption from special duty of any article when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price thereof to the importer as aforesaid amounts only to a small percentage of its fair market value.”

The Underwood proposal is now invoked to meet the emergency which is sure to follow the ending of the war, and in this it may be interpreted as a concession by the party accidentally in power to the dominant protectionist sentiment of the American people. But anti-dumping does not mean restoration of adequate protective rates. The proposed clause is a feeble expedient in itself, and it cannot be of any real avail unless it is an essential part of an adequate general protective tariff system.

TOO MANY GRADES?

A CRITICISM OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPERIMENT —
MR. COSGRIFF'S EXPERIENCE.

It appears that the report that wool prepared at Bitter Creek, Wyoming, under the Australian system brought from five to eight cents a pound more than if it had been handled in the old way was due to a misunderstanding, and was not in accord with the actual facts. The "National Wool Grower" inquired into the circumstances of the case, and received this reply from Mr. A. W. Elliott, of Jeremiah Williams & Company, wool merchants of Boston:

We have your favor of August 4th regarding our purchase of the Antelope Sheep Company clip at Bitter Creek, Wyoming, last May. In the first place, we might as well go into the history of this purchase in order that you may have all the facts.

On May 9th Mr. Theodore L. Howes wired us from Rock Springs as follows: "Shall I buy few bales of Australian system as sample? Answer Bitter Creek."

We wired him in reply: "Buy few bales Australian packing."

On May 10th we received a telegram from Mr. Howes at Rock Springs, Wyoming, which reads as follows: "I bought Antelope Sheep Company clip, 65 bales, Australian system, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, medium clip."

The 65 bales of the Antelope Sheep Company duly arrived in Boston. We were surprised to find that this little clip amounting in all to only 27,914 pounds, had been classified into fifteen different grades, the largest of which amounted to only 6,035 pounds.

Now these fifteen different grades would have been all right if there were really fifteen different grades of wool in this clip, but as a matter of fact, there were only the following grades:

A little fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ blood; $\frac{3}{4}$ blood; a little $\frac{1}{4}$ blood; black; tags.

These six grades are the only grades in this clip of wool, and any mill buying it from us would be forced to consolidate a number of the different grades made at Bitter Creek, into one sort.

The writer has this morning made a careful examination of this lot of wool, and would classify it as follows:

Merino.

They made three grades of Merino at Bitter Creek, namely, A Combing 4 bales, A Clothing 8 bales, B Clothing 2 bales. The B Clothing grade is the only grade which the writer considers of Merino type. Both the A Combing and the A Clothing Merino being wool on the $\frac{1}{2}$ blood order, and such wool as we put into

our $\frac{1}{2}$ blood piles here, and such wool as the mills use in their $\frac{1}{2}$ blood sort.

Half Blood.

The writer would classify as $\frac{1}{2}$ blood the A Merino Comb-
ing 4 bales, the A Merino Clothing 8 bales, the First Merino
Pieces 1 bale, the A Comeback Fleece 2 bales, part of the AA
Broken Fleece 2 bales, part of the AA Bellies 4 bales, the AA
Comeback 7 bales, and the A Comeback 15 bales.

Three-eighths Blood.

Part of the AA Broken Fleece 2 bales, part of the AA Bellies
4 bales, 75 per cent of the A Half Bred 11 bales, Half Bred
Pieces 1 bale, First Comeback Pieces 1 bale, A Three-fourths
Bred 2 bales.

One-fourth Blood.

Twenty-five per cent of the A Half Bred 11 bales.

Tags.

First Locks, which are simply good tags, 1 bale, and Second
Locks, which are very poor, dungy tags. 1 bale.

Black.

One bale.

We consider that a great deal of money has been wasted in
doing this work at Bitter Creek. The graders there have made
fifteen different separations when there is practically no mill in
the country that would make over six or seven, and it means
that a lot of the different grades made at Bitter Creek would
have to be thrown back into one grade or sort again when the
wool reaches the mill. We think the grower has simply thrown
away whatever it cost him to have his wool put up in this shape,
as the work will have to be done all over again at the mills.

Now in regard to the price paid. Just why these people
should claim they got 5 cents per pound more, we do not know.
We cannot understand why they should make such a claim,
because it is not true. We give you the prices we paid for other
clips at Rock Springs which were handled in the old way at
shearing time :

	Bags.	Per Lb.
Walter Hanks	57	25c.
T. F. Dejournalnet.....	58	25c.
Leckie Sheep Co.....	107	26c.
Elkhorn Sheep Co.....	66	26c.
Nels Erickson	2	26c.
W. B. Dunton.....	195	26c.
Poston Bros.	173	26c.

We graded up all these wools on arrival and have sold all except the $\frac{1}{4}$ blood grade. We have every bale of the Antelope Sheep Company still on hand and have not been able to get any one to show any interest in it. It was impossible for us to grade it with the other wools even if we had wanted to, as the fleeces are not tied and would simply make a mass of locks in the pile. Of course, all the pieces and bellies which have been skirted off the fleeces are nothing but locks anyway. Where we and other dealers are enabled to get good prices for our wool is by buying a large line of wools that match up together to start with, and then grading these wools to suit certain individual customers whose requirements we have studied for many years. No manufacturers will pay a full price for four or five thousand pounds of wool and there is only one grade in the Antelope Sheep Company that amounts to 6,000 pounds, only one grade between 4,000 and 4,500 pounds, one grade between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds, and one grade between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds. Owing to the smallness of these lots it means that we must sell them at bargain prices in order to get rid of them.

When Mr. Howes bought the Antelope Sheep Company clip, we had no intention whatever of paying any more for this lot than we would for the other Rock Springs wools, but we did give Mr. Howes permission to pay what was necessary to get a small lot of the Australian put up wool, so that we could see just what they were doing at Bitter Creek. We confess we are disappointed. If Mr. Howes had wired us to start with that the 65 bales of this clip consisted of fifteen different grades, we would have telegraphed him not to touch it at any price. As dealers we do not think it is at all practicable for us to buy these lots put up according to the Australian system, and we would not buy them at the same price as wool put up in the old-fashioned bags, or put up as Mr. Blydenburg of the Jack Creek Land & Live Stock Company had his wool put up at Rawlins this year. While this wool was graded at the pens, there were only four or five grades in all made, and the fleeces were all tied before they were put in the bale. We consider the Rawlins system very preferable to the Australian system, but we think it would pay the Rawlins growers to have their fleeces tied as they were in previous years, before putting them in the bales.

We think it is all right to rough-grade wool in the West. We do not believe it pays the grower to go to any but trifling expense in having his clip thus Australian system classified, but we see no harm if he wishes to do so, in having his clip rough-graded in the manner in which the Jack Creek Land & Live Stock Company had their clip handled, or the manner in which the Wood Live Stock Company has been handling its clip for many years. There is no sense in the Western wool grower paying to have his clip put up in fifteen different grades when it will have to be consolidated into four or five or six grades when it gets to the

mill. He is throwing his money away and the sooner he learns it, the better off he will be.

You can see from what we have written you that we paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound more for the Antelope Live Stock Company's clip than we paid for other similar wools at Rock Springs. We paid \$400 extra for curiosity's sake. Our curiosity has been satisfied. We consider it is impracticable to put up Western territory wools in this manner. We certainly would not consider buying any more of this Australian system wool unless we could get it at a bargain price. Hereafter we will stick to wools put up in the old way, or the wools put up as they were at several pens at Rawlins this year, although our objection to the Rawlins method is due almost entirely to the fact that the fleeces were not tied before they were put in the bale.

We note you say you are personally of the opinion that the preparation of wool according to the Australian system did not enhance its value one cent per pound. We think that for any commercial purpose the Antelope Sheep Company's clip was depreciated anywhere from one-half cent to one cent per pound by the method used in handling it at Bitter Creek. All the other wools we bought at Rock Springs and Bitter Creek have come in, have been graded and have been sold with the exception of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood grade. The Antelope Sheep Company is still awaiting a buyer. We have repeatedly offered to sell it at cost to any one who would take it off our hands, but as yet have found no takers.

You may feel that we are writing a pretty strong letter against the further use of the Australian system in the West, and we realize that this is a fact. As dealers it is impracticable for us to buy wools put up under this system, owing to the fact that in order to do a large business we must sell wool in large quantities, and it is impossible to sell wool in large quantities when less than 28,000 pounds of wool is sorted into fifteen grades. If the Antelope Sheep Company's clip was packed up ungraded it is not at all impossible that we might have found a customer for it in the bags, we simply keeping out the black and tags. As it is, we must make fifteen different sales in order to clean up this small lot of wool.

In closing this letter, we do not want to be understood as urging anything but careful preparation of wool for market at the shearing pens. We see no objection whatever to wool being separated at the shearing pens into the three, four, or five commercial grades which obtain in this country, and in addition keeping the black fleeces separate and the tags separate, also Merino bucks if any, but we think the wool growers of the West are throwing their money away in attempting to skirt their wool at the shearing pens, and in attempting to make ten or fifteen or twenty grades where four or five are all the commercial grades required in any wool market in this country.

If there is any more information we can give you we will be glad to do so, and meanwhile with our best regards, we remain,

Very truly yours,

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS & Co.

The gist of this significant statement is that the Australian system as thus far practised in the West fails to correspond with sufficient fidelity to the actual commercial and manufacturing practice of the United States. If the suggestion of Mr. Elliott is acted on — and this is substantially the idea of other expert Eastern wool men and manufacturers — the Australian idea may win more success. It is not always true that a business system that has worked well in one country can be transplanted bodily without change to another. Some modifications to suit new conditions are usually found to be just and profitable.

MR. COSGRIFF'S STATEMENT.

In the light of Mr. Elliott's important statement, it is interesting also to read what is said upon the general subject by Mr. J. E. Cosgriff of Salt Lake City, Utah, well known to so many Eastern manufacturers and merchants. Mr. Cosgriff is the president of the Pioneer Australian Shearing Sheds at Bitter Creek, Wyoming. In a paper upon "The Proper Preparation of Western Wool for Market," Mr. Cosgriff writes :

I am one of the stockholders of both the Cow Creek Sheep Company and the Pioneer Sheep Company, whose herds were shorn at the Bitter Creek sheds and the wool packed under modern methods. The clip of the Cow Creek Sheep Company amounted to 158,326 pounds and that of the Pioneer Sheep Company to 81,201 pounds. Both clips were sold at private sale at the close of shearing to a Pennsylvania mill at 65 cents clean. The Cow Creek netted 22.9 cents per pound in the grease and the Pioneer approximately the same. All the wool was included at this price, with the exception of a comparatively small amount of tags. In the Cow Creek clip this year the tags were reduced to 764 pounds, while a year ago when the wool was sold in the original bags 1,049 pounds were deducted for tags and 500 pounds for bucks. The wool of both companies was of the Merino type. Neither clip was offered at public sale. Ten per cent of each clip was scoured by a public scourer, the Erben-Harding Co. of Philadelphia, and the result of this scouring test varied but a small fraction of one per cent from the test of the manufacturer who purchased the wool.

Amount of shrinkage.

We learned for the first time what our wool actually shrank and this of itself is a matter of satisfaction and of future value to us. The Western sheepman knows that in the mixed Wyoming range herds fleeces can be found which will shrink less than 50 per cent and other fleeces can be selected which will shrink nearly 80 per cent. He will realize too that when fleeces are packed indiscriminately the scouring of any selected sacks will not determine the shrinkage of the whole clip with any degree of accuracy. The manufacturer who buys and scours a clip knows what the percentage of shrinkage is, but how often are these figures accessible to the sheepman? When wool is properly classed at the shearing sheds reasonably accurate results can be obtained by scouring representative sample bales.

Comparison of prices.

For the purpose of comparison the writer submits to the sheepmen the prices offered for the Cow Creek Sheep Company clip and those offered for the Cosgriff Sheep Company clip, in both of which companies the writer is a director. The Cow Creek Company clip was packed this year under the new method, while the Cosgriff Company clip was packed in the old way, which makes the comparison interesting:

COW CREEK SHEEP COMPANY.

The 1909 clip sold October 31, 1910, at	17c.
The 1914 clip sold at shearing time at	17c.
Highest offer for 1915 clip at shearing time	22.9c.
Weight of 1915 clip, pounds	158,326
Average weight of fleece, pounds	8.65

COSGRIFF SHEEP COMPANY.

The 1909 clip sold October 31, 1910, at	17½c.
The 1914 clip sold at shearing time at	17½c.
Highest offer for 1915 clip at shearing time	18½c.
Weight of 1915 clip, pounds	201,120
Average weight of fleece	8.50

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS OF SHEEP IN THE COSGRIFF CLIP.

Ewes	77%
Lambs	20%
Bucks	3%

The percentage of ewes in the Cosgriff Sheep Company herd was a little higher than in the Cow Creek Company herd, but based upon the same percentages the Cow Creek wool averaged a trifle heavier than the Cosgriff Company fleeces. The above figures are given to show the similarity of the two clips. The sheep of both companies are of the Merino type and occupy adjacent or near-by ranges.

In 1909 both clips were consigned to the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company. Both clips were graded. The market declined and the clips were not sold until October 31, 1910, upon which date Mr. D. I. Baker, the salesman of the company, sold nearly all of each clip, consisting of the same grades, to the Arlington Mill of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the Cosgriff wool bringing one-half cent per pound more than the Cow Creek. (The 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 clips of both companies were either sold or consigned at widely varying periods and under different market conditions; so comparisons would be of no value.) In 1914 both clips were sold at shearing time in the original package, the Cosgriff clip again bringing slightly more than the Cow Creek.

This year the Cow Creek sells for over four cents per pound more than the highest price offered for the Cosgriff Sheep Company wool. The difference in price amounted to over \$6,000 upon this clip, and to over \$3,000 on the Pioneer Company's clip.

Bringing full value.

I would not for a moment contend that the classing and proper packing of the Cow Creek wool made its value to a manufacturer as much as four cents per pound more than if packed in the old way. The wool was simply transferred from a bargain counter to a condition where we could obtain more nearly its full value. In addition to it being in more marketable condition we learned how to sell it. Based on this year's experience, have we good reason to think that any manufacturer, and particularly any wool speculator, is going to advocate a system which will ultimately compel him to pay true value for Western wool? There are manufacturers who can use all classes of wool and these are the ones who usually send their representatives to the West. They can use our crudely packed wool at perhaps only a little disadvantage to that properly segregated. But there are other manufacturers who cannot use to advantage all classes of our Western wool and these would in a measure become the purchasers of various classes of territory wool at fair market value.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN THE SILK TRADE.

SECRETARY PEUGNET REPORTS A REAL IMPROVEMENT IN AN ALLIED TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE are indications of improvement in the silk manufacture, and these are described in the semi-annual report of the Silk Association of America, recently issued by Mr. Ramsay

Peugnet, the secretary, whose report covers the year that ended on June 30 last. "It cannot be said," declares Mr. Peugeot, "that improvement in the silk industry has been in any way brought about by war orders, as the amount of silk used in warfare is negligible. Because silks are luxuries, people do not buy them unless the business outlook is encouraging." All this, Mr. Peugeot goes on to say, is of particular application to the broad silk business, "for it must be acknowledged that the ribbon branch has been suffering from depression due to the whims of fashion. It now looks, however, as though fashions were veering around in favor of ribbons — something much to be hoped for."

As to dyestuffs, Mr. Peugeot reports that "American silk manufacturers for the past year have been depending upon stocks already in the country when the embargo was placed in force, thereby causing a stringency which has gradually grown more acute, until at the present time dyes for some shades are not to be had at any price. American chemists and dyestuff establishments have been endeavoring to cope with the great demand which has thus arisen, and it seems probable that the war will give a decided stimulus to the manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States, which, of course, under normal conditions would need the protection of an adequate tariff."

One unexpected and strange development pointed out by Mr. Peugeot is that "Fashions, far from languishing and becoming somber because of the war, exhibit a florescence and beauty that equal, if indeed they do not surpass, the imaginative efforts of times of peace." French creators are filling their ateliers with if anything more beautiful productions than ever. "American buyers on their usual summer trips to Paris found leading dress-makers showing further elaborations of the short full skirt and the narrow waist, while suggestions of bizarre Russian types were much in evidence. The so-called 'styles of our grand-mothers' are still in vogue, and are shown in a number of picturesque modifications." Mr. Peugeot notes, moreover, that at the Paris openings "silk fabrics were more in evidence than woollens and cottons — a condition that has come about from the great woolen mills in the north of France being in territory occupied by the Germans; while the silk mills, which are located in the southeast of France, are still in operation."

ANCIENT WOOL MANUFACTURE.

HOW THE INDUSTRY WAS REGULATED IN ENGLAND IN
THE DAYS OF OLD.

THE roots of the wool manufacture are deep in Yorkshire, and from time to time interesting reminiscences of the wool trade come thence. In a recent number of the "Wool Record" of Bradford some picturesque facts are related, with the preliminary observation that "The wool cloth trade has long been, and will always remain, an important branch of manufacture. It was the founder of British wealth and progress in 1343, and has controlled much of the destiny of the nation ever since by reason of its contributions to the revenue and by its employment and maintenance of the people." This is one of the most ancient of actual industries. "The Arabs of Asia Minor weave splendid carpets from coarse wool; the natives of Persia weave more elaborately constructed ones, while those of India exceed both by the use of silk." But more wonderful than these is the hand labor of the natives of Cashmere, "whose India shawls in fine patterns and exquisite colorings are marvels of manipulation. Four of those shawls, valued at \$1,000 each, used to be the annual tribute to the suzerainty of Great Britain, and the much esteemed presents of Queen Victoria to her favorites were the said Cashmere shawls." But these Cashmere shawls and the prayer rugs of the Mohammedans can all now be produced by modern machinery.

It is to heroic Flanders that England is indebted for the beginnings of its wool manufacture. It was in the fourth year of the reign of Edward III. that John Kemp, of Flanders, a cloth worker, received a license to establish himself in the realm. He settled with a group of dyers and fullers at Kendal, in Westermorland — Kendal Green afterwards became celebrated, and is mentioned by Shakespeare in "Henry IV."

There was clear-cut geographical distribution of the branches of the industry in those times. Thus "woolen fustians were made at Norwich, baise at Sudbury, broadcloth in Kent, kerseys in Devon — and they are still called Devon kerseys, though produced in Yorkshire." It seems to have been the idea of that age to give certain counties a monopoly or preference in manufacture, for an Act of the time of Richard II. "placed restrictions on the sale of plain cloths wrought in the counties of Somerset,

Dorset, Bristol and Gloucester." There were precautions from an early time to insure honesty in manufacture. Thus under Henry VI. there were appointed cloth searchers for every "hundred throughout the kingdom . . . because the weavers in this realm be accustomed, when they wrought a cloth near the end, to cut away for their private profit the thread that is left unwoven, and call the same 'thrums,' which they do sell to such persons as carry them into Flanders, and, under color of such 'thrums,' divers persons do carry great quantities of woollen yarn, to the hindrance of the King's customs. All such export is forbidden."

When fine wools from Spain first began to demonstrate their quality, there was resentment on the part of the growers of English wools, and in the time of Edward VI. the importation of Spanish wools was forbidden. It is related "that in 1493 Henry VII. took umbrage at the Archduke Phillip because he had entertained Perkin Warbeck; he broke off all communication with him, and banished all Flemings from out of the Kingdom. The Archduke retaliated by driving out the English." This was undoubtedly a loss to both sides, for it meant the exile of some of the most ingenious and adventurous spirits in both countries.

These Flemings, by the way, bore a conspicuous part in the development of English wool manufacture. "In 1568 Queen Elizabeth gave a courteous reception to such of the French Huguenots as were forced, on the score of religion, to fly their country, and the same to the Netherlanders, who flocked to England in vast multitudes to escape the cruelties practised on them by the Duke of Alva. The coming of these artisans turned to the great advantage of England by reason of their bringing their trades and the art of making new sorts of cloth. In the same reign was also passed an Act 'abolishing a certain deceitful stuff used in the dyeing of cloth,' to wit, 'logwood,' which it seems the people of England did not then understand how to use properly. During the reign of King James, in 1613, John May, a Deputy Aulnager — one of those persons employed to inspect and seal cloth — disclosed the tricks then practised in the trade 'rendering cloth most deceitful in use and wearing.' The mixing of flax with long wool was one of the deceits which discredited some of the manufacturers, and the trade began to decline."

In the time of Henry VIII. the English woollen trade had been

very flourishing, and "Jack of Newbury," who had one hundred looms, was deemed the greatest clothier in England. It was said of him that he equipped a hundred men-at-arms for the Scottish wars — a one hundred loom mill even to-day is rightly regarded as an important establishment.

There were tricks in that old woolen trade — this is manifest from a law providing that "Cloth of every kind was to be fairly manufactured without fulling, knotting or burling, that it might not be overstrained to give it the appearance of greater length than it ought to have; nor made to deceive the sight by putting flour of starch or chalk upon it, that the same might not be whiter or thicker than it really was." There seemed to be a peculiar need of watching the Welsh, for it was enacted that "Welsh cloths shall be folded as the cloths of other counties, because they had been used to be so craftily and hard rolled together that the buyer could not perceive the interior thereof."

In those olden times the modern factory system, as we now know it, was dimly perceived or was thought a thing not to be encouraged. Thus even as late as the benignant reign of William and Mary a law provided "That no clothier out of a borough or market town shall have above one loom; no weaver dwelling out of a city shall have above two; no weaver shall be either tucker, fuller or dyer; no tucker, fuller or dyer shall keep a loom." It was the purpose of the governing authorities to confine every man to his own calling, and to require that in the countryside, at least, there should be no considerable single enterprise.

The civil wars of the Stuarts, from 1620 to 1688, with their persecutions and disorders, "drove many of the manufacturers out of the kingdom. In 1655 it was said that 2,000 of them left the country under Thomas Felham, of Warwick." Again and again the export of wool, white cloth, fuller's earth, etc., was forbidden, and under Charles II., in 1677, a familiar act of Parliament required that all deceased persons should be buried in "woolen shrouds," for the double purpose of improving the woolen trade and preserving linen for the manufacture of paper. From the reign of King William and Queen Mary the wool manufacture has steadily grown in England. The English manufacturers had learned all that the Flemings could teach them, and were beginning to improve upon their masters, and the head center of the industry remains where the Flemings planted it, in the famous West Riding of Yorkshire.

DECISIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON THE WOOLEN TARIFF.

(T.D. 35561 — G.A. 7744.)

Jurisdiction of the board.

United States General Appraisers, New York, June 28, 1915.

In the matter of protest 764434 of Stroock Plush Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

[Dismissed.]

Crim & Wemple (William L. Wemple of counsel) for the protestant.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (*Leland N. Wood* and *John J. Mulvancy*, special attorneys), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (McCLELLAND, SULLIVAN, and BROWN, General Appraisers; McCLELLAND, G.A., not participating; SULLIVAN, G A., concurring).

BROWN, General Appraiser: The class of merchandise here involved was classified under the act of 1913 by the collectors throughout the United States, under instructions issued by the Treasury Department in T.D. 34624,¹ under paragraph 288 of said act as cattle hair cloth at 25 per cent ad valorem. The record shows that thereafter, at the instance of the attorney for the protestant, a domestic manufacturer of the article in question, a classification of the particular importation upon which the issue is here sought to be raised was made by the collector at New York under paragraph 309 at 45 per cent under directions from the Treasury Department contained in letter of August 5, 1914, "to the end that the proper classification of the merchandise in question may be the subject of a judicial determination."

The said domestic manufacturer, who had made the importation and thus procured its assessment at the higher rate of 45 per cent, thereupon filed a protest claiming that duty should be imposed at 25 per cent under paragraph 288. With entire frankness, his attorney stated at the trial that the protestant did not desire the imposition of the lower rate named in the protest, but wished the classification of the collector upheld. This is also clearly shown by the record itself.

In due course testimony was taken, including the testimony of some members of the trade whom the chairman of Board 1 had directed to be summoned, and whom the attorney for the protestant put upon the stand.

¹ See p. 313, July Bulletin.

Both the attorney for the protestant and the attorney for the Government frankly favoring the classification made by the collector in this case, the features of a contest of conflicting interests were naturally lacking.

SUMMARY.

Where classification has been made by the Department under a certain paragraph levying a 25 per cent rate of duty, and, at the instance of a domestic manufacturer, the classification of a particular shipment imported by him has also been made at a higher rate "to the end that the proper classification may be the subject of a judicial determination," and where, at the trial, both the attorney for the Government and for the protestant favor the classification at a higher rate, such a case does not arise as to properly invoke the jurisdiction of this board under the provisions of the customs administrative act of 1890, as amended by the act of October 3, 1913, and the protest must be dismissed.

(T.D. 35588 — G.A. 7751.)

Rugs made from plush in chief value of Angora goat hair.

Rugs made by sewing plush, composed in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, to a stiff jute backing are dutiable as articles made wholly or in chief value of plushes "made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat" at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 309, tariff act of 1913, and not under the provision for carpets or carpeting under paragraphs 303 and 296 or 302.

United States General Appraisers, New York, July 12, 1915.

In the matter of protest 760462 of J. M. Shoemaker Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

[Affirmed.]

Strauss & Hedges (J. L. Klingaman of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (*Martin T. Baldwin*, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 2 (FISCHER, HOWELL, and COOPER, General Appraisers).

COOPER, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise covered by this protest is reported by the appraiser to be "center rugs, 84 by 82 inches and 72 by 36 inches, made of pile fabrics composed of the hair of the Angora goat." The record shows that plush having a cotton back with Angora goat hair pile is sewed to a stiff jute backing, thus making the rugs, and that the Angora goat hair is the component of chief value in the article. The merchandise was returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 309, act of 1913, which is as follows:

309. Plushes, velvets, and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, woven or knit, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such plushes, velvets, or pile fabrics, . . .

Protestants claim the same to be dutiable under paragraphs 303 and 302 at 20 per cent ad valorem or paragraphs 303 and 296 at 30 per cent ad valorem. Said paragraphs are as follows:

303. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

302. Carpets and carpeting of wool or cotton, or composed in part of either of them, not specially provided for in this section,

296. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description,

In the protest the importers also claim a discount of 5 per cent upon the duties under section 4 of paragraph J of subsection 7 of the act, but as no evidence was submitted in support of this latter allegation said claim is overruled.

It is the contention of the importers that the hair of the Angora goat is wool and that by virtue of paragraph 303 the rugs in question should have been returned under paragraphs 296 or 302 at the rates therein imposed upon carpets or carpeting.

Congress, in paragraph 304, specified what commodities should be considered the wool of the statute. Said paragraph reads as follows:

304. Whenever in this section the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, or other like animals, whether manufactured by the woollen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

The tariff act of 1909 contained a like provision (par. 395), but it also included within the definition of wool the hair of the goat and alpaca. The Assistant Attorney General argues that when the tariff act of 1913 was enacted, Congress, by failing to mention the hair of the goat in paragraph 304, completely distinguished goat hair from wool and intended that they should be considered as separate entities in Schedule K.

In the case of *Crimmins & Peirce v. United States* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T.D. 35392¹), the court decided that mohair waste was free of duty as wool waste rather than dutiable under the catch-all provision for waste in paragraph 384. The court based its decision on the fact that, as the statute, in paragraphs 305 to 309, enumerates the products of the hair of the Angora goat in various conditions of manufacture, but does not mention waste, the intent of Congress is shown to exclude such merchandise from the operation of the paragraph on the theory that, as specific things are mentioned, those not named are excluded. Mohair waste was not specifically mentioned in the dutiable provisions

¹ See p. 320, July Bulletin.

and the court held that, as it was in fact, wool, it was free under the general provisions for wool waste.

In the case at bar, however, the merchandise is particularly described in paragraph 309. The record shows that it is an article made from plush which is in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat. Being specifically mentioned in the statute, it is not within the ruling in the *Crimmins & Peirce* case, *supra*, and we hold that it does not come within the wool provisions of the law. This ruling is in harmony with the decision of the board in the case of *Rosenberg & Co. on mohair coat linings*, G.A. 7741 (T.D. 35541).¹

But if the provision under which importers claim had been held to be applicable to mohair rugs there is another consideration which seems decisive of this case. Paragraph 303 provides for "mats, rugs for floors, . . . and other portions of carpets or carpeting, composed wholly or in part of wool." The phrase "other portions of carpets or carpeting" signifies that the provision for mats and rugs and other articles enumerated covers those things only which are made from carpets or carpeting, which is a particular kind of fabric generally used for floor coverings. The rugs in question are not made from carpets or carpeting. They are made by sewing plush to a jute backing. Neither the plush nor the jute backing are the carpets or carpeting of the statute, and therefore the provision in paragraph 303, under which importers rely, has no application.

The protest is overruled.

(T.D. 35703 — G.A. 7772.)

Flannels.

Woolen flannel material used for certain outer garments, and also for pajamas, etc., held to be within the commercial meaning of the term "flannels" used by Congress in paragraph 289, act of 1913. Said merchandise, therefore, should not be classified under the provision for manufactures of wool in paragraph 288, or under the provision for wool dress goods in paragraph 290.

United States General Appraisers, New York, September 8, 1915.

In the matter of protests 759566, etc., of *E. McConnell & Co. et al.* against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

[Reversed.]

Brooks & Brooks (*Frederick Brooks, jr.*, and *Ernest F. A. Place* of counsel) for *E. McConnell & Co.* and *Cluett, Peabody & Co. (Inc.)*; *Strauss & Hedges* for *Milbank, Leaman & Co.*

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (*Charles D. Lawrence*, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (*McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown*, General Appraisers).

Brown, General Appraiser: The appraiser states in his report:

The merchandise in question consists of flannels composed wholly or

¹ See p. 325, July Bulletin.

in chief value of wool. It is used in the manufacture of outer wearing apparel.

Because it was not used in the manufacture of underwear, the merchandise was classified at 35 per cent under paragraph 288 or paragraph 290 of the act of 1913. Said paragraph 288, so far as pertinent, reads:

288. Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manufactures of every description made, by any process, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Paragraph 290 reads:

290. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per centum ad valorem.

It is claimed to be dutiable at 25 or 30 per cent under paragraph 289. Said paragraph, so far as material, reads:

289. . . . Flannels, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, 25 per centum ad valorem; flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, 30 per centum ad valorem.

An examination of the sample shows goods made of a flannel material.

The importer put on the stand a number of fully qualified witnesses, who defined the term "flannel" as a fabric composed of wool, or cotton and wool, or wool and silk, woven in a certain way and having a certain finish, used for skirts and underwear, dressing sacks, and possibly for infant's wear, including also pajamas and trousers. They all testified that the term covered the material here in question, and that it was universally so recognized in the trade.

There were also introduced in evidence a number of trade periodicals and journals, which supported the commercial definition as given and showed that these goods were advertised as flannels.

Under a vigorous cross-examination this testimony was not shaken nor the trade definition as including this merchandise weakened. It is also shown that goods of this description were sold in the flannel departments of a number of concerns.

There was no testimony in opposition, and we therefore adopt the commercial definition of the term "flannels" as thus made out, and hold that the goods in question come within the intent of Congress as stated in paragraph 289.

It may further be noted that the term "flannels" had been limited in the act of 1909 (par. 379) to flannels for underwear, whereas under the present act there is no such limitation, thus plainly importing an intent on the part of the Congress to broaden the term and to include material such as this.

The protests as to the classification are therefore sustained at the appropriate rate according to the value per pound as stated in paragraph 289. As to the claim in any of the protests for 5 per cent discount for American vessels, no evidence was submitted, and that claim is overruled.

(T.D. 35714 — G.A. 7774.)

Wool waste.

WOOL WASTE — SCRAPS OF SHEEPSKIN WITH WOOL THEREON. — Small scraps of sheepskin with wool on them are not dutiable under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, as waste not specially provided for, but are free of duty as wool waste under paragraph 651. By paragraph 651 Congress intended to admit free of duty all forms of wool waste.

United States General Appraisers, New York, September 17, 1915.

In the matter of protest 775865 of C. J. Tower against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Buffalo.

[Reversed.]

Walden & Webster (by *Henry J. Webster*) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (*Robert Hurdison*, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (WAITE and HAY, General Appraisers).

HAY, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise in this case consists of scraps of dressed sheepskin with wool on them, assessed under paragraph 384 of the tariff act of 1913 as waste at 10 per cent. Free entry is claimed under paragraph 650 as wool of the sheep; paragraph 651 as wool waste; paragraph 504 as hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair; or paragraph 603 as skins of sheep, undressed. It is probable that any of the paragraphs claimed by the protestant would more fittingly apply to the merchandise in question than the one adopted by the collector. The testimony shows that the merchandise in question is put to no other use than the reclaiming of the wool that remains attached to the small pieces of skin. The testimony, the samples, and the whole record show conclusively that the wool that is attached to the skin is the wool of the sheep; and if it is to be classified as waste at all, it must be under paragraph 651. That paragraph provides in general terms for wool wastes, and, after naming various kinds of wool wastes, it says, "and all other wastes not specially provided for in this section." If we apply the doctrine of *ejusdem generis*, the wastes referred to in this concluding provision must be similar to those mentioned. The merchandise in question is similar to the wastes named in paragraph 651. But in our judgment it is quite clear that by paragraph 651 all forms of wool waste are intended to be made free. See *A. H. Ringk & Co.'s case*, G.A. 7649 (T.D. 34997).¹ Paragraph 650 provides for wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, and other like animals,

¹ See p. 316, July Bulletin.

and all wools and hair on the skin of such animals. Therefore, if the merchandise in this case was simply the wool which had been detached from the skin there could be no doubt but that it would be free of duty under paragraph 650. If it were the wool of the sheep on the sheepskin and the skins had preserved their integrity or the pieces were so large as to in no sense constitute waste, it would be free under paragraph 650. There is, therefore, no doubt whatever but that Congress made the commodity in question free of duty. In our judgment it is wool waste, and should be classified under paragraph 651 and admitted free. The protest is sustained and the collector directed to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

ABSTRACTS OF OTHER BOARD CASES.

No. 37976. — MOHAIR WASTE. — Protest 765373 of F. B. Vandegrift & Co. (Philadelphia). Opinion by Hay, G.A.

Garnetted mohair waste, classified under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, was held free of duty under paragraph 651 on the authority of *United States v. Ringk* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., : T.D. 35392).

No. 38050. — MOHAIR NOILS — WOOL WASTE. — Protest 778411 of Charles F. Cross & Co. (Boston). Opinion by Hay, G.A.

Merchandise described in the appraiser's report as mohair noils, classified under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, was claimed free of duty as wool waste (par. 651). Protest sustained on the authority of *United States v. Ringk* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., — : T.D. 35392).

No. 38061. — WOVEN FABRICS. — Protests 756403, etc., of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. (New York). Opinion by Howell, G.A.

Woven fabrics classified as being in chief value of silk were found to be in chief value of wool and held dutiable accordingly under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, as claimed.

No. 38094. — WOVEN FABRICS. — Protest 779736 of Detmer Woolen Co. (New York). Opinion by Howell, G.A.

Woven fabrics classified as being composed in chief value of silk, under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, were claimed dutiable as worsted cloths (par. 288). Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38095. — DRESS GOODS. — Protest 774298 of R. Koehler, and protest 763761 of Wulschleger & Co. (New York). Opinions by Howell, G.A.

Merchandise classified as woven fabrics in chief value of silk, under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable, respectively, as

composed in chief value of wool (par. 290) and in chief value of cotton (par. 266). Protests sustained as to those in chief value of wool and sustained in part as to the latter class.

No. 38148. — RIPPLE MANTLING — ANGORA GOAT HAIR CLOTH — MOHAIR CLOTH. — Protest 764189 of Dingelstedt & Co. (New York).

BROWN, General Appraiser: This case was submitted on the appraiser's report and the collector's letter. There is no sample of the goods before us. The appraiser's report, filed within 30 days of the receipt of the protest, states:

The merchandise described on the invoice as "black ripple mantling" consists of cloth 50 and 54 inches in width composed of the hair of the Angora goat and cotton, the former chief value, the surface having the plush effect produced by what is known as a teasing process. It was returned for duty as mohair or hair of the Angora goat plush, at 45 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 309, act of 1913. It would now be returned as cloth composed in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat at 40 per cent ad valorem, paragraph 308, as amended, in accordance with the Department's instructions in T.D. 34624.¹

It is claimed to be dutiable at 40 per cent under paragraph 308 as "cloth and all manufactures of every description . . . wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat," or at 35 per cent under the first clause of paragraph 288 providing for "cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manufactures of every description . . . wholly or in chief value of wool."

The appraiser's statement, which was adopted by the collector, and upon which the importer also rested his case, in effect admits that the goods are not plush. This eliminates the claim in the protest under the plush clause in paragraph 288, and limits the issue to the two claims under other clauses in paragraph 308 and paragraph 288. These two provisions both cover cloths and manufactures of every description, the one (308) wholly or in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat . . . and other like animals, and the other (288) wholly or in chief value of wool. They both are limited by the words "not specially provided for in this section," and their language as affecting an article such as that in dispute is equally specific in the description of the article. But paragraph 308 is clearly more specific than paragraph 288 in the description of the *material*. The words "in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat" is more specific than "in chief value of wool," even assuming that under the language of paragraph 304 the word "wool" is to be used as including wool or hair of the sheep, camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals. Therefore, considering paragraph 308 as dealing with a different subject matter from paragraph 288, or considering paragraph 308 as dealing with the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals as if they were a particular kind of wool,

¹ See p. 313, July Bulletin.

which is also included in paragraph 288, in either event paragraph 308 would control. Therefore, on this record, where it is admitted in effect that the particular article in controversy is not a plush, and without prejudice to that issue if properly raised hereafter on another record, and for the reasons above expressed, the protest is sustained under the claim for classification at 40 per cent under paragraph 308.

Protest sustained.

No. 38198.—CASHMERE NOILS — WOOL WASTE. — Protests 765315, etc., of A. H. Ringk & Co. (New York).

BROWN, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise here under consideration is admittedly cashmere noils. It was classified at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 305, act of 1913, covering "hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all hair on the skin of such animals." It is claimed to be free under paragraph 651, reading:

Wool wastes: All noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, thread waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and all other wastes not specially provided for in this section.

In the case of Stursburg, Schell & Co., G.A. 4965 (T.D. 23179), Judge Somerville said in classifying wool or hair of the cashmere goat:

We are of opinion that wool or hair of this kind falls within the enumeration stated in said paragraph 350 (act of 1897) describing "hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other *like* animals."

If cashmere noils are waste, then this case is ruled by Judge Hay's finding in the case of Ringk & Co., G.A. 7649 (T.D. 34997), where he held that:

Where Congress has with such particularity provided a duty upon the hair of the Angora goat and various articles manufactured therefrom, as has been done in paragraphs 305, 306, 307, 308, and 309, all products of the hair of the Angora goat not included in those paragraphs come, we think, under the general provision for wool.

In affirming Judge Hay's finding, the United States Court of Customs Appeals in *Crimmins & Peirce v. United States* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T.D. 35392) held that noils were conclusively waste under the express language of paragraph 651.

From the above it follows that cashmere noils are to be considered in the same category as Angora noils and are entitled to free entry under said paragraph 651 as wool waste.

The protests are therefore sustained.

No. 38246. — MATERIAL FOR MAKING RUGS — SAMPLES. — Protest 753870 of Wyman, Partridge & Co. (Detroit). Opinion by Waite, G.A.

Material out of which rugs are made, varying in size from 9 by 12 inches to 11 by 18½ inches, classified as manufactures of wool under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, was claimed entitled to free entry as samples. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38294. — HAIR CLOTH, TEASELED — MOHAIR PLUSH. — Protest 763719 of Dingelstedt & Co. (New York). Opinion by Cooper, G.A.

Cloth composed of cattle hair and cotton, described by the appraiser as having a plush effect produced on the surface by teasing, classified as mohair plush under paragraph 309, tariff act of 1913, was held dutiable as cloth made of cattle hair (par. 288), the board holding that the fabric in question does not come within the definition of pile fabrics in G.A. 7572 (T.D. 34545), for the reason that no pile was produced in the process of weaving, the nap or hairy surface having been produced by teasing.

No. 38317. — WOOL FALLS — VEILS. — Protest 756447 of Stern & Stern (New York). Opinion by Cooper, G.A.

Articles called Shetland falls, made of a thin, lacelike fabric, used to cover the faces of infants for protection from the cold and the sun, were found to come within the Standard Dictionary definition of a veil and were held properly classified as wool veils under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913. They were invoiced as wool falls and claimed dutiable as wearing apparel composed of wool (par. 291).

No. 38326. — MOHAIR NOILS — WOOL WASTE. — Protests 753476, etc., and 768726, etc., of Chas. F. Cross & Co. et al., and protests 774791, etc., of Wright Bros. et al. (Boston). Opinions by Hay, G.A.

Mohair noils, classified under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, were held free of duty as wool noils (par. 651). *United States v. Ringk* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T.D. 35392) followed.

No. 38355. — CARD CLOTH OF WOOL AND FLAX. — Protests 693574, etc., of Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co. (Boston).

BROWN, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise in question, invoiced as card cloth, is a fabric of wool and flax, returned by the appraiser as in chief value of wool, and classified as a "cloth made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section," under paragraph 378, act of 1909. It is claimed to be in chief value of flax and dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 357.

The protestants took the deposition of Mr. George Denis Hardman, of Bury, England, by commission. He stated he was managing direc-

tor of Thomas Hardman & Sons (Ltd.), woolen manufacturers and finishers; that he was personally familiar with the four shipments named, invoiced by Thomas Hardman & Sons (Ltd.), of Bury, England, to the Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Worcester, Mass.; that the materials used are flax yarn for the warp and wool yarn for the weft, that it is woven in the loom by his firm: that the flax when entering the loom is in the shape of yarn: that the wool when entering the loom is in the shape of yarn. Mr. Hardman further said:

Interrogatory 12. Take a piece of 200 yards of card cloth as a basis for your estimate, and state what proportion *in weight* is flax and what proportion wool, used in the manufacture. — A. In a piece of 200 yards of card cloth, flax yarn used, 252 pounds; wool, 179 pounds.

Interrogatory 13. In the months of December, 1912, and January and February, 1913, what was the value of the wool and what was the value of the flax when these shipments were invoiced? — A. In the months of December, 1912, January and February, 1913, the net value of the flax was 9.44d. per pound, the value of the wool 10.30 and 10.58 per pound.

That there is no variation in the four shipments as to the values of the flax yarns; in the wool the first three shipments, 10.30; and the fourth shipment, 10.58.

Interrogatory 15. What is the component material of chief value in these four shipments of card cloth? — A. Flax.

To cross-interrogatories he said he had been employed by Thomas Hardman & Sons for over 30 years; that in his position as managing director he overlooked personally the whole of the business. He further stated:

Cross-interrogatory 5. Did you personally purchase the raw materials used in the fabrication of the card cloth shipped to Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co.? — A. The raw materials were purchased by my brother, Mr. R. B. Hardman, under my supervision and instructions.

The various wools blended together to produce the yarn for the manufacture of these card cloths were Peru, noils, and B. A. shanks

Also that the prices at which these materials were purchased were prices at which they are freely sold to any purchaser in wholesale quantities.

Continuing:

Cross-interrogatory 8. What is the condition of these wools when you purchase them; that is, are they washed or unwashed or scoured? — A. Unwashed.

Cross-interrogatory 9. Are they the original fleeces as they come from the sheep? — A. No.

Cross-interrogatory 10. Is it not a fact that portions of the fleeces have to be rejected in the sorting process, being of too coarse a quality and possibly having discolorations which render them unfit to enter into this class of fabric? — A. Quite so; but we do not buy this wool in the fleece.

Cross-interrogatory 11. If the wools you purchase are in the raw condition, please state with respect to each variety of wool: (a) The cost of washing, (b) percentage of loss by washing, (c) the cost of sorting, (d) percentage of loss by sorting, (e) the cost of carding, (f) percentage of loss by carding, (g) the cost of spinning, (h) percentage of loss by spinning. — A. (a b) We do not wash the wool; (c d) we do not sort it; (e) .340 per pound; (g) .370 per pound; (f h) we only calculate our loss on both carding and spinning together, not separately. This loss is 2.303d. per pound.

As to the number of the yarn used, he said:

Flax yarns, No. 12's single line marked "G. C."

Wool yarns, 65s.

And as to condition of the linen yarn at time of purchase, he said:

A. The yarn used in the fabrication of this cloth comes to us in bundles, made up of hanks, which, as previously stated, I did not personally purchase.

That the linen yarn was purchased in Belfast, Ireland; that the linen yarn in that condition is freely offered for sale to purchasers in wholesale quantities at the price he pays.

Cross-interrogatory 16. State the percentage of loss in each of the operations to which the linen yarn is subjected from the time you purchase it until it is ready for the weaving process. — A. There is no loss in the operations up to the loom.

Cross-interrogatory 17. State the cost of each of the above operations. — A. Winding, 0.173d.; warping, 0.275d.; drawing in, 0.115d.

Samples of yarns in the condition when they are ready to be woven into the cloth were submitted (Exhibits A and B).

Taking the testimony as a whole, and based upon the figures given by the witness for the protestants as representing the value of the component materials "in condition as found in the article" — that is, the yarns — we find on the weight of the evidence that the cloth is in chief value of flax.

We therefore hold the merchandise dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 357 according to the weight and count of threads and sustain the protests.

No. 38376. — WOOL CLOTH — MOHAIR. — Protests 771461-5846, etc., of May & Ellis Co. (New Orleans). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Cloth classified as Angora hair chief value under paragraph 308, tariff act of 1913, found composed chiefly of wool, was held dutiable under paragraph 288, as claimed.

No. 38377. — MOHAIR AND WORSTED YARN. — Protest 765344 of E. H. Bailey & Co. (Philadelphia). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Mohair yarn and worsted yarn, classified under paragraphs 307 and 287, respectively, tariff act of 1913, were claimed dutiable under paragraph 286. Protest overruled.

No. 38378. — WOOL WASTE. — Protests 761199, etc., of Union Carpet Lining Co. (Boston). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Merchandise classified as combed wool or tops under paragraph 286, tariff act of 1913, was held entitled to free entry as wool waste (par. 651).

No. 38424. — WOOL CLOTH — DRESS GOODS. — Protest 765875 of Shipley-Hollins Co. (New York). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Merchandise reported by the appraiser to consist of flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool, used in the manufacture of outer wearing apparel, classified as wool cloth or wool dress goods under paragraph 288 or 290, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable under paragraphs 252 and 289. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38425. — HAIR PRESS CLOTH. — Protest 764977 of M. J. Corbett & Co. (New York). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Protest sustained claiming merchandise classified as cloth in chief value of wool at 35 per cent under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, dutiable as press cloth in chief value of camel's hair at 10 per cent under the same paragraph.

No. 38427. — MOHAIR CLOTH. — Protest 750281 of Anderson & Donnelly (Boston), and protests 745579, etc., of J. Rapaport & Co. et al. (New York). Opinions by Brown, G.A.

Cloth returned by the appraiser as composed of cotton and mohair, mohair chief value, was classified at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 308, tariff act of 1913. It was claimed dutiable under paragraph 288 or 290. Protests unsupported; overruled. G.A. 7741 (T.D. 35541) followed.

No. 38429. — WOOL WEARING APPAREL — RAINCOATS. — Protest 752424-53890 of G. W. Sheldon & Co. (Chicago). Opinion by Brown, G.A.

Merchandise reported by the appraiser to consist of waterproof raincoats of wool, cotton, and rubber, wool chief value, classified under paragraph 291, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable under paragraph 256 or 368. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38439. — Protests 752895-50196, etc., of Marshall Field & Co. (Chicago).

FLANNELS. — The appraiser reported that the merchandise in question consisted of woven wool fabrics in the piece of the character used for women's dress goods. It was classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 290, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable as flannels at 30 per cent under paragraph 289.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The goods were found to be flannels as defined in G.A. 7772 (T.D. 35703) and held dutiable under paragraph 289 as claimed.

No. 38440. — Protests 77890, etc., of E. McConnell & Co. (New York).

FLANNELS. — The appraiser described the merchandise under consideration as flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool, used in the manufacture of outer wearing apparel. It was classified as wool cloth or dress goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 288 or 290, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable as flannels under paragraph 289.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The testimony showing the merchandise to be the same as that passed upon in G.A. 7772 (T.D. 35703), it was held dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 289.

No. 38441. — Protest 77230-55845 of G. W. Sheldon & Co. (Chicago).

FLANNELS — WOOL CLOTH. — Merchandise classified as wool cloth at 35 per cent under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable as flannels at 30 per cent under paragraph 289.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The record did not show that the merchandise is included within the commercial meaning of the term "flannels" as found in G.A. 7772 (T.D. 35703). Protest overruled.

No. 38473. — Protest 729075 of Ben Selling (Portland, Oregon).

RAINCOATS — WOOL WEARING APPAREL. — Raincoats composed of wool, cotton, and rubber, classified under the provision for wearing apparel composed in part of wool at 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem in paragraph 382, tariff act of 1909, are claimed to be rubber chief value, dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 254, tariff act of 1913, or at 30 per cent under paragraph 256.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. Upon analysis it was found that wool was the component material of chief value, and the decision of the collector was affirmed.

No. 38474. — Protest 721447 of M. J. Corbett & Co. (New York).

WOOL WEARING APPAREL. — Wearing apparel composed of silk, fur, and wool, returned as wool chief value, classified at 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 382, tariff act of 1909, is claimed to be in chief value of fur, dutiable under paragraph 439.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The evidence not showing the fact that the fur "in its condition as found in the article" is the component of chief value, the protest was overruled.

No. 38496. — Protest 779879 of Gimbel Bros. (New York).

WEARING APPAREL IN PART OF BRAID. — Silk and wool wearing apparel in part of braid, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under

paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as silk wearing apparel at 50 per cent under paragraph 317, and as wool wearing apparel at 35 per cent under paragraph 291.

Opinion by HOWELL, G.A. Following the principle of United States *v.* Snow's United States Sample Express Co. (6 Ct. Cnst. Appls. —; T D. 35388) the board held the silk wearing apparel in question to be dutiable under paragraph 317 and the wool wearing apparel under paragraph 291 as claimed.

No. 38508. — Protests 779721, etc., of R. F. Downing & Co. (New York).

WOOL DRESS GOODS. — Merchandise classified as dress goods in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 308, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraphs 290 or 288.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The goods, conceded to be in chief value of wool, were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 290, as claimed. Those found to be in chief value of cotton were held dutiable under paragraph 266. Protests overruled as to the latter goods, no claim having been made under paragraph 266.

No. 38509. — Protest 762788 of M. J. Corbett & Co. (New York).

WOOL WEARING APPAREL. — Merchandise classified as wearing apparel in chief value of wool at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 291, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as a manufacture of cotton under paragraph 266, as cotton cloth under paragraph 252 or under paragraphs 254, 258, or 263.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38510. — Protest 765326 of Adams Express Co. (Boston).

WOOL CLOTH. — The merchandise classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, as in chief value of wool, is claimed dutiable as cotton cloth under paragraph 252.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38511. — Protest 761843 of E. H. Bailey & Co. (Philadelphia).

CARD CLOTH. — The appraiser returned the merchandise in question as card cloth composed of wool, cotton, flax, and rubber, wool chief value. It was classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent under paragraph 266.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The testimony was held insufficient to sustain the claim. Protest overruled.

No. 38535. — Protests 764229, etc., of R. F. Downing & Co. (New York).

MOHAIR CLOTH. — Dress goods composed of Angora goat hair and wool and Angora goat hair and cotton, classified at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 308, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraphs 288 or 290.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. Protests unsupported; overruled.

No. 38536. — Protest 764881 of M. J. Corbett & Co. (New York).

WOOL BELTING. — Belting composed in chief value of wool, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 292, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as cotton belting at 15 or 25 per cent under paragraph 262 or as manufacture in chief value of cotton, at 30 per cent, under paragraph 266.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. Protest unsupported; overruled.

No. 38537. — Protest 765335 of Union Carpet Lining Co. (Boston).

WOOL WASTE. — Merchandise classified as combed wool or wool tops at 8 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 286, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as wool waste under paragraph 651.

Opinion by BROWN, G.A. The merchandise was found to be of the same character as that covered by Abstract 38378 and held free of duty as wool waste.

No. 38548. — Protest 784095 of W. N. Proctor (Boston).

MOHAIR NOILS. — Mohair noils classified as waste under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, were claimed free of duty as wool waste under paragraph 651.

Opinion by HAY, G.A. On the authority of *United States v. Ringk* (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T.D. 35392) the merchandise was held free of duty under paragraph 651, as claimed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FOR THE TWELVE
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914 AND 1915.

GROSS IMPORTS.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Quantities for Twelve Months ending June 30.		Values for Twelve Months ending June 30.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED—				
Class 1—Clothing—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Imported from—				
Belgium	4,581,419	3,002,967	\$1,251,099	\$949,233
United Kingdom	45,223,714	38,892,503	11,764,790	10,169,008
Argentina	30,960,186	65,373,017	6,717,533	16,221,836
Uruguay	7,972,159	14,584,962	1,855,553	3,949,531
Australia and Tasmania	23,819,819	66,065,841	5,923,338	14,922,094
New Zealand	4,710,748	384,145	1,027,386	99,138
Other countries	7,820,716	33,710,985	2,142,060	5,697,669
Total	125,088,761	222,017,420	\$30,681,759	\$52,008,509
Class 2—Combing—				
Imported from—				
Turkey in Europe	585,738	58,543	\$218,506	\$13,052
United Kingdom	12,301,661	8,607,638	3,360,728	2,244,572
Canada	4,542,139	5,004,660	1,043,199	1,225,169
South America	739,473	240,414	182,613	48,546
Other countries	670,687	1,053,439	101,921	203,819
Total	18,839,698	15,054,694	\$4,906,967	\$3,735,158
Class 3—Carpet—				
Imported from—				
Russian Empire	23,509,734	2,211,018	\$3,833,964	\$333,588
United Kingdom	22,105,267	10,233,744	4,151,201	1,896,082
Other Europe	10,505,102	2,487,193	1,918,245	458,018
Argentina	5,452,526	10,509,249	846,215	1,982,936
China	29,894,054	35,455,392	4,428,367	5,324,509
East Indies	2,778,130	859,121	458,181	158,701
Turkey in Asia	5,380,555	2,486,957	963,214	522,936
Other countries	2,377,945	1,467,073	430,224	186,703
Total	102,003,313	65,709,752	\$17,029,611	\$10,865,475
Hair of the Angora goat, etc. . .	* 1,717,097	5,301,563	* \$572,430	\$1,633,426
Total unmanufactured . .	247,648,869	308,083,429	\$53,190,767	\$68,242,568
MANUFACTURES OF—				
Carpets and carpeting—	<i>Sq. Yards.</i>	<i>Sq. Yards.</i>		
Imported from—				
Turkey in Europe	161,921	38,199	\$809,931	\$206,311
United Kingdom	199,333	614,129	534,233	1,062,564
Asia	613,899	379,892	2,686,801	1,318,704
Other countries	98,724	76,852	421,344	359,538
Total	1,073,877	1,059,072	\$4,432,309	\$2,947,057

* December 1-June 30, inclusive.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL, ETC.

GROSS IMPORTS. — *Continued.*

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Quantities for Twelve Months ending June 30.		Values for Twelve Months ending June 30.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
CLOTHS —				
Imported from—				
Belgium	692,575	625,352	\$812,390	\$742,789
Germany	2,779,043	1,197,788	3,065,853	1,292,375
United Kingdom	7,293,304	8,296,895	7,039,442	7,614,550
Other countries	1,620,664	528,955	1,876,363	613,018
Total	12,385,586	10,648,990	\$12,794,048	\$10,262,732
DRESS GOODS, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S —				
Imported from—				
France		1,570,184	\$2,426,121	\$1,576,797
Germany		1,277,390	1,190,449	1,469,051
United Kingdom		4,950,466	3,031,745	4,123,680
Other countries		201,970	124,794	151,339
Total		8,000,010	\$6,773,209	\$7,320,867
All other			\$10,274,638	\$9,260,700
Total manufactures of . .			\$34,294,204	\$29,791,356

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF
WOOL. Etc. — *Concluded.*

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

FOREIGN.				
ARTICLES.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Values.	Values.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED—				
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, and other like animals:				
Class 1—Clothing (free) lbs.	697,790	5,607,692	\$150,658	\$1,604,228
Class 2—Combing “ “	49,703	121,450	11,943	33,534
Class 3—Carpet “ “	376,395	1,517,503	45,167	287,452
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals (duti-able), lbs.	80,947	13,289	25,104	2,795
Total unmanufactured	1,204,835	7,259,934	\$232,872	\$1,928,009
MANUFACTURES OF—				
Carpets and carpeting, sq. yds. (duti-able)	7,246	6,397	\$44,465	\$58,497
Cloths, (duti-able):				
Sq. yds.		135,018		45,600
Lbs.	47,146	54,621	40,900	
Dress goods, women's and chil-dren's (duti-able):				
Lbs.	94,288	337,600	78,598	288,496
Sq. yds.	162,351	1,030,640	32,657	
Wearing apparel (duti-able)			14,351	11,622
Wool wastes, pounds (free)			52,080	33,732
All other (duti-able)			48,586	181,668
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc., manufactures of (duti-able)			49,610	32,603
Total manufactures of			\$370,247	\$652,218
DOMESTIC.				
WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Wearing apparel			\$2,148,235	\$9,108,900
Woolen rags, pounds	26,852,402	24,764,622	973,633	1,388,334
All other			1,668,199	16,829,617
Total manufactures			\$4,790,087	\$27,327,451

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL REMAINING IN BONDED
WAREHOUSE JUNE 30, 1914 AND 1915.

ARTICLES.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Values.	Values.
WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
UNMANUFACTURED —				
*Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, lbs. . . .	940,064	1,482,954	\$285,254	\$436,281
MANUFACTURES OF —				
Carpets and carpeting, sq. yds. . .	282,247	73,507	\$732,637	\$450,195
Cloths:				
Lbs.	1,682,214	1,609,997	1,611,942	1,611,408
Sq. yds.		3,210,862		
Dress goods, women's and chil- dren's:				
Lbs.	1,548,418	1,487,993	1,103,622	1,067,704
Sq. yds.		5,626,874		
Wearing apparel			330,177	251,537
All other			959,946	590,863
Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc., manufactures of			73,663	364,551
Total manufactures of			\$4,811,987	\$4,336,258

* Wool being free of duty is not stored in government warehouses.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET FOR
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1915, AND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

DOMESTIC WOOLS. (GEORGE W. BENEDICT.)

	1915.			1914.
	July.	August.	September.	September.
OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.				
(WASHED.)				
XX and above	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	29 @ 31
X	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	28 @ 29	28 @ 29
Blood, Combing and Clothing	38 @ 39	38 @ 39	38 @ 39	33 @ 34
" " " "	39 @ 40	40 @ 41	40 @ 41	33 @ 33½
" " " "	39 @ 40	40 @ 41	40 @ 41	31 @ 32
Fine Delaine	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	31 @ 32
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	26 @ 27	26 @ 27	26 @ 27	24 @ 25
Blood, Combing and Clothing	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	35 @ 36	27 @ 28
" " " "	36 @ 37	37 @ 38	36 @ 37	26 @ 27
" " " "	36 @ 37	37 @ 38	36 @ 37	26 @ 26½
Fine Delaine	29 @ 30	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	26 @ 27
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, NEW YORK, ETC.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Fine	24 @ 25	24 @ 25	24 @ 25	22½ @ 23
Blood, Combing and Clothing	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	26 @ 27
" " " "	35 @ 36	36 @ 37	35 @ 36	24 @ 26½
" " " "	35 @ 36	36 @ 37	35 @ 36	25 @ 25½
Fine Delaine	27 @ 28	27 @ 28	27 @ 28	24 @ 25
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Blood	37 @ 38	39 @ 40	39 @ 40	27 @ 27½
" " " "	37 @ 38	39 @ 40	39 @ 40	25 @ 26
Braid	32 @ 33	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	22 @ 23
MISSOURI, IOWA, AND ILLINOIS.				
(UNWASHED.)				
Blood	35 @ 36	36 @ 37	35 @ 36	25½ @ 26
" " " "	35 @ 36	36 @ 37	35 @ 36	25 @ 26
Braid	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	21 @ 22
TEXAS.				
(SCOURED BASIS.)				
12 months, fine, and fine medium	68 @ 70	68 @ 70	68 @ 70	58 @ 60
Spring, fine and fine medium	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	60 @ 62	54 @ 56
Fall, fine and fine medium	55 @ 57	55 @ 57	55 @ 57	46 @ 48
CALIFORNIA.				
(SCOURED BASIS.)				
12 months, fine	65 @ 67	65 @ 67	65 @ 67	54 @ 56
Spring, fine	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	46 @ 48
Fall, fine	54 @ 56	54 @ 56	54 @ 56	45 @ 46
TERRITORY WOOL: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, etc.				
(SCOURED BASIS.)				
Staple, fine and fine medium	70 @ 72	70 @ 72	70 @ 72	60 @ 62
Clothing, fine and fine medium	67 @ 68	67 @ 68	67 @ 68	54 @ 56
Blood	68 @ 69	68 @ 69	68 @ 69	52 @ 53
" " " "	66 @ 67	66 @ 67	66 @ 67	50 @ 52
" " " "	62 @ 64	62 @ 64	62 @ 64	48 @ 50
NEW MEXICO.				
(SCOURED BASIS.)				
No. 1	64 @ 66	64 @ 66	64 @ 66	55 @ 56
No. 2	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	58 @ 60	46 @ 48
No. 3	53 @ 55	53 @ 55	53 @ 55	38 @ 40
GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN.				
Unwashed	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	24 @ 25

SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

DOMESTIC WOOL.

The business in domestic wools for the months of July, August, and September has been of very moderate proportions in comparison with the volume of business usually transacted during this period. This does not mean that manufacturers have been indifferent to the wool market but their interests have been mainly centered on foreign wools to the exclusion of the domestic clip, the former being considerably cheaper. It is well known that the wool grower has dictated terms this season, with the result that the domestic clip has been landed in the eastern markets at prices which seem unreasonably high from the manufacturers' standpoint.

During July and August medium wools showed more activity than fine, some large sales having been made of both fleece and territory 3/8 and 1/4 blood grades and prices showed some little advance. This condition has now been changed somewhat owing to the lifting of the embargo to a limited extent on medium wools from England, New Zealand and Australia, which has caused manufacturers not in immediate need of stock to hold off buying until they see what effect this action of the British government will have on the fleece wool market.

The mills throughout the country are generally busy, especially the woolen mills, many of which are engaged on European war contracts and the consumption of wool is necessarily large.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT.

PULLED WOOLS. (W. A. BLANCHARD.)

	1915.			1914.
	July.	August.	September.	September.
Extra, and Fine A	67 @ 70	65 @ 70	65 @ 70	52 @ 57
A Super	62 @ 65	62 @ 65	60 @ 65	47 @ 50
B Super	60 @ 63	60 @ 63	58 @ 62	42 @ 45
C Super	50 @ 53	50 @ 52	48 @ 50	33 @ 38
Fine Combing	65 @ 68	65 @ 68	63 @ 67	50 @ 53
Medium Combing	62 @ 65	60 @ 63	57 @ 60	43 @ 46
Low Combing	55 @ 58	53 @ 57	52 @ 55	38 @ 40

PULLED WOOLS.

The market for the quarter was generally quiet and devoid of any speculative movement. The production at this season is confined to lambs supers, principally of B grade, and these were taken in limited quantities at a scoured basis of 58 @ 60 cents. The partial lifting of the British embargo on East India and crossbred wools announced early in September had a depressing effect on domestic offerings, checking sales and weakening prices. Fine A's and extras, of which there was a limited supply, were in fair demand with slight fluctuations. As no combing grades were made during the quarter and few carried over the quotations given are nominal values only.

W. A. BLANCHARD.

FOREIGN WOOLS. (MAUGER & AVERY.)

	1915.			1914.
	July.	August.	September.	September.
Australian Combing:				
Choice	35 @ 36	35 @ 37	36 @ 37	32 @ 33
Good	34 @ 35	34 @ 35	34 @ 36	31 @ 32
Average	32 @ 34	33 @ 34	35 @ 34	30 @ 31
Australian Clothing:				
Choice	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 35	31 @ 32
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 33	30 @ 31
Average	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	29 @ 30
Sydney and Queensland:				
Good Clothing	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	33 @ 35	31 @ 32
Good Combing	34 @ 35	35 @ 36	35 @ 37	30 @ 32
Australian Crossbred:				
Choice				30 @ 31
Average				26 @ 28
Australian Lambs:				
Choice	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 34	32 @ 34
Good	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32	31 @ 32
Good Defective	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	30 @ 31	29 @ 30
Cape of Good Hope:				
Choice	29 @ 30	29 @ 31	30 @ 31	25 @ 27
Average	22 @ 25	22 @ 25	22 @ 24	23 @ 25
Montevideo:				
Choice	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	34 @ 36	26 @ 28
Average	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	30 @ 33	25 @ 27
Crossbred, Choice	38 @ 40	38 @ 40	39 @ 41	26 @ 28
English Wools:				
Sussex Fleece			48 @ 49	32 @ 34
Shropshire Hogs			46 @ 48	33 @ 34
Yorkshire Hogs			40 @ 42	28 @ 30
Irish Selected Fleece			40 @ 43	29 @ 30
Carpet Wools:				
Scotch Highland, White	24 @ 26	24 @ 26	24 @ 25	18 @ 20
East India, 1st White Joria			39 @ 41	29 @ 30
East India, White Kandahar			30 @ 33	23 @ 25
Donskoi, Washed, White				23 @ 25
Aleppo, White	40 @ 45	40 @ 45	40 @ 44	25 @ 27
China Ball, White	33 @ 36	33 @ 36	33 @ 35	19 @ 20
“ “ No. 1, Open	30 @ 33	30 @ 32	30 @ 32	18 @ 20
“ “ No. 2, Open	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	25 @ 27	14 @ 16

BOSTON, October 25, 1915.

FOREIGN WOOLS.

Owing to the high cost of domestic wools, foreign wools have continued in steady demand during the past three months. Good stapled Australian combing wools have been in good request and the supply has been very much reduced.

There has also been a good inquiry for top making wools, both Australian and Cape, which has drawn on the assortment of wools of medium growth. The lifting of the English embargo on wools of English growth and East India wools has relieved the needs of carpet manufacturers on blackfaced wools and enabled us to quote values of both English and East India wools.

Cables from English Colonies and South America report eager buying of wool by France, Italy and Japan, and in the River Plate by Germany, at prices ten cents a pound above the opening prices of last year.

Americans have been a little slow in purchasing in South America, but are taking hold quite freely of deep, shafty wools in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

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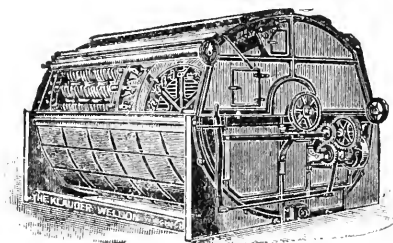
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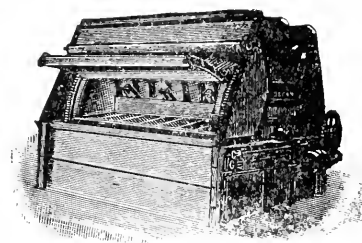
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Mill Assistant Superintendents	7
Mill Foremen of Departments	16
Assistants to Superintendents	2
Mill Auditors and Accountants	5
Second Hands	9
Clerks	3
Textile Designers	18
In Commission Houses	6
Wool Houses	1
Salesmen	6
Purchasing Agents	1
Managers	10
Chemists and Dyers	41
Chemical Salesmen	3
In United States Employ	5
In State Employ	1
Electricians	1
Industrial Engineers	6
Mill Engineering	10
Trade Journalists	3
In Business, Textile Distributing or incidental thereto	7
Other Business	15
Weavers	1
Students	3
Married Women	3
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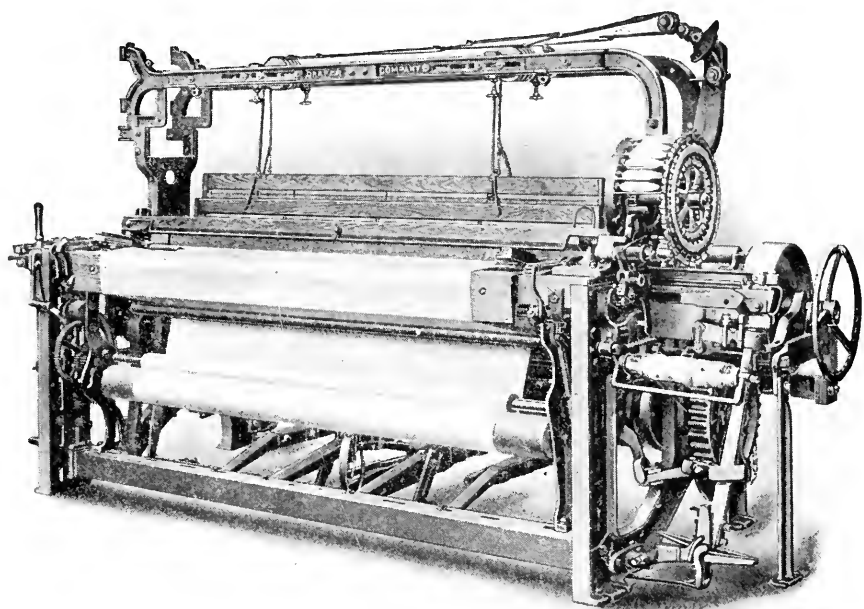
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